Annual Report
on the
Condition & Management of the Jails
in the
North Western Provinces
from 1845 to 1851, 1863 & 1868

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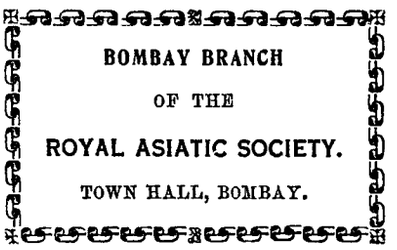

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS

ON THE

MANAGEMENT OF THE JAILS,

FROM 1845 TO 1851,

134168

1863 & 1868

AND

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PRISON DISCIPLINE

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

By Authority.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 41 A OF 1852.

FROM

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. Provinces,

To

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

Agra.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the accompanying Statements from 1 to 21, describing the results of Jail Management in the North Western Provinces, from 1845 till 1851 inclusive.

2nd. Statements Nos. 1 to 8 exhibit the actual annual expenditure, under the several headings, of every Jail, from 1844 to 1851 inclusive. The accounts of 1844, the year previous to my appointment, exhibited in Statement No. 1, were prepared in my Office from the Abstracts and Contingent Bills of the Magistrates of each district, received from the Accountant's Office, and they show that the aggregate expense on account of 19,271 men, the average number of prisoners per diem, in all the Jails of the North Western Provinces, throughout the year, amounted to Rs. 8,53,485-14-10,

3rd. In 1845 and 1846, the Abstracts and Contingent Bills of the several district Jails continued, as heretofore, to be submitted under the countersignature of the Sessions Judges and Commissioners to the Civil Auditor; so that during that period, I was unable, except by my personal influence and communications with the several Magistrates, to controul the Abstracts and Contingent Bills, or to make any sensible diminution in the annual expenditure. It will be observed therefore from Statements Nos. 9 and 10 and Column 6, No. 17, that though only a diminution of expense amounting to 3·87 per cent: as compared with 1844 is apparent up to the end of my second year's incumbency, the decrease amounted in 1847, under the operation of my immediate controul and audit, to as much as 16·37 per cent., and gradually year by year to 24·0 per cent.

4th. Statement No. 9 requires no explanatory remarks, being merely an Abstract of the total expenditure of each Jail, detailed in the previous Statements 1, to 8 from 1844 to 1851.

5th. Statement No. 10 shows, under every heading, a comparative view of encrease or decrease of expenditure in each Jail up to 1851, as compared with 1844, the year previous to my appointment.

6th. Statement No. 11 shows the total cost of each prisoner in all the Jails of the North Western Provinces, in each year from 1844 to 1851, and exhibits an average diminution of Rs. 10-10-1$\frac{1}{4}$ per head in the latter year, as compared with the former.

7th. Statement No. 12, classified by Revenue Divisions, shows the contingent cost of each prisoner, which includes every item of direct expenditure except the "permanent establishments" detailed in Columns 4—11 of Statements Nos. 1 to 8. This Abstract has been submitted in this form in order that the Government may have an opportunity of observing at one view the diminution of the cost of each prisoner effected year by year in every district, as regards items over which the Magistrates possessed a personal controul.

8th. No. 13 is a Statement of Jails classified according to the comparative actual contingent cost of each prisoner for the years 1844 and 1851, by which the Government will observe the result of systematic controul or otherwise, and how one district stood relatively with another as regards the economy of its Prison management at these respective periods. It will be observed that while the contingent cost of each prisoner in the Etawah Jail is only Rs. 13-1-7$\frac{3}{4}$, in the Jail of Kumaon and Gurhwal it amounts to Rs. 31-12, being a difference of Rs. 18-11-3$\frac{1}{2}$. A necessity therefore is exhibited for more strict attention on the part of the local authorities in this and other districts showing an almost equal cost, viz, Goruckpore, Juanpore, Mooradabad and Mirzapore, over the expenditure of these respective Jails.

9th. Statement No. 14 shows the cost of "Native Medicines" expended in the Hospitals of the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846; and cost of all Hospital charges, and the average cost of each Hospital patient per annum from 1847 to 1851 inclusive. During the first mentioned period in which I had no power of controul or audit, the expenditure amounted severally in each year to Rs. 7,665-8,3, Rs. 5,434-3-3 and Rs. 4,576-0-10, for Native Medicines alone, which, after that needful authority was given me, was diminished, in the last three years of my incumbency, viz., from 1849 to 1851 inclusive, to Rs. 2,263-8-4, Rs. 1,596-4-8, and Rs. 1,137-12-5.

10th. No. 15 is a Comparative Statement of the number and annual Cost of salaried menial servants in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, in 1844 and 1851.

11th. No. 16 is a Statement of the Comparative Expences of the Jails in the North Western Provinces in 1844 and 1851.

12th. No. 17 is a summary of the financial results in the management of the Jails from 1845 to 1851, during the period of my inspection.

13th. Nos. 18 and 19 are Medical sanitary Statements, the former giving all the needful details, from 1845 to 1851, of the daily average number of all the prisoners in

all the Jails; the number of patients cured and discharged from the Hospitals, the number of deaths, and the ratios of sick and deaths; the latter Statement being an abstract of the former.

14th. No. 20 is a detailed Comparative Statement of the employment of Convicts in trades, manufactures, &c., in the Jails of the North Western Provinces in 1845 and 1851.

15th No. 21 is a table of the Diet Roll of the Jails in the North Western Provinces for the years 1845 and 1851.

16th. Having briefly stated the subject and purpose of the figured statements submitted, I now proceed to detail the objects contemplated in my original instructions from Government, dated 30th January 1845, and how far I have been enabled to give effect to them.

17th. The first object proposed was the introduction, into all the Jails in the North Western Provinces, of a stricter system, classification, management and discipline, including such sanitary arrangements as seemed necessary; 2ndly, the checking all unnecessary expenditure, and rendering the labour of convicts as profitable as possible; 3rdly, the employing, to the best purpose, such sums as might be applied in the construction of new, and the repair and alteration of old prisons; 4thly, the preparation of rules for the guidance of Magistrates in the performance of their duties in the management of the prisons under their charge.

18th. To fulfil these objects, I was also instructed to visit each Jail at least *twice* in each year, and authority was granted me to expend the sum of Company's Rupees 500 for any object of permanent utility which might be agreed upon by the local Magistrate and myself, while provision was also made for periodical reports and classified statements

19th. With regard to the objects contemplated under the first heading referred to, namely, the classification of prisoners, I beg to refer you to my Report dated 25th January 1846, paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15, in which I have already stated that, without considerable additions and alterations to the existing Jail buildings, improved classification was almost impossible; that classification, to the extent referred to. viz.

1st.—Female prisoners, civil, criminal, tried and untried, for life and for a term of years,

2nd.—Male prisoners under examination,

3rd.—Civil prisoners and Revenue defaulters,

4th.—Prisoners without labour,

5th.—Prisoners for life,

6th.—Boys under twenty-one years of age,

7th.—Prisoners sentenced for misdemeanours, to labour without irons,

8th.—Prisoners sentenced as felons to imprisonment with labour and in irons, was being gradually introduced; that no classification in separate wards by night, and indiscriminate congregation by day could cure the evils it professed by a more minute classification, to remedy; that "separate confinement," for shorter periods of imprisonment, was the only adequate remedy, the only effective system of prison discipline; that the existing Jails were inadequate to the purpose of carrying out the

"separate system." In order that that system might be partially introduced, I proposed that the construction of 50 or 100 cells should be authorized. The classification under the six first heads has been generally adopted: but I regret to state, that owing to the nature and limited size of the prisons generally, it has not received the authority of Government, to the extent proposed; but in the Jails noted in the margin,* where, by adaptation to the purpose, of old buildings, or the erection of new cells, it has been partially introduced for the purposes of enforcing prison discipline, (as I have already reported in my letter to Government, dated 12th August† 1851) the greatest success has attended the experiment.

* Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Dehli, Benares and Goruckpore.

† No. 101.

20th. As regards the management and discipline of the Jails under my inspection I beg to refer you to my Circulars 3 and 5, dated respectively 28th August 1845, and 1st July 1847, which I have issued to the Magisterial Authorities, for full information upon the means I have adopted to introduce a reform of the evils and irregularities reported in my letter, dated 25th January 1846. Other Circulars noted in the margin‡ on the subject of accounts and figured returns have been issued also, which have enabled me not only to controul expenditure, but to submit to the Government in a tabular form the information now reported. In addition to the opinion which I can conscientiously express, that nearly all the Jails are improved in those particulars, I trust that the information contained in the accompanying financial and sanitary statements, above referred to, as well as the opinion formed by the Lieut. Governor in his periodical visits will be satisfactory evidence of an improvement in the general management of the Jails under my inspection. The degree of improvement in every branch, has depended mainly upon the particular interest which each Magistrate has, or has not evinced in that part of his duty; and while in some prisons the rules of my Office have been carried out with faithful zeal, energy and punctuality, especially, by the officers in the districts noted in the margin,§ in others I have had to regret an indifference, not to say a passive resistance which, in my opinion, cannot be excused by the plea of other arduous and responsible duties, which equally devolve upon all local officers in their several capacities.

‡ No. 4, dated 27th January 1847.
„ 6, dated 14th September 1847.
„ 7, dated 29th September 1847.
„ 9, dated 6th December 1847.
„ 11, dated 31st December 1847.
„ 14 dated 10th May 1848.
„ 15, dated 20th May 1848.
„ 18, dated 21st November 1848.

§ Mr. A. A. Roberts, at Dehlie.
Mr. J. A. Craigie, at Seharunpore.
Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, at Boolundshehur.
Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, at Allyghur.
Mr. F. Williams, at Bareilly,
Messrs. F. Buller, C. Thornhill and J. Barnes, at Shajehanpore.
Mr. R. Alexander, at Muttra.
Mr. J. H. M. Alexander, at Etawah.
Mr. C. Raikes, at Mynpooree.
Mr. E. H. Morland, at Cawnpore.
Mr. T. P. Woodcock, at Allahabad.
Messrs. R. Money and J. P. Walker, C. S., at Humeerpore.
Mr. A. Ross, at Ghazeepore.

21st. Under the heading of sanitary arrangements, it is a subject of the greatest satisfaction to refer to Statements 18 and 19, from which you will observe that, from whatever cause, whether the improved character of the prison dietary, the supply of warm clothing, of a better description at an earlier period of the year than hitherto, the removal of all nuisances from the interior of the Jails, the partial system of ventilation introduced in the wards of the Jails, the improved accommodation, the more regular visits and inspection of the Medical Officers, all adopted under my instructions, and the more general interest evinced upon the subject by the officers in charge of Jails, the general health of the prisoners has gradually improved year by year; and whilst in 1845, the

daily average strength in all the Jails, being 178,776, the number of admissions into Hospital was 27,801; the daily average in Hospital 987, and the number of deaths 1,672 prisoners; in 1851, the strength of all the Jails being 19,825, or greater than the former period by 1,049, the number of admissions into Hospital was 18,851, or 8,950 less than in 1845, the daily average number in Hospital was 652, or 335 less throughout the year, and the total mortality amounted to 96 , or 710 less than in the first year of my incumbency. An Abstract Statement in the margin of Statement No. 18, will show in a more convincing manner the evident improvement which has taken place in the sanitary condition of the prisoners, a result in a philanthropic point of view, more highly satisfactory than the other advantages which may have been contemplated and effected.

Year.	Ratio of		
	Sick on Strength.	Deaths on Strength	Deaths on Sick.
1845,	147·81	8·90	6·20
1851,	95·08	4·85	5·10
Decrease,	52·80	4·50	1·10

22nd. Statement No. 21 will be found to detail the dietary of prisoners which existed in each Jail of the North Western Provinces in 1845 and 1851. It will be naturally enquired why a similar rate of rations, adapted to similar classes of prisoners, has not been adopted throughout the Prisons under my controul, and it might be argued that such would be a reasonable and equitable arrangement, preventing comparisons between the prisoners of one district and another, discontents injurious to prison discipline. I would reply that the adoption of such an equalized dietary, for such or similar reasons, seemed to me, on every ground, highly desirable; in evidence of which I would refer to the scale proposed in my Circular No, 5, dated 1st July 1847. This dietary I had already adopted, and with much success; but as the Government thought right in its communication dated 26th May 1847, to direct that it should only be carried into effect "as far as might be approved by the Civil Surgeon of each district," the dietary now differs in each district according to the notions of each Medical Officer throughout my jurisdiction, and changes almost invariably therefore with every change in that appointment.

23rd. Regarding the second heading into which my instructions resolved themselves, viz. the checking all unnecessary expenditure, the Government will observe on a reference to Statement No. 10, and generally to those which detail the annual expenses of each Zillah Jail, that the only heads of expenditure, under which any increase whatever is apparent, are "permanent establishment" and "permanent Jail Guard." The inefficiency of the one and the inadequate strength of the other I have had occasion frequently to point out, and the Government has considered it advisable to yield to my remonstrances, and to sanction, in a measure, the encreased establishment I have thought right to recommend. This increase, under both heads, was essential to the more efficient system of record and account, to internal Jail management and discipline, and the greater security by watch and ward. These measures have now been effected, and I am desirous that they should be tested by their visible results. The Jails are generally in excellent order, returns are made with laudable punctuality; the accounts are prepared more efficiently, and the Jail guards now consist of a body of well clothed, armed, and disciplined men, only inferior to the regiments of the line,

and who are, as the Magistrates have reported, "equal to any emergency." Since their re-organization in 1847, no forcible attempts, which were previously of frequent occurrence, have been successfully made to break Jail.

24th. Under every other heading of expenditure there has been a gradual reduction, and I claim to myself the credit of having effected this decrease by the introduction of a new system most carefully elaborated with unremitting vigilance. If the decrease was confined to one item of expenditure as has been unjustly insinuated, it might be ascribed with some show of reason, to the alteration of the dietary, and the decrease in the price of food, or to other fortuitous circumstances. But, when the same feature pervades, as will be observed from the Abstract detailed in the margin, every heading of account, no such partial reasoning can account for it. The entries under the head of "Native Medicines," "Miscellaneous Charges" and "Clothing, &c.," show, in a most remarkable manner, the careless and vicious extravagance which prevailed in these branches of expenditure before they were brought under vigilant controul; and when I regard these tables, I cannot resist congratulating the Officers, who have willingly and ably aided me, on financial results, which in the most sanguine temper of my mind, I had not contemplated.

	1844.	1851.	*Deductions per head in 1851 on 1844.*	*Percentage of Reduction per head.*
Permanent Establishment, ...	2 0 10	3 3 11½	1 3 1½	58·25
Ditto Guard, ...	8 1 10¾	8 3 8½	0 1 10¼	1·42
Contingent Guard, ...	9 8 0½	7 10 6	1 13 6½	19·43
Miscellaneous Charges,.....	2 2 4	1 2 2¾	1 0 1½	46·96
Native Medicines,.....	0 6 4¾	0 0 11	0 5 5¼	85·57
Prison and Hospital Rations, ...	18 10 9	11 2 6	7 8 3	40·01
Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	1 0 6	0 11 11¾	0 4 6¼	27·40
Average total cost per head per anuum of 33 Prisons.	44 4 7½	33 10 6½	10 10 1	34.

25th. Before dismissing this subject, I would also beg particularly to observe further, that, as I predicted in paragraph 52 of my previous Report, very large reductions of expenditure have been effected by substituting in the performance of menial offices, the labour of convicts for a paid establishment hitherto employed. Under this head you will observe, on reference to Statement No. 15, that an annual saving has been effected of Rs. 17,503 since the year 1847; and while no unwillingness has been evinced to perform the offices alluded to, no complaint has been made by the Magistrates (with one exception) that the work has been less efficiently executed.

26th. Under this second heading of my instructions, I was directed to render the labour of convicts as profitable as possible. On that subject I beg to refer you to Statement No. 20, from which you will observe what progress has been made in the profitable employment of convicts during my incumbency. In 1844, of the whole number of prisoners sentenced to labour, amounting in all the Jails of the North Western Provinces to 15,084 persons, only 1,055 were employed in trades and manufactures, 631 as menial servants *in addition* to a paid establishment, costing Rs. 20,227 per annum, and 999 in grinding corn and cutting wood for the use of the prisoners; whilst in 1851, by the gradually increased employment of convicts in the manner proposed, the number of convict labourers being 18,017 persons, 3,176 were employed in trades and manufactures, 1 142, in addition to a reduced paid establishment costing only Rs. 2,676, as menial servants, and 1,522 in preparing prison

rations. The remainder, as will be observed, have been employed as heretofore, on the roads, in the repairs of Jails, and other public works.

27th. It will also be observed that whilst the aggregate number of trades carried on in the Jails amounted in 1844 to 54, that number was increased in 1851 to 150, being an increase on the previous period of 96 additional profitable methods of employing convict labour, introduced under my instructions, within the walls of the several Jails.

28th. With regard to the profit arising from this mode of employment, I am unable to enter into any specific detail, nor am I in a position to state what the gross amount realized on this account has been, since the expences in establishing and carrying on the manufactures have not been furnished. But the net balance in the hands of the several district Revenue Collectors, under the head of "proceeds of Convict Labour," amounted up to the end of 1851 to Rs. 29,314-1-9.

29th. Although the sums on this account have not been brought to the credit of Government, in accordance with the instructions of Government, dated 16th March 1849, with a view to diminish the debit of the account of prison expences, yet you will not fail to observe that indirectly, by the employment of convict labour in the manufacture of articles of clothing required by the prisoners, and as menial servants, the diminished cost of clothing, bedding, &c., has materially aided in reducing the outlay on that account, and by employing them in the latter capacity I have been enabled to dismiss the expensive establishment referred to in paragraph 25, hitherto employed.

30th, The detailed accounts of the pecuniary profit of convict labour up to 1850-51 have been transmitted, by orders of Government, dated 11th June 1851, No. 2098, to the Accountant, who will be able, I apprehend, to submit any particulars which the Government may require on that subject.

31st. The numerous detailed Statements which I have considered it necessary to submit, in order to satisfy questions regarding particulars of expenditure during each year in every Jail in my jurisdiction, are compendiously abstracted in Statement No. 9 and whilst on this subject, I satisfy myself with recording the fact that the aggregate net saving from January 1845 to December 1851, inclusive, has been Rs. 5,71,945-3-8, and the gross saving in the year 1851, as compared with what the Government would have expended at the rates per head which prevailed in 1844, amounts to Rs. 2,11,913-8-7, or a reduction of expenditure amounting to 24 per cent.

32nd. If it be assumed that the expenditure has been reduced to a minimum, and that no decrease can be effected on that of 1851, (though whilst the contingent cost of a prisoner ranges between the minimum of Rs. 13-1-7 in the Etawah Jail, and Rs. 31-12-11$\frac{1}{4}$ in the Jail of Kumaon and Gurhwal, I cannot admit this conclusion), still the continuance of the decreased rate of cost which may be expected under the controul of my successor, can be regarded in no other light than as a satisfactory financial system.

33rd. With regard to the third heading of my original instructions, I take this opportunity of submitting for the information of Government (to be returned, if not

considered useful for office records, sketch Plans and Sections, (Plates from 1 to 10 of the Appendix) of every Jail under my superintendence. The Government will observe that they consist for the most part of extremely ill-constructed rectangular blocks (fully described in paragraphs 11 to 31 of my memorandum on "the Construction of Prisons," submitted in the Appendix letter A.), hardly fitted in many instances for security, and less for health and the needful classification and discipline. I have done what I could to improve them by the simplest and least expensive system of ventilation,* by removing all needless drainage, by the adoption of an improved system of conservancy, and by throwing down, for the most part, the masonry sentry boxes erected upon the outer walls of the Prisons, which have been frequently used as ready means of escape.

34th. From a memorandum received from the Military Board it appears that the original cost of these buildings was Rs. 13,39,345-14-6, and that the annual average cost of repairs in each year from 1842 to 1844 was Rs. 11, 652. From a reference to Statement No. 9, Column 11, it will be observed that during the period in which the alterations and repairs of the Prisons in the North Western Provinces have been under my controul, viz., from 1845 to 1851, Rs. 1,13,282-2-2 have been expended. Of this sum only Rs. 6,400-0-3 were expended on repairs, whilst if reference be made to paragraph 55 of my first Report, it will be observed that previously the average annual *repairs of these buildings alone* amounted to Rs 11,652. The balance, amounting to Rs. 1,06,882-1-11, has been expended upon "additions and alterations," of which sum Rs. 48,767-2-7 is chargeable under these headings to the Agra Jail alone, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,114-15-4, which has been expended during the period of my incumbency in the repairs of the remaining thirty-two Jails, and in the additions described in the sketch of each Jail in red lines, which gives an annual average of Rs. 259 and a fraction, expended under these headings in thirty-two Jails. The details of expenditure on account of the Agra Jail will be included in my Report upon that Establishment. The very considerable decrease under the head of "Repairs" has been effected by putting an end to the system of white-washing and colouring, and the substitution of "leeping," the needless replacing of expensive beams, the abolition generally of what are called "annual repairs," and the substitution of convict labour to make such repairs as were really requisite.

35th. To carry out the objects contemplated under the four general headings above reported upon, I was directed to visit each Jail twice every year. I have already reported in my letter so repeatedly alluded to, the result of my tours previous to 1846. In May of that year, I was placed in charge of the Central Prison at Agra for the purpose of introducing into that Jail the reforms I might consider expedient. Without any deputy on whom the responsible charge of that prison, containing on an average of the last five years upwards of 2,000 of the worst description of felons in these Provinces, (although on occasions of my absence some Covenanted Officer was always placed in charge, but having his own separate duties to perform), and

* In paragraph 47, of Memorandum "on the Construction of Prisons," I have stated that "I have found no one point more "materially defective in the construction of our Jails than that of Ventilation, the mode of attaining it, its use, being as little "understood as its objects." I have therefore, in elucidation of my views on that subject, submitted Extracts from Tredgold's work on Ventilation, the more general acquaintance with which may be useful in the erection of public buildings.

being engaged in considerable alterations, involving, as has been described in paragraph 35, an outlay of Rs. 48,767-2-7, I have since been unable to fulfil to the letter the constant inspection contemplated. Indeed, as the visiting of all the Jails in the North Western Provinces twice annually, involves a distance 4,874 miles, the Government will observe that I should have been engaged constantly, and throughout the year, in travelling each day a greater distance than is contemplated as an ordinary march. I have therefore confined myself chiefly to the superintendence of the Agra Jail, to a close supervision of the financial and other returns submitted to me by the Magistrates, and to inspecting in person the Zillah Jailsduring seventeen months of the whole period since I was nominated to the particular charge of the Agra Jail.

36th. Before concluding this Report, I have the pleasing duty of bringing prominently to the notice of Government, the great success which has attended the only effort which, as far as I am aware, has ever been made towards the reformation of criminals by the improvement of their moral condition.

37th. This experiment has been tried in the Mynpooree Jail, and although the most marked improvement followed its introduction, it may not all be referable to this cause alone; since, under any circumstances, the able management of that excellent Officer, Mr. Raikes, must have effected the improvement, which is always apparent when strict discipline is enforced with discretion.

38th. The practice which has, in my opinion, been so beneficial, is the education of the prisoners, by instructing them in reading and writing during those hours which would otherwise have been spent in idleness.

39th. When I first visited the Mynpooree Jail in 1845, nothing could be more disorganized than the state of the prisoners; so much so, that the Magistrate did not consider it safe to trust them with razors to shave each other, while he considered it dangerous to his personal safety to venture among so unruly a body of men.

40th. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory in every respect than the state of this Prison at that period.

41st. In July 1851, the instruction of the prisoners generally in reading and writing Nagree was commenced under Mr. Raikes' orders, at the suggestion of Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, the late Joint Magistrate, and under the immediate personal superintendence of Mr. J. P. Walker, the Civil Surgeon.

42nd. I have visited this Jail on several occasions during the past eighteen months, and have been very greatly gratified by the improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, which can only be testified to by one, who, like myself, has had an opportunity of witnessing the state of things at two different periods, viz., previous and subsequent to the introduction of this educational system.

43rd. On the 8th March 1852, I again visited this Jail, when we were surrounded by 150 prisoners, each with one or more books or slates in their hands, one more anxious than the other, to show his progress in education. About one-third of the prisons have been during the past eighteen months under instruction in reading and writing Nagree, some few in Persian and Hindee; and within the last twelve months forty prisoners have been released with a good knowledge of Nagree, none of whom could previously either read or write.

44th. In the female ward, there were only six women under sentence for the crimes and terms noted in the margin,* five of whom could read and write Nagree fluently. On my asking the Tehseeldar who was present, "whether any village in his jurisdiction could produce *one* woman, who could read as well," he emphatically declared that "these prisoners were the *only six women* in the *whole* district who could read and write at all."

* 1 Pathan, 14 years,—Child Murder,
2 Aheerin, 10 years,—Dakoitee Do.
1 Thakoorain, 7 years,—Child stealing.
1 Chumarin, 6 years,—Do.
1 Koomharin, 5 years,—Attempt at Murder.

45th. On Sunday (previously a day of idleness and mischief), and on every other evening of the week after the daily meal, and without any diminution of the usual daily task of labour, the prisoners are collected twice on the first, and once on the other days referred to, in classes in the several yards, and are taught to read and write Nagree from tukhtees, attached to the wall, from which the monitor, a prisoner, reads a Nagree lesson, which the other prisoners repeat after him.

46th. I have requested Mr. Raikes to furnish a detailed report of the system in all its details in the hope that in a very short time the example will be followed in other Jails, and physical coercion will cease to be the only method adopted for the reformation of criminals in these Provinces.

47th. It would extend this Report to an inconvenient length, were I to introduce into the body of it the voluminous papers which I have prepared for the elucidation of the various points to which I have referred in general terms. I shall therefore merely mention the contents of the documents appended, and the reasons which appeared to me to render their submission desirable.

48th. Appendix A is a memorandum upon the construction of Indian Prisons, in which I have endeavoured to point out the evils of existing structures, and the measures I strongly recommend for remedying them.

49th. This paper, with the plans which illustrate it, will, I trust, be found a complete manual upon this subject. It is one to which I have devoted my best energies, and my efforts have at least had the effect of already reducing the average annual mortality to the extent of nearly 50 per cent., as mentioned above in paragraph 21st.

50th. In connection with this subject, I have extracted from Tredgold's standard work, (B,) from the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, upon the health of towns, (C,) and from other sources (D,) the result of the science and intelligence which in England has lately been brought to bear upon the subject of ventilation in its relation to health.

51st. E. relates to the subject of diet and clothing in Jails, referred to in paragraph 22nd. I would again earnestly urge upon the Government the absolute necessity which exist for fixing some scale of diet. The great latitude of discretion permitted to officers, both Civil and Medical, in charge of Jails, will always prove a source of the many evils which I have repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. The able Medical Report of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon of Agra, (E 1,) upon the Central Prison at that station, is deserving of every attention, and I am happy to have the correctness of my views upon the subject of diet attested by so able a witness.

52nd. The Report of Dr. Clark upon the scurvy in the Humeerpore Jail appears to me to be well worthy of the most extensive circulation among all officers connected with Jails. His experience at sea, his professional talents, and the devoted attention he bestows upon the immates of the prison, are too well known to the Government to render it necessary for me to enlarge upon them here. I refer to them only as rendering this Report peculiarly valuable.

53rd. F is a code of rules for a prison guard, adapted for the use of Magistrates with reference to their permanent Jail guard.

54th. I would recommend the enforcement of these rules by authority.

55th. G is the Report of the Reverend J. Kingsmill, Chaplain to the Mode Prison at Pentonville, upon the religious and moral effect of the separate system.

56th. H 1, 2, 3, are the replies received to sundry questions submitted by me to the Magistrate of the three districts in which the Jails are provided with separate cells, to which I have appended my own remarks.

57th. I, is the testimony borne by officers in charge of Jails to the extensive and highly beneficial results which have followed the introduction of my system of removing all permanent drains and closed privies, and substituting the practice of deporting the sewage by hand. This statement has reference to paragraph 21st above.

58th. K, is the reply to the queries which I was directed to answer in accordance with the instructions of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, *vide* letter from Secretary to Government No. 3602, dated 6th July 1848.

59th. L, is a memorandum on the central prison at Agra detailing the result of my superintendence, and the causes which rendered the appointment of Dr. Walker necessary to relieve the Inspector of this arduous duty.

60th. I have now, I believe, touched upon all the subjects contemplated in my appointment, and have briefly laid before the Government the effect of my services as Inspector of Prisons in the North Western Provinces. I am now about to relinquish the office, the duties of which I have endeavoured faithfully to fulfil. I should have felt more gratification in the performance of those novel and arduous duties if I had received the countenance and support of the Government, or that acknowledgment of my services which I had it seems erroneously expected. As it is, I retire from my post, and from the Service in which my best days have been past, and in which my best energies have been expended, with no other feelings than a personal gratulation, arising from an inward consciousness of having discharged my duty zealously, and that my public character and conduct, judged *impartially* by reference to the results which are exhibited in the accompanying tables, cannot be impeached!

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. Provinces.

Office of Inspector of Prisons,
N. W. P., Camp Benares,
The 24th March, 1852.

ABSTRACT.

Paragraph	1	Introductory, submitting Statements.
"	2 to 15	Describes the subjects of Statements.
"	16	Purport of original instructions, dated 30th January1 845.
"	17	Objects proposed in those instructions.
"	18	Means proposed to fulfil instructions.
"	19	Classification of prisoners: the only efficacious method of classifications, and the difficulties of adopting the "separate system" in the Jails.
"	20	Improved management and discipline effected, and detail of Jails where it has not been carried out.
"	21	Improved Sanitary arrangements and their results.
"	22	Present dietary and the difficulties opposed to the adoption of fixed equalized scale.
"	23	Refers to encreased charge for permanent establishment and guard, and success attending it.
"	24	Submits marginal Statement showing decrease of charge on every other head.
"	25	Decrease of expence by employing convict in lieu of paid labour.
"	26	Profitable employment of convicts.
"	27	Increased number of trades, and convicts employed upon them.
"	28	Profits accruing from this method.
"	29	Indirect profitable results.
"	30	Detailed accounts of profits transmitted to Accountant, North Western Provinces.
"	31	Refers to Abstract Statement No. 9, and gross saving effected.
"	32	Arguing from present minimum and maximum of expenditure the probability of further decrease.
"	33	Submitting sketch plans of Jails, and referring to description of them in memorandum of "Construction of Jails."
"	34	Original cost of Jails and annual expenditure on repairs, &c.
"	35	Inspection under 4th heading of instructions.
"	36 to 46 inclusive	Reports the results of the system of education introduced into the Mynpoory Jail by Mr. Raikes.
"	47 to 59	Details of papers in Appendix.
"	60	Conclusion.

STATEMENTS.

No. 1.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum, in the course of the year* 1844.

Number of Zillahs	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	8. Cost of Native Medicines.	9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.
		No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi, ...	192254	532	744 0 0	6804 0 0	4827 4 7	1402 0 0	345 2 11	11588 8 7	1725 8 9
2	Paneeput, ...	62501	171	600 0 0	1296 0 0	2347 0 6	409 13 8	199 9 6	2756 13 2	282 4 8
3	Rohtuck, ...	94880	260	714 0 0	768 0 0	3570 8 5	1131 3 7	141 14 7	4741 10 6	551 2 8
4	Hissar, ...	93482	256	744 0 0	1638 0 0	2527 12 8	724 10 2	173 13 1	4824 2 2	967 2 10
5	Goorgaon, ...	142442	390	456 0 0	2580 0 0	3829 13 9	1199 11 10	291 8 7	8576 13 11	1180 3 5
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	32668	89	912 0 0	1680 0 0	775 8 3	1037 11 8	44 15 6	2035 13 9	518 8 3
7	Seharunpoor, ...	108803	298	1794 0 0	3024 0 0	1834 3 11	408 11 1	158 10 3	5019 13 10	853 5 6
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	96908	265	972 0 0	2724 0 0	1990 9 0	926 13 6	10 12 0	3895 6 5	646 6 0
9	Meerut, ...	194256	532	2184 0 0	5624 0 0	3620 4 10	1059 12 6	105 11 0	9064 2 1	1682 2 8
10	Boolundshehur, ..	145634	399	882 0 0	3864 0 0	4090 4 7	752 6 5	135 0 9	6952 9 9	1363 10 0
11	Allyghur, ...	255113	699	1394 0 0	5976 0 0	6780 12 2	1114 2 2	231 2 0	11097 3 1	1374 6 6
12	Bijnour, ...	66977	183	804 0 0	2100 0 0	1763 10 7	502 0 7	35 4 2	3060 9 7	350 12 1
13	Moradabad, ...	452493	1240	1704 0 0	5376 0 0	13492 1 9	989 10 10	450 8 9	20615 11 9	2852 4 3
14	Bareilly, ...	476355	1305	2112 0 0	6792 0 0	15294 9 8	5923 3 6	146 5 0	21411 0 3	4059 14 0
15	Budaon, ...	136653	384	552 0 0	2868 0 0	3930 10 0	745 0 8	110 11 4	5825 2 1	778 4 6
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	234609	643	948 0 0	3276 0 0	6701 2 3	1019 10 2	452 14 10	8129 4 4	1402 2 6
17	Muttra, ...	206044	564	660 0 0	3816 0 0	4669 8 11	1413 5 8	117 0 3	9332 0 0	1157 3 10
18	Agra, ...	380968	1043	3192 0 0	5724 0 0	8384 3 6	2116 14 2	508 15 5	20057 0 2	2426 3 0
19	Etawah, ...	98724	270	1272 0 0	8796 0 0	3408 15 9	477 12 11	327 4 4	5264 8 0	1169 1 0
20	Mynpoory, ...	242842	665	1152 0 0	5388 0 0	5887 0 8	3016 10 6	342 7 7	14077 8 11	1180 8 0
21	Futtehghur, ...	377777	1035	1320 0 0	5116 0 0	9965 3 3	1583 13 7	1029 9 0	18607 11 8	2811 5 9
22	Cawnpoor, ...	356027	975	1488 0 0	5628 0 0	8813 1 5	1815 3 0	285 7 7	18354 3 7	2308 10 9
23	Futtehpoor, ...	171067	468	1392 0 0	4176 0 0	4325 8 9	1071 3 1	125 2 4	10656 14 3	866 0 10
24	Allahabad, ...	282505	774	1500 0 0	5220 0 0	7174 5 3	1410 15 6	328 6 6	19059 14 7	564 13 10
25	Banda, ...	224748	616	948 0 0	7800 0 0	6218 8 3	1264 8 10	407 11 6	10404 5 6	1112 9 0
26	Humeerpoor, ...	106471	292	804 0 0	8772 0 0	2566 9 10	623 7 10	152 11 1	4870 15 11	769 3 8
27	Mirzapoor, ...	329268	902	1380 0 0	5616 0 0	8129 13 8	1183 2 9	127 9 2	16841 4 10	2425 8 0
28	Benares, ...	299341	820	1656 0 0	8544 0 0	5780 10 2	1421 2 3	293 2 8	19045 15 4	2216 10 6
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	212605	582	1092 0 0	5520 0 0	5419 13 0	442 14 4	95 1 0	13604 8 9	1517 9 2
30	Azimghur, ...	200769	550	708 0 0	4824 0 0	5371 8 3	781 4 10	60 10 6	9513 13 8	917 4 3
31	Goruckpoor, ...	446708	1224	2028 0 0	7740 0 0	12014 6 6	1672 11 4	162 10 4	23522 10 1	1660 0 0
32	Jounpoor, ...	286242	784	1068 0 0	6300 0 0	7450 9 3	928 13 10	129 10 4	15401 6 9	1622 8 9
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	23969	66	360 0 0	1020 0 0	170 0 6	228 14 7	138 4 9	1703 4 0	216 7 0
	Total, ..	7034043	19271	39536 0 0	156410, 0 0	183126 3 10	41350 13 4	7695 8 3	359912 15 3	45737 13 8

No. 1.—*(Continued).*

Table of the Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum in the course of the year* 1844.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additional alteration and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Averge cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations, and repairs.
		Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi.	30 4 9	27467 1 7	12 12 7½	9 1 2	11⅛	21 13 2	3 3 10¾	51 10 1	51 9 2¼	37 6 2
2	Paneeput,..	116 13 4	8008 6 10	7 9 3	13 11 7	8⅛	16 1 7	1 10 5	46 13 4	46 2 4⅝	35 1 0
3	Rohtuck, ...	518 4 5	12136 12 2	2 15 3	13 11 9	9½	18 4 0	2 1 11	46 10 10	44 10 11¾	39 5 11¼
4	Hissar, ...	0 0 0	11600 8 11	6 6 4½	9 14 0	9⅜	18 13 6	3 12 5¼	45 5 0	45 5 0	36 0 2
5	Goorgaon, ...	303 11 6	18425 15 0	6 9 10	9 13 1½	11⅓	21 15 8	0 0 9	47 3 11	46 7 5¾	38 10 11
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	48 3 2	7052 12 4	18 14 0¼	8 11 5	12	22 13 0	5 13 2½	79 3 11	78 11 3	49 9 3¼
7	Seharunpoor, ...	83 9 8	13176 6 3	10 2 4¼	6 2 5¾	8¾	16 13 2	2 13 9¾	44 3 5	43 14 11½	27 12 3¼
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	10 10 6	11176 9 5	10 4 5½	7 8 2	7¾	14 10 10	2 7 0¼	42 2 10	42 2 2	28 3 0
9	Meerut, ...	456 15 1	23797 0 2	10 9 1¾	6 12 10½	9	17 1 9	3 2 7	44 9 10	43 13 11½	29 3 1½
10	Boolundshehur, ..	776 15 1	18816 14 7	9 10 11¼	10 4 0¼	9	17 6 9	3 6 8¼	47 2 6¾	45 3 5	33 5 1
11	Allyghur,..	318 3 6	28885 13 5	8 8 9½	9 11 2	8¼	15 13 11	1 15 5½	41 5 2	40 2 5½	30 5 2½
12	Bijnour, ...	82 6 10	8698 11 10	11 7 7¼	9 10 2	8⅜	16 11 0	1 14 8	47 8 6	46 1 4	31 3 5¼
13	Moradabad, ...	150 13 4	45631 2 8	4 5 4½	10 14 1	8⅜	16 10 2	2 4 9¾	36 12 9½	36 10 10	30 15 5¾
14	Bareilly, ...	827 6 11	56566 7 4	5 3 3¼	11 11 6	8½	16 6 6	3 1 9¼	43 5 6	42 11 4¾	35 14 2½
15	Budaon, ...	221 15 0	15031 11 7	7 7 6	10 3 9	8	15 9 5	2 0 5	39 2 4	38 9 1	29 10 7
16	Shahjehanpoor, ...	55 15 8	21985 1 9	5 1 6¾	10 6 9	6½	12 10 1	2 2 10¾	34 3 1	34 1 8	27 8 6¾
17	Muttra, ...	39 5 6	21204 8 2	6 12 3	8 4 5	8½	16 8 0	2 0 10	37 9 6	37 8 5	29 9 5½
18	Agra, ...	218 10 11	42627 15 2	5 7 9¾	8 0 7	10	19 3 7	2 5 2½	40 13 11	40 10 6	32 1 9½
19	Etawah, ...	439 5 8	21154 15 8	32 9 3	12 10 0	10¼	19 7 9	4 5 3¼	78 5 7½	76 11 7	39 6 11½
20	Mynpoory, ...	488 1 11	31532 5 7	8 1 7½	8 13 8	11	21 2 4	1 12 5	47 8 8	46 10 11	36 13 7
21	Futtehghur, ...	205 15 10	40659 11 1	4 15 4¾	9 10 0½	9½	17 15 8	2 11 5½	39 4 7	39 1 4½	32 13 6¾
22	Cawnpoor, ...	124 12 8	38817 7 0	5 12 4¼	9 0 7	9⅜	18 12 11	2 5 10½	39 13 0	39 10 11½	32 6 4
23	Futtehpoor, ...	16 12 6	22629 9 9	8 14 9	9 3 10½	12	22 12 6	1 13 7¼	48 5 8	48 5 1	36 6 8¾
24	Allahabad, ...	423 15 0	35682 6 8	6 11 10¾	9 4 3¾	13	24 10 0	0 11 8	46 1 7	45 8 10¼	36 13 11¼
25	Banda, ...	237 14 7	28393 9 8	12 10 7¼	10 1 7	9	16 14 5	1 2 9¼	46 1 6	45 11 3¾	31 8 1
26	Humeerpoor, ...	145 2 1	18704 2 5	30 0 7¾	8 12 7	8⅝	16 10 2	1 10 1¾	64 0 10	63 8 11¼	30 12 2¾
27	Mirzapoor, ...	12743 11 0	48397 1 5	6 3 7¼	9 0 2	9¾	18 10 9	2 11 0¼	53 10 6	39 8 5	31 12 4
28	Benares, ...	28 3 2	38985 12 1	10 6 8½	7 0 9	12	23 3 7	2 11 3	47 8 8	47 8 1¾	35 1 1½
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	225 1 8	27916 15 11	9 7 9	9 5 0	12¼	23 5 8	2 9 8½	47 15 6	47 9 3½	36 3 6
30	Azimghur, ...	28 11 7	22205 5 1	6 13 0¼	9 12 3	9	17 4 9	1 10 7⅓	40 5 11	40 5 1⅓	30 4 2½
31	Goruckpoor, ...	228 0 6	49028 6 9	6 5 2	9 13 0	10	19 3 6	1 5 10¼	40 0 11	39 13 11	31 14 2¾
32	Jounpoor, ...	150 3 8	33251 0 3	8 0 6¾	9 8 0	10¼	19 10 3	2 5 2¼	42 6 7	42 3 6¼	32 13 2
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal ..	0 3 6	3837 2 4	15 7 3¼	2 9 2½	13¼	25 15 9	3 4 5⅝	58 2 3	58 0 4	32 3 7½
	Total, ..	19746 8 6	853485 14 10	8 1 10¼	9 8 0½	9⅜	18 10 9	2 5 11¾	44 3 2⅜	43 2 10¼	33 1 6½

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons N. W. P.

No. 2.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum, in the course of the year 1845.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.			5. Cost of Permanent Jail Guard.			6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.			7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctor's travelling allowance and rewards, &c.			8. Cost of Native Medicines.			9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.			10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.		
		No.	No.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi, ...	195054	534	1291	8	6	9360	0	0	4673	11	10	1338	12	7	221	9	5	9973	10	11	1294	9	8
2	Paneeput, ...	61925	170	600	0	0	1296	0	0	2339	14	0	660	0	7	108	7	0	2705	4	10	775	8	9
3	Rohtuck, ...	100638	276	714	0	0	768	0	0	3413	14	5	444	14	1	117	8	2	5019	6	9	0	0	0
4	Hissar, ...	61194	168	744	0	0	2328	0	0	1734	13	2	492	4	4	95	15	4	3634	9	5	597	12	6
5	Goorgaon, ...	117760	323	456	0	0	3084	0	0	3064	0	7	2362	11	11	109	4	9	5348	8	3	885	14	1
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	40441	111	912	0	0	1680	0	0	858	14	1	700	6	7	35	7	6	2905	14	8	655	12	0
7	Seharunpoor, ...	114006	312	1716	0	0	5016	0	3	2094	3	2	800	13	8	137	7	9	5375	13	1	966	6	0
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	121308	332	720	0	0	4728	0	0	2559	15	5	658	12	8	30	15	8	4632	11	6	476	7	3
9	Meerut, ...	222897	611	2184	0	0	9084	0	0	3123	14	7	1138	1	3	98	13	7	10008	8	0	454	3	6
10	Poolundshehur, ..	136792	375	1128	0	0	7200	0	0	3337	9	6	954	1	1	117	15	3	6265	3	10	389	3	0
11	Allyghur, ...	234188	641	1254	6	5	5976	0	0	5280	4	5	1962	15	6	208	11	6	9555	13	8	1117	3	7
12	Bijnour, ...	99438	272	744	10	10	2100	0	0	2241	14	5	330	12	0	19	11	5	4176	0	2	328	10	10
13	Moradabad, ...	384524	1053	1764	0	0	5376	0	0	11685	9	0	1233	11	9	453	11	0	16012	8	9	1202	15	6
14	Bareilly, ...	443455	1215	2112	0	0	9304	0	0	14231	13	9	3399	7	2	147	15	3	21459	2	4	3485	2	1
15	Budaon, ...	178058	488	1116	0	0	2868	0	0	3854	12	11	439	3	4	91	11	9	6742	14	6	1616	15	8
16	Shajehanpoor, ...	235625	645	948	0	0	3276	0	0	6528	14	5	1072	10	9	351	9	6	10908	11	5	1296	8	0
17	Muttra, ...	182184	499	975	0	0	3914	0	0	3871	12	2	473	6	4	82	6	3	8168	2	11	671	0	6
18	Agra, ...	372401	1023	3192	3	0	7860	0	0	10545	2	8	1906	13	8	444	9	1	18304	0	6	1922	10	9
19	Etawah, ...	80033	219	1256	0	0	8796	0	0	2914	9	10	670	2	9	302	2	7	4080	12	6	592	0	2
20	Mynpoory, ...	229545	629	1212	0	5	4908	0	0	5483	14	8	2294	8	0	201	15	5	12485	11	0	895	12	10
21	Futtyghur, ...	355578	974	1320	0	0	5136	0	0	9793	9	7	1193	14	10	306	10	11	17641	11	8	3741	6	0
22	Cawnpoor, ...	310160	850	1584	0	0	5628	0	0	7494	5	5	1248	4	11	129	12	3	15212	0	9	1933	10	10
23	Futtehpoor, ...	140946	386	1392	6	0	4176	0	0	3912	13	10	871	3	7	94	15	7	8372	13	4	861	4	0
24	Allahabad, ...	298469	815	1500	0	0	4200	0	0	6854	9	5	1540	15	11	274	12	2	18790	2	6	1462	11	0
25	Bandah, ...	233015	638	948	0	0	7800	0	0	5339	4	9	955	15	8	240	0	2	12352	2	6	1301	14	9
26	Humeerpoor, ...	88925	244	828	7	8	8772	0	0	1959	6	1	554	11	3	96	15	6	4426	11	8	356	10	1
27	Mirzapoor, ...	280051	794	1258	0	0	5616	0	6	8460	0	8	1473	2	2	119	10	7	15888	2	11	1982	8	0
28	Benares, ...	281491	771	1656	0	0	8544	0	0	5818	11	7	1295	10	11	290	1	10	17002	0	8	1758	6	3
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	218386	598	924	0	0	5520	0	0	5738	10	6	455	6	2	66	10	8	14047	11	9	4440	10	6
30	Azimghur, ...	206989	567	708	0	0	4824	0	0	5297	15	3	719	3	11	56	1	9	9304	11	0	0	0	0
31	Goruckpoor, ...	446145	1222	2028	0	0	7740	0	0	12223	8	3	1235	13	3	136	3	10	24885	12	4	1241	4	6
32	Jounpoor, ...	293885	805	914	0	0	6300	0	0	7319	11	0	1322	6	3	189	15	11	15615	0	10	1823	3	11
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	24861	68	360	0	0	1020	0	0	189	15	0	233	5	2	54	3	11	1755	8	11	300	7	6
	Total, ..	6801367	18634	40460	1	0	174198	0	0	174241	4	4	36434	12	0	5434	3	3	343058	4	1	37828	14	0

No. 2.—*Continued.)*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in the course of the year* 1845.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	46 15 9	28200 14 8	17 8 5½	8 12 0½	9¾	18 6 7	2 6 9½	52 12 11½	52 11 6¼	32 12 5
2	Paneeput, ...	470 14 2	8956 1 4	7 9 11	13 12 2	8¼	15 15 3	4 9 0	52 10 11	49 14 7¼	38 12 2
3	Rohtuck, ...	189 6 2	10667 1 7	2 12 6¼	12 5 11	9½	18 3 4	0 0 0	38 10 4	37 15 4¾	32 9 6
4	Hissar, ...	0 0 0	9627 6 9	13 13 8½	10 5 2	11¼	21 10 2	3 10 3¾	57 5 0	57 5 0	39 0 3
5	Goorgaon, ...	223 13 3	15534 4 10	9 8 9¼	9 7 9¼	8¾	16 10 0	2 11 10½	48 1 6	47 6 5	36 10 3
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	93 9 0	7841 15 10	15 2 2	7 11 10	13¾	26 3 0	5 15 3	70 10 4	69 12 10¾	46 7 3¼
7	Seharunpoor, ...	239 3 9	16345 15 5	16 1 2¾	7 11 4	7¼	13 15 1	3 1 6¼	52 6 3	51 9 11¾	30 0 9
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	254 1 5	14060 15 11	14 3 10¼	7 11 4	7¼	13 15 1	1 6 11½	42 5 8	41 9 4¾	25 2 10
9	Meerut, ...	186 8 11	26278 1 10	14 13 10½	5 1 9½	8½	16 7 3	0 11 10¾	43 0 1	42 12 10½	24 4 2
10	Boolundshehur, ..	1882 10 7	21274 11 3	19 3 2½	8 14 4¾	8¾	16 10 8	1 0 7¼	56 11 8½	51 11 4¾	29 8 0¾
11	Allyghur, ...	345 8 8	25700 15 4	9 5 2	8 3 9	7¾	14 14 3	1 11 10½	40 1 6	39 8 10¾	28 4 5
12	Bijnour, ...	160 5 1	10102 1 7	7 11 6¼	8 3 10	8	15 5 4	1 3 4	37 2 3	36 8 9½	26 1 5¾
13	Moradabad, ...	316 7 4	38044 15 4	5 1 8¾	11 1 6¾	8	15 3 0	1 2 3¼	36 2 1	35 13 3¼	29 0 9½
14	Bareilly, ...	795 7 6	54935 0 1	7 10 6½	11 11 5	9¼	17 10 7	2 13 10¾	45 3 5	44 8 11¼	35 2 7¼
15	Budaon, ...	227 0 6	16956 10 8	5 14 0½	7 14 2	7¼	13 12 6	3 5 0	34 12 6	34 4 6	26 11 10½
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	144 9 7	24526 15 8	5 1 6¼	10 1 11	8¾	16 14 6	2 0 2	38 0 5	37 12 10	31 4 0¾
17	Muttra, ...	24 3 0	18179 15 2	7 13 6	7 12 1	8½	16 5 8	1 5 6¾	36 6 11	36 6 1¾	26 9 4¼
18	Agra, ...	45 11 1	44220 15 9	7 10 11½	10 4 11	9¼	17 14 5	1 14 1¼	43 3 7	43 2 11	32 6 0¾
19	Etawah, ...	233 3 1	18844 14 11	10 2 8	13 4 11¼	9¾	18 9 9	2 11 3	36 0 9½	84 15 9	39 1 10
20	Mynpoory, ...	127 14 4	27609 12 3	7 12 1	8 11 6	10½	19 13 9	1 6 9½	43 14 4	43 11 0½	38 15 4½
21	Futtyghur, ...	449 5 7	39582 10 7	5 4 4½	10 0 10½	9½	18 1 0	3 13 5½	40 10 3	40 2 10	33 8 9½
22	Cawnpoor, ...	164 8 0	33399 10 4	6 9 11¼	8 13 1	9¾	17 14 5	2 4 4¾	39 4 4	39 1 6	30 9 9
23	Futtehpoor, ...	95 4 0	19776 6 4	10 13 1¼	10 2 2½	11½	21 13 0	2 3 8½	51 3 9	50 15 9¼	36 9 0
24	Allahabad, ...	132 14 10	34756 1 10	5 2 5¼	8 6 1	10	19 3 0	1 12 8½	42 9 9	42 7 8½	35 7 9¾
25	Banda, ...	149 9 0	29086 15 1	12 3 7¼	8 5 11	10¼	19 5 3	2 0 8	45 9 5	45 7 3¾	31 10 3¾
26	Humeerpoor, ...	237 15 8	17232 13 11	35 15 2½	8 0 6	9½	18 2 3	1 7 4½	70 10 0	69 10 5	30 4 10½
27	Mirzapoor, ...	266 3 8	35063 12 0	7 1 2	10 10 6	10½	19 15 6	2 7 11¼	44 2 6	43 13 2½	35 2 8½
28	Benares, ...	69 10 9	36434 10 0	11 1 3	7 8 9	11½	22 0 10	2 4 6	47 4 1	47 2 8	33 14 11¾
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	117 1 10	28310 3 5	9 3 8¼	9 9 6	12½	23 7 2	2 6 6½	47 10 9	47 2 4	36 5 11
30	Azimghur, ...	94 12 3	21004 12 2	8 8 1½	9 5 6	8¼	16 6 6	0 0 0	37 0 9	36 14 0¾	27 1 11¼
31	Goruckpoor, ...	4 15 6	49494 9 8	6 5 4	10 0 0	10¾	20 5 10	1 0 3	40 8 0	40 7 11¼	32 8 1
32	Jounpoor, ...	119 9 10	33603 15 9	7 13 2½	9 1 6	10	19 6 1	2 4 2¾	41 11 11	41 9 6¼	32 10 1½
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	0 0 0	3913 8 6	15 0 0	2 12 8¼	13½	25 12 3	4 6 8½	57 8 10	57 8 10	37 4 1½
	Total, ..	7909 9 1	819564 15 9	9 5 6¾	9 5 7¼	9¾	18 6 7	2 0 5¼	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 3.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in the course of the year* 1846.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.			5. Cost of Permanent Jail Guard.			6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.			7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.			8. Cost of Native Medicines.			9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.			10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.		
		No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi, ...	178408	489	1233	12	7	6658	6	3	4614	11	6	971	7	11	178	12	6	9005	6	4	4207	4	6
2	Paneeput, ...	84564	232	670	0	0	1296	0	0	2648	5	7	433	7	4	96	11	6	3797	1	3	419	0	3
3	Rohtuck, ...	93523	256	714	0	0	768	0	0	3106	14	10	358	11	5	107	13	5	4397	0	4	0	0	0
4	Hissar, ...	71329	195	744	0	0	2328	0	0	1825	10	6	383	6	10	104	4	8	4147	5	3	786	8	8
5	Goorgaon, ...	103300	283	456	0	0	3942	0	0	2319	2	11	530	9	7	66	5	4	4326	5	5	832	7	4
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	42350	116	912	0	0	1896	0	0	924	14	10	699	0	9	37	12	6	2952	5	10	624	8	0
7	Seharunpoor,.. ..	136011	373	1716	0	0	4845	3	5	2452	2	4	832	13	4	171	1	10	6311	1	9	917	1	0
8	Moozuffernuggur,..	167669	459	720	0	0	4728	0	0	3903	14	0	471	6	8	12	0	6	8006	12	1	783	6	1
9	Meerut, ...	246632	676	2280	0	0	9084	0	0	4109	8	2	570	6	9	76	0	0	11602	12	11	936	9	0
10	Boolundshehur, ..	137893	378	1128	0	0	5979	14	4	2807	7	4	536	9	1	114	9	6	6325	8	2	1377	10	9
11	Allyghur,..	238230	652	1176	0	0	5976	0	0	4832	11	5	1276	11	7	190	2	3	8932	3	10	1390	14	5
12	Bijnour, ...	92566	253	888	0	0	2100	0	0	1933	6	3	321	1	0	23	10	9	4493	6	3	248	13	7
13	Moradabad, ...	343432	941	1764	0	0	5268	0	0	10910	13	10	898	9	5	392	0	6	16712	1	2	2321	15	1
14	Bareilly,..	484328	1327	2306	0	0	10920	0	0	14873	14	4	4156	1	8	189	1	2	23155	11	5	3578	7	3
15	Budaon, ...	233354	639	916	0	0	2976	0	0	5211	2	2	545	14	7	142	8	1	9540	10	2	1719	11	8
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	258759	709	948	0	0	3276	0	0	7521	9	3	873	0	2	178	1	6	10288	15	1	1824	13	4
17	Muttra, ...	179094	490	1200	0	0	3984	0	0	3546	11	0	549	13	8	75	2	5	7546	7	5	496	15	6
18	Agra, ...	323616	887	3192	0	0	7350	0	0	8226	10	10	1520	6	1	284	6	5	14091	0	2	1503	1	2
19	Etawah, ...	84481	231	1032	0	0	8796	0	0	1838	1	6	529	14	7	142	6	2	4035	2	8	503	4	1
20	Mynpoory, ...	211381	579	1212	0	0	4908	0	0	5527	2	8	1744	2	11	174	5	7	11130	11	3	1474	11	4
21	Futtehghur, ...	371739	1018	1320	0	0	5136	0	0	9284	5	11	1414	10	3	299	9	5	16146	12	7	2052	14	1
22	Cawnpoor, ...	299259	820	1584	0	0	5628	0	0	7373	9	10	1015	8	0	73	8	5	15105	15	7	1680	14	4
23	Futtehpoor, ...	162534	450	1392	0	0	6912	0	0	3330	13	2	1139	12	3	265	9	5	10141	11	9	538	9	9
24	Allahabad, ...	296385	812	1500	0	0	4200	0	0	7144	12	10	889	11	8	252	13	8	17131	9	7	1134	8	6
25	Banda, ...	195081	536	948	0	0	7800	0	0	5718	0	4	533	14	3	149	5	6	11576	11	2	842	12	7
26	Humeerpoor, ...	89072	244	840	0	0	8786	0	0	1750	1	7	800	4	9	53	12	7	4784	1	7	415	2	10
27	Mirzapoor, ...	221458	607	1308	0	0	5616	0	0	6646	4	10	1345	8	3	97	8	2	15218	1	6	1804	8	0
28	Benares,..	263895	723	1656	0	0	8544	0	0	5720	0	0	680	13	4	186	6	6	15057	13	4	1373	15	6
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	214970	589	924	0	0	5520	0	0	5371	11	11	428	2	3	58	13	11	13116	0	10	1269	6	9
30	Azimghur, ...	189966	520	1008	0	0	4824	0	0	5061	13	3	820	7	8	64	12	4	8780	0	6	907	3	9
31	Goruckpoor, ...	465972	1276	2028	0	0	7740	0	0	12757	4	11	1619	0	0	135	10	6	25091	15	5	1389	0	0
32	Jounpoor, ...	276688	758	804	0	0	6300	0	0	7251	5	11	1128	15	4	129	11	7	12692	13	9	1736	14	10
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal ..	23445	64	360	0	0	1020	0	0	154	13	9	291	5	3	51	2	1	1702	5	4	247	12	3
	Total, ..	6981984	19129	40879	12	7	175105	8	0	170700	1	6	30291	12	7	4576	0	0	337344	1	8	38345	14	2

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in the course of the year **1846.**

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	66 10 3	23936 7 10	13 9 10¼	9 7 0	9¾	18 6 8	2 10 1½	48 15 2¼	48 13 1¼	32 10 9½
2	Panceput, ...	55 6 6	9416 0 6	5 9 5	11 6 7	8½	16 6 1	1 12 5½	40 9 4	40 5 6½	31 13 11½
3	Rohtuck, ...	0 0 0	9452 8 0	3 0 0	12 2 2	9	17 1 9	0 0 0	36 14 9	36 14 9	31 2 2
4	Hissar, ...	0 0 0	10319 3 11	11 15 2¾	9 5 9	11	21 4 3	4 0 6¼	52 14 8	52 14 8	37 2 7¾
5	Goorgaon, ...	113 0 0	12585 14 7	13 14 10½	8 3 1½	8	15 4 7	2 15 3¼	44 7 7	44 1 2¾	28 9 1
6	Deyreah Dhoon, ..	263 5 9	8309 15 8	16 5 6¼	7 15 6½	14	26 12 4	5 6 1½	71 10 2	69 5 10½	45 2 7
7	Seharunpoor, ..	183 6 0	17428 13 8	12 15 10	6 9 2¼	9	16 15 0	2 12 5¾	46 11 7	46 3 9	28 10 4
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	28 7 4	18653 14 8	10 4 9¾	8 8 1	9¼	17 6 10	1 11 5¾	40 10 3	40 9 3	28 11 4
9	Meerut, ...	159 13 8	28819 2 6	13 7 0	6 1 3	9	17 1 9	1 6 2	42 10 1	42 6 4	25 9 4¾
10	Boolundshehur, ..	383 15 7	18653 10 9	15 13 1½	7 6 10	8¾	16 11 3	3 10 3¾	49 5 7	48 5 3¾	29 8 5½
11	Allyghur, ...	4609 0 9	28383 12 3	9 2 7¾	7 6 7	7¼	13 10 11	2 2 1½	43 8 6	36 4 11¾	25 71 1
12	Bijnour, ...	77 10 7	10086 0 5	8 4 9¾	7 10 3	9¼	17 11 6	0 15 9	39 13 10	39 8 11	27 11 11¾
13	Moradabad, ...	336 9 0	38604 1 1	5 9 7	11 9 6¼	9¼	17 12 1	2 7 5¾	41 0 4¾	40 10 8	33 3 1¼
14	Bareilly, ...	324 9 2	59503 13 0	8 3 8	11 3 4	9	17 7 3	2 11 1¾	44 13 5	44 9 6½	34 10 1
15	Budaon, ...	33 6 0	21085 4 8	4 10 6¼	8 2 5¾	8	14 15 6	2 11 0¾	32 15 11	32 15 1½	26 13 8
16	Shajehanpoor, ..	5339 11 10	30250 3 2	4 9 11	10 9 9	7½	14 6 10	2 9 2¼	42 10 8	35 2 2	29 2 10
17	Muttra, ...	20 0 0	17419 2 0	8 1 5¼	7 3 9	8	15 6 2	1 0 2¾	35 8 9	35 8 1¾	24 14 10¼
18	Agra, ...	589 11 0	36757 3 8	8 4 7	9 4 4¾	8¼	15 14 4	1 11 1¼	41 7 0	40 12 4¾	28 14 3
19	Etawah, ...	68 5 5	16930 2 5	38 1 3	7 15 3¾	9	17 6 10	2 3 2¾	73 4 8	72 15 11	30 7 2¼
20	Mynpoory, ...	285 13 5	26456 15 2	8 7 7½	9 8 9	10	19 3 6	2 8 9	45 11 1	45 3 2½	34 10 1
21	Futtyghur, ...	69 9 1	35723 13 4	5 0 7½	9 1 11	8¼	15 13 7	2 0 3	35 1 6	35 0 4¾	28 10 11
22	Cawnpoor, ...	950 7 6	33411 15 8	6 13 9¾	8 15 10½	9½	18 7 1	2 0 9½	40 11 11	39 9 4¾	24 12 10
23	Futtehpoor, ...	26 6 7	23746 15 0	15 5 9	7 6 5	12	22 13 0	1 3 1¾	52 12 4	52 11 4¾	34 4 1¾
24	Allahabad, ...	965 11 11	33219 4 2	5 2 9	8 12 9¼	11	21 1 7	1 6 4¼	40 14 7	39 11 6½	32 11 2½
25	Bandah, ...	208 2 7	27776 14 5	94 8 10¼	10 10 8	11¼	21 8 9	1 9 2	51 13 2	51 6 11	35 1 9¾
26	Humeerpoor, ...	90 1 3	17519 8 7	36 0 1½	7 2 9	10¼	19 9 9	2 11 2½	71 12 10	71 6 11	31 15 8½
27	Mirzapoor, ...	334 14 0	32370 12 9	9 4 0¾	10 15 2	13	25 0 5	2 15 6¾	53 5 3	52 12 5¼	41 5 11
28	Benares, ...	1378 13 9	34597 14 5	11 13 1	7 14 7	11	20 13 2	1 14 4¾	47 13 8	45 15 3¼	31 13 5
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	14 14 10	26703 2 6	9 5 11¼	9 1 11	11¾	22 4 6	2 2 6	45 5 5	45 5 0	34 5 11¼
30	Azimgurh, ...	0 11 0	21467 0 6	9 4 5	9 11 9	9	16 14 0	1 11 1	41 4 6	41 4 2½	31 1 0¾
31	Goruckpoor, ...	62 11 8	50823 10 6	6 1 0¾	9 15 10	10¼	19 10 7	1 1 5	39 13 3	39 13 3½	32 2 0¼
32	Jounpoor, ...	91 5 11	30135 3 4	8 5 11¾	9 9 0¾	8¾	16 11 11	2 4 8	39 12 1	39 10 2	28 8 6
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	0 4 6	3827 11 2	15 15 0	2 6 9	14	26 8 2	3 10 6	59 12 11	59 12 10¼	38 3 10
	Total, ..	17133 0 11	814376 4 3	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	9¼	17 10 2	2 0 0¾	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 4.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing the average cost of each Prisoner per head per annum, in 1847.

Number of Zillahs	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	8. Cost of Native Medicines.	9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.
		No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi, ...	175791	482	1477 14 0	6391 13 4	3564 7 5	765 0 9	142 15 6	7231 15 7	979 5 11
2	Paneeput, ...	74030	203	733 0 0	1355 15 2	2201 10 5	209 14 9	80 10 0	2311 11 10	777 6 8
3	Rohtuck, ...	85548	234	714 0 0	871 0 0	1807 0 11	156 5 0	118 2 6	3248 2 11	97 12 7
4	Hissar, ...	85854	235	820 0 0	1890 0 0	1697 3 2	271 5 9	149 6 10	3534 14 6	709 0 1
5	Goorgaon, ...	89774	246	722 0 0	3805 14 11	1771 7 11	332 15 4	73 0 2	3072 3 10	624 12 3
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	37862	104	927 0 0	2157 0 0	750 10 1	478 13 11	25 14 9	1696 15 7	568 3 8
7	Seharunpoor, ...	143589	393	1140 0 0	4266 0 0	2669 14 1	455 8 8	96 9 0	5422 14 7	673 11 9
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	152310	417	720 0 0	3721 7 1	3407 1 6	532 12 5	6 10 1	5019 14 5	332 9 0
9	Meerut, ...	245214	672	2202 13 9	7791 0 0	4002 15 6	498 4 1	110 12 5	7043 6 9	594 13 3
10	Boolundshehur, ..	116674	318	1308 0 0	5878 0 0	2366 5 6	264 12 8	40 8 0	3957 9 7	210 12 9
11	Allyghur, ...	253851	695	1808 0 0	4716 13 10	4778 11 0	778 5 5	83 9 6	8069 4 5	393 1 8
12	Bijnour, ...	95218	261	890 10 11	2116 14 5	2256 9 0	344 13 6	22 1 2	3591 10 2	329 13 2
13	Moradabad, ...	354933	972	1584 0 0	5304 0 0	10273 6 0	358 9 8	180 10 11	15434 13 6	3353 7 9
14	Bareilly, ...	524470	437	3300 0 0	8380 0 0	11763 3 4	3037 8 5	125 10 11	19655 4 8	3875 13 9
15	Budaon, ...	210367	576	1260 0 0	2869 0 10	5060 10 8	257 3 1	170 1 11	7742 14 3	953 14 7
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	256144	702	1623 13 8	3363 15 6	5929 14 4	670 3 4	62 10 2	7124 5 10	1309 3 9
17	Muttra, ...	171703	470	1413 15 0	3996 5 1	3247 6 3	294 13 9	99 10 7	5258 0 6	544 0 7
18	Agra, ...	367456	1007	3156 0 0	6600 0 0	5069 9 2	1104 8 1	200 7 11	11526 0 9	1389 6 3
19	Etawah, ...	117257	321	900 0 0	7928 4 10	2941 14 11	197 14 8	136 0 5	5148 12 11	551 3 11
20	Mynpoory, ...	211295	579	1359 0 0	4774 0 0	4967 1 4	930 4 5	164 11 6	9302 14 9	814 5 6
21	Futtehghur, ...	397030	1088	2111 0 0	4368 15 5	8426 12 1	1325 1 8	313 13 3	12005 14 5	1411 6 0
22	Cawnpoor, ...	290411	796	2025 0 0	4687 0 0	6438 11 10	866 7 9	57 15 9	13321 3 5	1252 11 0
23	Futtehpoor, ...	175027	479	1494 0 0	5628 0 0	3755 2 4	1067 9 5	139 2 10	8785 5 4	644 7 1
24	Allahabad, ...	292513	801	1116 0 0	4312 0 0	6769 13 11	1044 4 5	144 9 3	14351 13 10	1177 2 7
25	Banda, ...	178022	488	1249 0 0	6513 0 0	4280 2 6	331 3 5	111 11 11	8917 12 0	950 11 11
26	Humeerpoor, ...	103828	284	1172 0 0	6108 0 0	1865 0 2	647 4 6	58 8 8	4119 12 3	547 4 0
27	Mirzapoor, ...	226964	622	1308 0 0	5616 0 0	6313 3 6	341 11 8	69 0 10	13924 3 4	1922 15 6
28	Benares, ...	267910	734	1736 0 0	5404 0 0	6534 0 0	740 15 11	130 13 1	15367 10 0	1146 15 0
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	216640	593	924 0 0	4416 0 0	4572 12 0	310 6 4	49 7 2	8099 13 10	872 2 7
30	Azimghur, ...	206135	565	912 0 0	4596 0 0	4657 11 8	280 5 1	39 14 6	7327 7 1	468 12 0
31	Goruckpoor, ...	445438	1220	2028 0 0	7740 0 0	12702 7 9	1250 4 0	104 0 10	13814 10 6	773 10 0
32	Jounpoor, ...	285907	783	892 0 0	6284 0 0	6851 0 9	396 1 7	94 1 7	10742 7 9	1542 15 10
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	29054	80	360 0 0	1020 0 0	292 7 0	335 11 11	82 3 9	1869 10 6	307 8 5
	Total, ..	6884219	18861	45405 3 4	154870 8 5	153986 8 0	20877 9 4	3485 11 8	268041 11 7	32101 8 9

No. 4.—*(Continued.)*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in 1847.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie,.. . ..	1404 15 8	21958 8 2	13 4 2	7 6 3	8	15 0 1	2 0 6	45 8 11	42 10 3¼	26 5 0½
2	Paneeput, ...	8 14 0	7679 2 10	6 10 10½	10 13 6	6	11 6 6	3 13 3¼	37 13 3	37 12 6¼	27 7 11
3	Rohtuck, ...	23 0 11	7035 8 10	3 11 6½	7 11 6½	7¼	13 12 10	0 6 8¼	30 1 0	39 15 5¾	23 3 1½
4	Hissar,..	0 0 0	9071 14 4	8 0 8¼	7 3 6½	7¾	15 0 8	3 0 3¼	38 9 8	38 9 8	27 1 2
5	Goorgaon, ...	105 7 1	10507 13 6	15 7 6½	7 3 2½	6½	12 8 0	2 8 7½	42 11 5	42 4 7	23 14 1
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	281 8 2	6386 2 2	20 11 10	7 6 6¾	8½	16 5 10	5 6 5½	66 3 5	63 8 1	33 13 7½
7	Seharunpoor, ..	221 12 11	14946 7 0	10 13 8	6 12 8½	7¼	13 12 6	1 11 5	38 0 6	37 7 5¾	23 11 4
8	Moozuffernuggur,	31 15 9	13772 6 3	8 14 9	8 2 8	6	12 0 5	0 12 9	33 0 5	32 15 2½	23 4 9½
9	Meerut, ...	105 9 5	22349 11 2	11 9 6	5 15 3½	5½	10 7 4	0 14 2	33 4 1	33 1 5¾	18 3 8
10	Boolundshehur, ..	97 15 7	14124 0 1	18 7 9	7 7 ¾	6¾	12 6 0	0 10 7¼	44 6 7¾	44 1 8½	21 8 1¼
11	Allyghur, ...	86 4 7	20714 2 5	6 12 7	6 14 0	6	11 9 6	0 9 0½	29 12 10	29 10 10½	20 4 8
12	Bijnour, ...	78 15 2	9631 7 6	8 1 9¼	8 10 4	7¼	13 13 0½	1 4 2½	36 14 5	36 9 7	25 2 5½
13	Moradabad,.. ..	132 8 6	36621 8 4	5 7 3¾	10 9 1¼	8¼	15 13 3	3 7 2½	37 8 7	37 8 7¾	30 7 3
14	Bareilly, ...	1529 7 4	51667 0 5	5 13 3½	8 3 0	7	13 11 0	2 11 2	35 15 3	34 14 3	26 12 1½
15	Budaon, ...	128 6 7	18442 3 11	4 15 8¼	8 12 7	7	13 7 0	1 10 6	32 0 3	31 12 8½	24 10 0¼
16	Shajehanpoor, ..	1104 14 10	21189 1 5	4 12 7	8 7 1¾	5¼	10 2 5	1 13 10	30 2 11	28 9 9	21 8 1
17	Muttra, ...	8 5 0	14880 8 9	8 8 0½	6 14 6½	5¾	11 2 8	1 2 6¼	31 10 7	31 10 3½	20 1 6
18	Agra, ...	10200 0 0	39246 0 2	6 8 10¼	5 0 6½	6	11 7 0	1 6 1	38 15 8	28 13 6	19 2 6
19	Etawah, ...	1106 13 8	18911 1 4	24 11 2	9 2 7¾	8½	16 2 0	1 11 3	58 14 6	55 7 5¼	27 15 5
20	Mynpoory, ...	341 7 2	22653 12 8	8 3 11	8 9 2¾	8½	16 1 1	1 6 6	39 2 0	38 8 7	27 15 0¾
21	Futtyghur, ...	207 3 9	30170 2 7	4 0 3	7 11 11	6	11 0 7	1 4 9	27 11 8	28 8 7½	21 9 4
22	Cawnpoor, ...	635 6 5	29284 8 2	5 14 2½	8 1 5	8¾	16 11 8	1 9 2	36 12 7	35 15 10¼	27 8 11¼
23	Futtehpoor ,.. ..	9 0 2	21522 11 2	11 12 0	7 13 5	9½	18 5 4	1 5 6¼	14 14 11	44 14 7½	30 0 8¾
24	Allahabad, ...	54 4 0	28970 0 0	5 6 1½	8 7 2¾	9¼	17 14 5	1 7 6	36 2 8	36 1 7	29 5 2
25	Bandah, ...	363 8 9	22717 2 6	13 5 6¾	8 12 4	9½	18 6 9	1 15 2	46 8 10	45 12 5	29 14 5
26	Humeerpoor, ..	232 5 9	14750 3 4	21 8 1¼	6 9 1	7½	14 8 1	1 14 10	51 15 0	51 1 11	25 7 9¼
27	Mirzapoor, ...	141 5 5	29636 8 3	9 0 5½	10 2 4	11¾	22 6 0	3 1 5½	47 10 4	47 6 8½	36 4 7¼
28	Benares, ...	218 11 6	31279 1 6	7 5 9½	8 14 5	11	20 14 2	1 9 0	42 9 10	42 5 0½	32 9 5
29	Ghazeepoor,.. ..	32 1 8	19276 11 7	7 7 1¾	7 11 4	7	13 10 5	1 7 6½	32 8 1	32 7 3	23 7 2
30	Azimghur, ...	50 4 0	18332 6 4	8 2 1	8 3 11	6¾	12 15 6	0 13 3¼	32 7 2	32 5 8¾	22 9 9
31	Goruckpoor, ..	500 0 0	38913 1 1	6 5 6	10 6 7	6	11 4 10	0 10 1¾	31 14 4	31 7 9¼	23 7 8
32	Jounpoor, ...	339 8 7	27142 4 1	7 0 5	8 12 0	7¼	13 11 6	1 15 6¼	34 10 7	34 3 8¼	25 1 0¾
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	14 0 10	4281 10 5	12 12 0	3 10 5¾	12¼	23 7 6	3 13 6	53 8 4	53 5 1¼	36 1 6¼
	Total, ..	19796 3 2	698565 0 3	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 17

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 5.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in course of the year 1848.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.			5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.			6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.			7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.			8. Cost of Native Medicines.			9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.			10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.		
		No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Dehlie, ...	175067	480	2015	4	8	5812	0	0	3888	8	6	1178	2	4	86	10	1	6966	13	10	397	12	4
2	Paneeput, ...	57608	158	837	0	0	3802	3	0	1466	3	8	180	3	6	87	12	11	1880	9	9	286	12	9
3	Rohtuck, ...	95229	261	944	0	0	2136	0	0	1776	5	6	282	10	1	24	13	5	3722	3	3	807	12	6
4	Hissar, ...	104252	285	921	0	0	1980	0	0	1792	9	4	209	9	8	131	6	11	4267	0	0	471	3	5
5	Goorgaon, ...	72576	199	861	0	0	2799	2	1	1029	13	5	263	7	8	73	9	11	2560	0	6	541	13	0
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	32143	88	948	0	0	3216	0	0	716	4	2	588	0	6	16	10	1	1205	7	4	52	6	9
7	Seharunpoor, ...	122509	335	1416	0	0	4462	0	0	2514	15	11	680	1	3	39	9	6	4673	2	4	180	2	0
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	139539	382	1232	0	0	4169	0	0	3340	14	0	486	8	7	5	14	6	3908	1	4	716	13	0
9	Meerut, ...	236055	647	2448	0	0	7176	0	0	3527	1	1	1071	6	5	58	12	1	9414	10	11	642	14	6
10	Boolundshehur, ..	117024	320	1497	0	0	5520	0	0	2153	3	7	404	10	5	39	2	7	3281	5	0	89	15	5
11	Allyghur, ...	225522	609	2124	0	0	5871	9	8	4137	9	0	831	4	4	75	10	9	7660	7	4	345	0	11
12	Bijnour, ...	82352	225	936	0	0	3144	0	0	1649	3	0	518	8	11	30	11	5	2519	15	0	645	9	11
13	Moradabad, ...	256564	703	2107	0	0	6120	0	0	8060	10	9	917	3	0	174	12	0	10501	4	2	1738	5	0
14	Bareilly, ...	543263	1488	4116	0	0	6120	0	0	10196	10	3	2459	14	6	179	15	5	19276	6	8	2655	10	5
15	Budaon, ...	196295	538	1404	0	0	4239	0	0	3857	3	5	470	13	5	58	13	8	5858	9	4	211	14	5
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	293190	803	1908	0	0	4329	6	8	6072	5	4	753	14	2	53	8	3	6292	9	11	1990	0	6
17	Muttra, ...	132347	362	1557	0	0	4836	4	1	2376	3	3	172	3	9	52	10	0	3960	1	5	335	7	9
18	Agra, ...	512117	1403	4130	0	0	7158	0	0	8221	13	9	3441	2	4	228	7	0	16994	11	6	2420	7	4
19	Etawah, ...	142487	390	1440	15	6	4365	5	0	2902	3	3	631	6	0	72	10	3	5265	15	9	613	10	8
20	Mynpoory, ...	209928	567	1928	0	0	4584	0	0	4512	8	0	1270	3	6	123	13	7	7696	14	7	1360	15	2
21	Futtyghur, ...	349191	956	2628	0	0	5349	3	8	7970	0	4	1806	6	7	186	7	4	11373	1	7	1564	8	7
22	Cawnpoor, ...	292576	801	2367	0	0	6420	0	0	6399	7	7	1033	6	1	46	7	1	11168	2	2	1083	7	6
23	Futtehpoor, ...	177501	486	1612	0	0	4464	0	0	3883	7	1	649	0	4	151	13	11	7384	8	0	449	1	4
24	Allahabad, ...	259099	710	3522	12	5	4872	0	0	4898	3	4	1219	9	3	130	15	4	10072	6	5	1153	6	8
25	Bandah, ...	167037	457	1464	0	0	5812	0	0	3153	0	9	232	12	10	79	3	3	6659	12	0	682	10	1
26	Humeerpoor, ...	98092	269	1464	0	0	4032	13	8	1776	6	9	274	15	4	32	0	7	3137	4	10	548	4	6
27	Mirzapoor, ...	199043	545	2069	11	1	6167	0	0	7347	2	7	1209	14	9	110	10	0	12022	9	11	973	3	0
28	Benares, ...	367899	1008	2796	0	0	5820	0	0	8395	10	5	899	0	4	101	6	6	18787	13	1	1344	7	9
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	191596	525	2007	0	0	5676	11	6	4262	13	11	620	8	5	52	0	6	6787	13	9	1450	2	1
30	Azimghur, ...	215871	591	1383	0	0	3830	0	0	4366	0	4	694	9	2	49	3	6	7819	9	3	914	7	1
31	Goruckpoor, ...	463781	1270	3168	10	3	7160	0	0	13149	5	10	1050	6	4	101	3	6	16295	5	9	1299	5	1
32	Jounpoor, ...	246430	675	1896	0	0	5441	0	0	5135	8	0	661	2	6	128	12	5	11595	14	5	2248	12	9
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	45838	125	885	0	0	1433	0	0	1371	7	2	331	11	1	84	4	1	2251	14	2	405	1	0
	Total, ..	6814021	18668	62033	13	3	158317	11	4	146300	0	0	27494	13	4	2869	15	2	253262	9	0	30621	9	2

No. 5.—*(Continued.)*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in the course of the year* 1846.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	32 11 1	20377 15 8	12 1 8¾	8 1 7	7½	14 8 6	0 13 3	42 7 3	42 1 6	26 1 3¼
2	Paneeput, ...	192 9 3	8733 6 7	24 1 0½	9 4 6¼	6¼	11 14 7	1 13 0½	55 4 5	54 0 10¾	24 11 0½
3	Rohtuck, ...	0 0 0	9693 12 9	8 2 11¼	6 12 10¾	7½	14 4 2	3 1 6¼	37 2 3	37 2 3	25 5 5¼
4	Hissar, ...	0 0 0	9772 13 4	6 15 2	6 4 7½	7¾	14 15 1	1 10 5½	34 4 8	34 4 8	24 1 9¾
5	Goorgaon, ...	0 0 0	8128 14 7	14 1 0¾	5 2 9½	6¾	12 14 0	2 11 6¾	40 13 7½	40 13 7½	22 7 3½
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	28 2 8	6770 15 6	36 8 8¾	8 2 2¾	7¼	13 10 10	0 9 6¼	76 15 1	76 9 11½	29 4 10½
7	Seharunpoor,.. ..	32 15 9	13998 14 9	13 5 1¼	7 8 1¼	7¼	13 14 8	0 8 7¼	41 12 7¼	41 11 0¼	24 2 3½
8	Moozuffernuggur,..	112 4 9	13971 8 2	10 14 7½	8 11 11	5¼	10 3 5	1 14 0¼	36 9 ¼	36 4 6	22 2 3¾
9	Meerut, ...	47 12 2	24386 9 2	11 1 5½	5 12 2¾	7½	14 8 10	0 15 10¾	37 11 1	37 9 10½	22 11 10¾
10	Boolundshehur, ..	0 12 0	12986 1 0	17 4 0	6 11 8	5¼	10 3 8	0 4 6	40 9 3¾	40 9 3¼	18 10 5
11	Allyghur, ...	596 14 8	21643 0 0	9 10 3	6 12 8½	6½	12 9 1	0 9 3¼	35 8 7½	34 8 11¼	21 6 10¾
12	Bijnour,..	23 0 3	9467 0 6	13 15 6¾	7 5 3¼	6	11 2 9	2 13 11	42 1 2¼	41 15 7	23 10 5¼
13	Moradabad, ...	135 0 11	29754 13 11	8 11 3½	11 7 5½	7¾	14 14 9	2 7 6	42 5 2½	42 2 1½	30 6 10½
14	Bareilly,..	400 13 6	45405 6 8	4 1 9¾	6 13 7½	6¾	12 15 3	1 12 6½	30 8 2¾	30 3 11	23 5 10¼
15	Budaon,..	1082 5 4	17182 11 7	7 14 0¾	7 2 8½	5	9 11 8	0 6 3½	31 15 0	29 14 9¾	19 7 0
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	893 12 1	22293 8 11	5 6 3	7 9 0	4	7 13 2	2 7 7¾	27 12 2½	26 15 4¾	18 14 1½
17	Muttra, ...	0 0 0	13289 14 3	13 5 8¼	6 9 0¼	5¾	10 14 10	0 14 10	36 11 5	36 11 5	19 0 10
18	Agra, ...	14720 14 10	57315 8 10	5 1 7½	5 13 9	6¼	12 1 10	1 11 7¼	40 13 7½	30 5 9½	22 5 0¾
19	Etawah,..	20 15 5	15313 1 10	11 3 1	7 7 1	7	13 7 10	1 9 2	39 4 2¾	39 3 4½	24 5 2
20	Mynpoory, ...	60 6 10	21536 13 8	8 1 4¼	7 15 4	7	13 9 1	2 6 4¾	37 15 8¾	37 14 0½	26 6 3¼
21	Futtyghur, ...	12 15 7	30890 11 8	5 9 6¼	8 5 4¼	6¼	11 14 1	1 10 2¼	32 5 0	32 4 9½	23 16 4½
22	Cawnpoor, ...	0 0 0	28517 14 5	8 0 2¾	7 15 10	7¼	13 14 10	1 5 7½	35 9 7½	35 9 7¼	24 10 1½
23	Futtehpoor, ...	18 0 6	18611 9 2	9 2 11½	7 15 10	8	15 3 4	0 14 9¼	38 4 8¾	38 4 1½	25 12 1¾
24	Allahabad, ...	188 1 10	26057 7 3	6 13 9½	6 14 4¼	7	13 4 0	1 10 0	36 11 2½	36 6 11½	24 9 9½
25	Banda, ...	77 12 3	18161 3 2	12 11 5¾	6 14 4¾	7¾	14 8 9	1 7 10¾	39 11 10	39 9 1½	23 10 4½
26	Humeerpoor, ...	331 15 7	11597 13 4	14 15 10½	6 9 8	6	11 10 8	2 0 7½	43 1 10	41 14 1	21 7 1½
27	Mirzapoor, ...	0 0 0	29900 3 4	11 5 0½	13 7 8¼	11½	22 0 9	1 12 7	54 13 9½	54 13 9½	39 12 0
28	Benares,..	62 2 10	38206 8 11	5 12 4½	8 5 3	9¾	18 10 2	1 5 4½	37 14 5½	37 13 5½	22 4 8½
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	56 2 7	20913 4 9	10 13 0	8 1 11	6¾	12 14 10	2 12 2¼	39 13 4	39 11 7¾	25 1 5½
30	Azimghur, ...	28 12 5	19058 9 9	6 6 0	7 6 2½	7	13 3 5	1 8 9	32 4 8¼	32 3 11	23 6 9½
31	Goruckpoor, ...	539 9 0	42763 13 9	5 10 2½	10 5 8	6¾	12 13 4	1 0 4½	33 10 9	33 3 11½	25 1 10
32	Jounpoor, ...	374 9 3	27481 11 ¾	8 0 11¾	7 9 8¾	9	17 2 9	1 10 10¼	40 11 5	40 2 6½	27 10 1
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	6 3 6	6768 9 0	11 7 5	10 15 6½	9½	17 15 0	3 3 10	54 2 4½	54 1 7	35 8 10½
	Total, ..	20078 6 11	700978 7 5	8 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 6.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum, in the course of the year 1849.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Average number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail establishment.			5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.			6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.			7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.			8. Cost of Native Medicines.			9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.			10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.		
		No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi, ...	196090	537	2100	0	0	5808	0	0	4330	5	4	1191	4	0	46	9	2	7651	13	5	517	2	6
2	Paneeput, ...	48477	133	840	0	0	3484	0	0	1108	0	10	167	4		107	8	7	1878	6	9	285	5	3
3	Rohtuck, ...	142252	390	912	0	0	2147	7	9	3092	5	4	596	11	10	28	6	2	6073	9	8	320	9	2
4	Hissar, ...	120918	331	984	0	0	2098	13	5	2248	8	10	629	0	10	190	15	1	5496	5	4	882	7	6
5	Goorgaon, ...	75553	207	864	0	0	2797	2	8	1291	13	10	455	7	9	71	2	3	3034	0	7	345	10	6
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	38867	106	948	0	0	3151	0	0	741	5	5	354	6	10	8	10	1	1464	3	11	291	13	10
7	Seharunpoor, ...	137964	378	1354	0	0	4464	0	0	2656	8	6	543	2	6	42	12	0	4665	15	9	690	12	9
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	98191	269	1290	0	0	4164	0	0	2278	13	8	372	13	9	8	6	1	2975	4	11	1000	1	3
9	Meerut, ...	150847	413	2436	0	0	6592	0	0	2792	14	7	688	0	8	44	5	0	6068	1	11	516	12	1
10	Boolundshehur, ..	131836	361	1500	0	0	5520	0	0	2543	12	5	270	9	3	28	9	3	3476	7	0	152	1	0
11	Allyghur, ...	238320	653	2136	0	0	6005	10	9	4525	8	11	1098	14	7	57	9	3	7785	9	5	798	14	1
12	Bijnour, ...	72165	198	936	0	0	3264	0	0	1426	0	9	202	5	7	22	1	10	2346	6	11	262	5	0
13	Moradabad, ...	248938	682	2166	0	0	5664	0	0	7119	14	4	1479	14	6	61	2	2	9477	5	8	2233	12	0
14	Bareilly, ...	536785	1471	4116	0	0	6754	14	6	10892	14	6	1668	13	2	59	13	5	18364	4	8	2098	5	7
15	Budaon, ...	186244	510	1344	0	0	4462	6	11	3649	13	7	250	0	6	45	15	1	4971	11	1	528	10	6
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	310011	849	1908	0	0	4464	0	0	6023	0	2	608	6	0	43	13	5	6900	14	4	2301	11	9
17	Muttra, ...	155746	427	1560	0	0	4772	0	0	2805	6	7	151	9	9	55	8	4	4184	5	4	405	4	9
18	Agra, ...	722874	1980	4152	0	0	9250	0	0	11002	14	9	984	5	5	197	1	3	19881	9	10	1852	2	7
19	Etawah, ...	163071	447	1402	1	0	4355	5	4	2804	7	5	521	15	11	66	0	9	4957	10	10	535	2	4
20	Mynpoory, ...	184870	506	1968	0	0	4584	0	0	3940	7	4	829	9	4	83	10	10	6160	4	0	687	1	3
21	Futtehghur, ...	334733	917	2562	0	0	5820	0	0	8204	11	5	914	10	10	121	15	3	10144	8	1	1195	3	6
22	Cawnpoor, ...	249555	684	2370	0	0	6459	0	0	5933	12	2	745	14	10	60	1	11	8214	8	2	1699	1	9
23	Futtehpoor, ...	164988	453	1572	0	0	4464	0	0	3412	2	0	504	14	11	39	13	8	6576	2	11	487	10	0
24	Allahabad, ...	255206	699	4008	0	0	5196	0	0	4603	15	11	1520	2	2	133	5	6	10857	13	7	943	10	2
25	Banda, ...	215274	590	1464	0	0	5464	0	0	4450	13	10	515	15	1	83	5	2	7980	7	1	665	8	8
26	Humeerpoor, ...	109503	300	1464	0	0	4417	0	0	1632	8	3	87	8	8	21	0	10	3227	5	2	324	4	8
27	Mirzapoor, ...	207957	570	2502	0	0	5516	15	4	6631	0	0	1882	7	4	85	7	4	10700	14	0	1074	15	8
28	Benares, ...	382607	1048	3241	0	5	5820	0	0	9649	6	8	947	6	0	96	5	0	19685	3	0	1431	7	3
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	208651	572	2032	0	0	5514	0	0	4552	7	0	658	12	9	27	12	0	7772	9	11	1871	6	5
30	Azimghur, ...	296843	813	1674	0	0	4324	0	0	6065	13	0	832	8	3	96	5	9	10863	9	6	1208	8	5
31	Goruckpoor, ...	503812	1380	3708	0	0	6647	11	10	13532	8	0	994	13	4	95	0	1	20632	15	9	1764	7	9
32	Jounpoor, ...	246000	674	2268	0	0	5304	0	0	5329	0	0	643	0	8	52	1	3	11867	5	8	2355	14	11
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	37032	101	860	0	0	1512	0	0	1308	14	10	252	0	0	81	4	1	2227	3	4	348	1	10
	Total, ..	7172180	19650	64691	1	5	160461	8	6	152663	2	2	23561	14	6	2263	8	4	258504	8	6	32085	6	8

No. 6.—*(Continued).*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces under the following heads, showing the average cost of each prisoner per annum, in the course of the year 1849.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.			12. Grand Total of Expenditure.			13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.			14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.			15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.			16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.			17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.			18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.			19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions alterations and repairs.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhie,..	117	3	6	21762	5	11	10	13	0½	8	1	0¼	7½	14	4	1	0	15	5	40	8	5	40	4	11	25	9	3½
2	Paneeput, ...	0	0	0	7870	9	6	26	3	1½	8	5	3½	7¼	14	1	7	2	2	4	59	2	10	59	2	10	19	2	4¼
3	Rohtuck, ...	90	2	4	13260	11	3	5	8	1¼	7	14	10¼	8¼	15	9	3	0	13	1¾	34	0	0½	33	1	3	25	14	9¾
4	Hissar,..	0	0	0	12470	3	0	6	5	9¼	6	12	8¾	8½	16	6	3	2	10	8	37	10	9½	37	10	9½	28	5	9¼
5	Goorgaon, ...	103	1	3	8962	6	7	13	8	2½	6	3	10¼	7¾	14	10	6	1	10	8½	43	4	9	42	5	1½	25	1	9¼
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	0	0	0	7159	8	1	31	9	9¾	6	15	10¾	7¼	13	12	0	2	12	0¾	67	8	8	67	8	8	26	15	9¼
7	Seharunpoor, ..	0	0	0	14417	3	2	10	12	0¼	7	0	5¼	6½	12	5	8	1	13	3	38	2	3	38	2	3	22	11	11¾
8	Moozuffernuggur,	6	9	7	12105	1	3	15	7	8	8	7	6½	5¾	11	1	0	3	12	0¼	45	0	0	44	15	7¼	24	11	2½
9	Meerut, ...	70	4	0	19208	6	3	15	15	4½	6	12	2¾	7¾	14	11	0	1	4	0¼	46	8	1¾	46	5	7	24	7	8
10	Boolundshehur, ..	14	9	3	13505	9	11	15	4	8	7	0	9	5	9	10	1	0	6	9	37	6	7	37	5	11¼	17	14	9¾
11	Allyghur, ...	190	11	7	22599	14	7	9	3	1¾	6	14	11	6½	11	14	6	1	3	9	34	9	9	34	5	1	21	13	7
12	Bijnour, ...	301	0	9	8810	4	10	16	7	9	7	3	2¾	6¾	11	14	1	1	5	2½	44	7	11¼	42	15	7¼	21	8	2¼
13	Moradabad, ...	0	0	0	28202	0	8	8	4	10½	10	7	0¼	7¼	13	14	4	3	4	4¾	14	5	7½	41	5	7½	29	13	11¼
14	Bareily, ...	271	10	10	44223	12	8	4	9	5¾	7	6	5¼	6½	12	7	10	1	6	10	30	1	0¼	29	14	0¾	22	7	9¾
15	Budaon, ...	48	2	5	15300	12	1	8	12	0	7	2	6	5	9	11	10	1	0	7	30	0	0¼	29	14	6	18	8	4¼
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	978	12	2	23228	9	10	5	4	1½	7	1	6	4¼	8	2	0	2	11	4½	27	5	9	26	3	3¾	18	11	2¾
17	Muttra, ...	7	4	0	13941	6	9	11	2	9¾	6	9	1½	5	9	13	2	0	15	2¼	32	10	4¼	32	10	1½	17	12	10¼
18	Agra, ...	22273	5	9	69593	6	10	4	10	9	5	8	11	5¼	9	15	9	0	14	11½	35	2	4½	23	14	4½	17	2	1
19	Etawah, ...	86	3	8	14728	15	8	9	11	1	6	4	4½	5¾	11	1	5	1	3	1¾	32	15	2½	32	12	1½	19	14	0½
20	Mynpoory, ...	836	7	3	19089	8	0	9	0	11¾	7	12	7	6½	12	2	8	1	5	8¾	37	11	7½	36	1	2	23	2	0
21	Futtyghur, ...	146	11	11	29109	13	0	6	5	6¾	8	15	2	5¾	11	0	11	1	4	10¼	31	11	11	31	9	4¼	22	7	1¼
22	Cawnpoor, ...	55	14	11	25538	5	9	9	6	10	8	10	9⅓	6¼	12	0	3	2	7	9½	37	5	4¾	37	4	1	24	5	6¾
23	Futtehpoor, ...	50	6	2	17107	1	8	9	13	8	7	8	6	7½	14	9	0	1	1	2¾	37	12	2¾	37	10	5¼	24	5	3
24	Allahabad, ...	56	10	4	26926	12	10	7	6	11¼	6	9	4½	8	15	8	5	1	5	7¼	38	8	4¼	38	7	0¾	25	4	4¼
25	Banda,..	720	14	5	21345	0	3	9	4	2	7	8	8¼	7	13	8	8	1	6	1¼	26	2	10	34	15	4	23	3	5
26	Humeerpoor, ..	331	14	6	11505	10	1	14	11	6¾	5	7	8	5½	10	12	4	1	1	3½	38	5	7½	37	3	11¼	17	10	3¼
27	Mirzapoor, ...	10	13	6	28404	9	2	9	10	10¼	11	10	1¾	10	18	12	4	1	14	2	49	13	3¼	49	13	0¾	35	11	11
28	Benares, ...	8	12	8	40879	8	9	5	8	10¼	9	3	4	10	18	12	3	1	5	10¼	39	0	1½	39	0	0	30	5	8
29	Ghazeepoor, ..	103	7	0	22532	7	1	9	10	3	7	15	4	7	13	9	3	3	4	4	39	6	3¼	39	3	4½	26	0	3¾
30	Azimghur, ...	165	3	0	25229	15	11	5	5	1	7	7	4½	7	13	5	3	1	7	9¾	31	0	6½	30	12	1½	23	7	1¾
31	Goruckpoor, ..	0	0	0	47395	9	6	4	13	0¾	9	13	1½	7¾	14	15	1	1	4	5½	34	5	6	34	5	6	26	13	5½
32	Jounpoor, ...	32	1	6	27851	8	0	7	13	11	7	14	6	9¼	17	9	4	3	7	11	41	5	2	41	4	4¾	30	0	7½
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	6	4	6	6655	12	7	14	15	6¼	13	8	10¼	11½	21	15	2	3	7	1¾	65	14	4½	65	13	4¾	42	5	7½
	Total, ..	27084	9	9	720922	15	0	8	2	8	7	12	3¾	7	13	2	7	1	10	1⅓	36	11	0	35	4	11½	23	13	7½

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 7.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost per head per annum, in the course of the year 1850.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	8. Cost of Native Medicines.	9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.
		No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	201147	551	2100 0 0	5808 0 0	4551 2 8	575 2 1	33 3 0	6798 3 11	1344 9 2
2	Panceput, ...	47739	131	811 9 10	3016 11 11	997 1 9	334 4 1	87 9 7	1697 12 0	363 3 11
3	Rohtuck, ...	147866	323	912 0 0	2124 12 9	2570 4 8	261 4 7	28 6 5	4201 1 10	542 12 4
4	Hissar, ...	119133	326	984 0 0	2148 0 0	2376 5 2	445 3 11	69 0 1	4062 14 3	594 10 9
5	Goorgaon, ...	71130	195	863 6 9	2633 14 9	1263 10 6	505 7 1	26 6 0	2409 2 1	220 15 9
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	35774	98	948 0 0	3024 0 0	707 8 5	332 8 11	4 13 4	1311 8 7	151 0 4
7	Seharunpoor, ...	148378	406	1429 0 0	4464 0 0	2906 15 8	316 0 2	51 11 1	4754 8 6	257 13 3
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	86500	237	1280 0 0	4164 0 0	1770 8 0	152 5 0	9 5 4	2988 7 5	53 0 10
9	Meerut, ...	138151	378	2196 0 0	6061 5 3	2585 9 11	368 6 3	58 12 5	4909 13 7	233 5 6
10	Boolundshehur, ..	96469	264	1500 0 0	5520 0 0	1925 12 5	344 3 10	19 0 0	2138 9 11	74 15 0
11	Allyghur, ...	205269	562	2130 11 4	6158 7 9	4604 9 4	912 6 3	38 5 0	6067 8 10	388 4 4
12	Bijnour, ...	53521	147	996 0 0	3264 0 0	1068 7 7	178 8 9	24 3 7	1640 12 10	240 13 6
13	Mooradabad, ...	256759	703	2190 0 0	5520 0 0	7223 8 0	1726 4 1	75 8 1	9087 5 8	2631 0 4
14	Bareilly, ...	510574	1399	4116 0 0	7080 0 0	13889 4 8	1559 10 3	52 3 1	16466 3 10	1804 1 2
15	Budaon, ...	179583	492	1344 0 0	4457 0 0	3513 7 0	630 14 4	18 1 11	4264 6 2	158 7 8
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	281278	771	2028 0 0	4464 0 0	5139 11 0	286 2 10	30 1 5	6083 10 0	755 7 9
17	Muttra, ...	164345	450	1560 0 0	4026 0 0	2855 14 9	145 2 11	35 2 0	3749 8 5	513 1 5
18	Agra, ...	939009	2573	4150 0 0	12919 5 4	13635 14 4	3837 6 10	192 12 5	22297 2 7	2748 6 4
19	Etawah, ...	168701	462	1404 0 0	4464 0 0	2671 10 5	133 7 6	42 10 7	3677 5 3	300 2 0
20	Mynpoory, ...	193040	529	1968 0 0	4584 0 0	4121 1 6	830 1 3	13 5 3	5314 3 5	695 9 8
21	Futtyghur, ...	312076	855	2520 0 0	5820 0 0	7866 7 5	232 13 11	93 13 6	9279 8 8	541 6 8
22	Cawnpoor, ...	218113	625	2336 0 0	6462 0 0	4839 1 7	622 0 6	58 8 5	6922 13 3	696 1 9
23	Futtehpoor, ...	181567	497	1472 5 8	4464 0 0	3697 10 0	406 12 10	30 14 5	7573 11 1	374 6 11
24	Allahabad, ...	315450	864	3598 10 8	6168 0 0	5695 10 7	1009 0 10	60 12 6	12761 1 10	1485 9 5
25	Banda, ...	202498	555	1464 0 0	5292 0 0	4225 1 4	603 2 8	69 7 6	6905 12 4	1239 4 3
26	Humeerpoor, ...	145993	400	1444 2 0	3804 0 0	1903 5 8	183 14 11	8 14 3	4198 15 2	459 4 6
27	Mirzapoor, ...	232647	637	1984 0 0	4224 0 0	6106 11 0	292 11 10	62 3 2	9686 10 1	775 0 8
28	Benares, ...	371558	1018	3112 7 8	5820 0 0	9130 13 2	1145 13 4	84 7 2	16400 0 7	1523 13 8
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	203017	556	2052 0 0	5244 0 0	4580 12 4	552 12 9	44 13 5	7790 7 1	880 5 0
30	Azimghur, ...	328925	901	1512 0 0	4464 0 0	7982 6 9	768 12 5	47 12 0	12862 8 4	1294 1 7
31	Goruckpoor, ...	493297	1351	3684 0 0	6648 0 0	12198 4 5	669 4 0	68 2 9	20059 2 3	2608 8 2
32	Jounpoor, ...	314217	861	2233 0 0	5304 0 0	7275 6 4	746 12 0	19 8 0	14513 13 8	1458 4 9
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	39091	107	840 0 0	1512 0 0	1048 3 9	158 0 4	38 6 6	1911 9 7	365 12 9
	Total, ..	7392815	20254	63161 5 11	161757 9 9	153928 6 1	21266 15 3	1596 4 8	344787 1 0	27763 13 11

No. 7.—*(Continued).*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost per head per annum, in the course of the year 1850.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	130 5 0	21340 9 10	10 8 7¾	8 4 2	6½	12 5 8	2 7 0½	38 11 8¼	38 7 10¾	24 2 3¼
2	Paneeput, ...	254 6 6	7592 11 7	23 4 1½	7 9 9½	6¾	12 15 8	2 12 4¼	57 12 3¾	56 0 2¾	26 9 0½
3	Rohtuck, ...	0 3 0	10638 13 7	6 9 3	7 15 3¾	6¾	13 0 0	1 10 10½	32 15 0	32 15 0	23 8 6¾
4	Hissar, ...	36 8 0	10716 12 2	6 9 5	7 4 7½	6½	12 6 11	1 13 2¾	32 13 11¾	32 12 2¼	23 2 5¼
5	Goorgaon, ...	89 6 8	8012 5 4	13 8 1¼	6 7 8¼	6½	12 5 9	1 2 1¾	41 1 5	40 10 1	22 11 1½
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	48 6 3	6527 13 10	30 13 8½	7 3 6	7	13 6 1	1 8 8	66 9 9¼	66 1 10½	25 9 4½
7	Seharunpoor, ..	50 7 6	14230 8 2	10 15 11	7 2 6¾	6	11 11 0	0 10 1¾	35 0 9½	34 4 8	20 6 5¾
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	0 0 0	10417 10 7	17 9 1¾	7 7 6¾	6½	12 9 8	0 3 7	43 15 3½	43 15 3½	20 15 8¼
9	Meerut, ...	85 1 10	16498 6 9	16 0 6¾	6 13 5¼	6¾	12 15 5	0 9 10¼	43 10 4	43 6 9	21 9 2¾
10	Boolundshehur, ..	144 13 9	11667 10 3	20 14 6½	7 4 8½	4¼	8 1 3	0 4 6½	44 3 1½	43 10 4¼	17 0 10¾
11	Allyghur, ...	66 1 6	20366 6 4	10 5 4	8 3 1	5½	10 12 5	0 11 0¾	36 3 10	36 1 11¼	21 5 11½
12	Bijnour, ...	15 12 0	7428 10 3	22 3 3¼	7 4 3½	5¾	11 2 10	1 10 2½	50 8 6¾	50 6 10	21 7 2
13	Moradabad, ...	31 9 3	28485 3 5	7 13 7½	10 4 4¾	6¾	12 14 6	3 11 10¾	40 8 3¾	40 7 7	29 8 1¾
14	Bareilly, ...	940 7 3	42907 14 3	5 0 11¾	7 12 6½	6¼	11 12 3	1 4 7½	30 10 8¾	29 15 11¾	21 15 11
15	Budaon, ...	12 0 4	14398 5 5	9 0 11¼	7 2 3	4½	8 10 8	0 5 1¾	29 4 0¾	28 14 8¼	17 7 2¾
16	Shajehanpoor, ..	31 4 6	18818 8 6	5 12 7¾	6 10 8	4	7 14 2	0 15 8	24 6 6¼	24 5 10½	15 15 1¾
17	Muttra, ...	19 6 0	13504 3 6	10 4 5¾	6 5 6½	4¼	8 5 2	1 2 3	30 0 1¾	29 15 5½	16 3 6
18	Agra, ...	912 5 2	60695 5 0	5 6 4	5 4 9½	4½	8 10 7	1 1 1	23 9 5	23 3 9	16 9 7
19	Etawah, ...	19 13 6	12713 1 3	9 10 7	5 12 6¼	4¼	7 15 1	0 10 4¾	27 8 3½	27 7 7	14 12 4½
20	Mynpoory, ...	30 0 0	17546 5 1	8 10 7¾	7 12 7¾	5¼	10 0 7	1 4 9	33 8 2½	33 1 9½	20 11 7¼
21	Futtyghur, ...	0 0 0	26354 1 6	6 12 11	9 3 2¼	5¾	10 13 4	0 10 1¾	30 13 2	30 13 2	21 1 1¼
22	Cawnpoor, ...	157 5 10	22093 15 4	10 5 5	7 11 10½	6	11 9 3	1 1 9¾	35 15 7¾	35 1 7	21 0 4½
23	Futtehpoor, ...	997 2 2	19016 15 3	8 15 8½	7 7 0½	8	15 3 7	0 12 0¾	38 4 2¾	36 0 10	24 5 0¾
24	Allahabad, ...	677 9 8	31452 6 6	7 2 2¾	6 9 5¾	7¾	14 12 0	1 11 6	36 6 5¼	35 9 11	24 5 1¼
25	Banda, ...	97 7 0	19896 3 1	9 8 6¾	7 9 9¾	6⅓	12 6 11	2 3 8¾	35 13 7¼	35 10 9¼	23 8 0
26	Humeerpoor, ...	39 1 0	12041 9 6	9 8 2	4 12 1½	5⅓	10 7 11	1 2 4⅓	30 1 8	30 0 0¼	16 14 2
27	Mirzapoor, ...	37 8 9	23169 1 6	6 10 1	9 9 4¾	8	15 3 0	1 3 5⅓	36 5 11⅓	36 5 0	26 9 1
28	Benares, ...	186 3 10	37403 11 5	5 11 5½	8 15 6	8⅓	16 1 7	1 7 11⅓	36 11 10⅓	36 8 11½	27 12 6¾
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	121 0 10	21266 3 5	9 6 10¾	8 3 9¾	7¼	13 15 10	1 9 4¼	38 1 1¼	38 6 0	24 14 6¼
30	Azimgurh, ...	803 15 6	29735 9 1	4 15 3¼	8 13 9	7½	14 4 2	1 6 11¾	33 0 0⅓	32 1 9¼	25 7 7⅓
31	Gorackpoor, ...	0 0 0	45935 5 7	4 14 8¾	9 0 5½	7⅜	14 13 3	1 14 10¾	34 0 0¼	34 0 0½	26 5 7¾
32	Jounpoor, ...	331 11 6	31883 8 0	6 2 6¾	8 7 2¼	8¾	16 13 3	1 11 1	37 0 5¾	36 10 3¾	27 14 3
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	0 9 0	5874 9 11	14 2 1	9 12 9	9¼	17 3 3	3 6 8½	54 14 5¼	54 14 4¾	32 14 8
	Total, ..	6369 0 7	680630 9 2	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	6¼	12 1 1	1 5 11¾	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	20 2 11¼

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 8.

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum, in the course of the year 1851.

Number of Zillahs.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	8. Cost of Native Medicines.	9. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Cost of Clothing and Beddings.
		No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi, ...	167698	459	2084 0 0	5808 0 0	3310 15 4	1342 6 4	35 0 4	5129 7 7	394 0 6
2	Panceput, ...	56644	155	772 0 0	2784 0 0	1570 1 9	160 9 11	38 6 0	1791 0 6	203 14 1
3	Rohtuck, ...	122612	336	904 0 0	2076 0 0	2635 4 1	125 3 5	25 13 8	3649 9 7	209 12 10
4	Hissar, ...	101835	279	976 0 0	2148 0 0	2188 5 0	475 8 11	21 4 3	2800 8 4	489 14 2
5	Goorgaon, ...	72918	200	856 0 0	2356 11 0	1301 1 3	344 2 2	10 11 8	2050 9 2	274 2 0
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	25259	69	940 0 0	2616 0 0	508 13 7	212 14 4	3 13 6	806 14 2	218 0 9
7	Seharunpoor,.. ..	108462	297	1396 0 0	4464 0 0	1970 15 9	161 0 4	27 8 2	2967 9 2	232 9 10
8	Moozuffernuggur,..	85831	235	1312 0 0	4164 0 0	1866 5 10	419 13 7	9 11 10	2347 6 8	215 12 4
9	Meerut, ...	150239	411	2056 0 0	5520 0 0	2655 4 2	420 2 0	30 4 10	4524 8 6	582 1 4
10	Boolundshehur, ..	78049	214	1492 0 0	5520 0 0	1649 10 0	680 2 1	14 2 2	1486 14 3	186 13 7
11	Allyghur,..	177526	486	2101 10 0	6071 14 9	3825 3 8	837 13 2	35 1 2	4469 0 2	798 1 8
12	Bijnour, ...	62151	170	988 0 0	2837 9 7	1165 8 1	231 14 4	4 12 6	1798 2 5	443 9 6
13	Moradabad, ...	243435	667	2066 0 0	5360 0 0	6431 12 1	1287 13 2	66 15 2	8721 1 4	1583 11 2
14	Bareilly,..	538110	1474	4084 0 0	7080 0 0	10926 1 4	1611 2 1	45 11 1	15082 0 9	3340 1 2
15	Budaon, ...	197373	541	1336 0 0	4272 0 0	3859 15 10	338 14 4	14 6 3	4083 13 8	721 1 0
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	257644	706	1884 0 0	4464 0 0	4900 11 4	544 1 11	26 13 7	4989 2 7	747 8 7
17	Muttra, ...	169670	465	1552 0 0	4632 0 0	2688 3 1	270 12 6	33 4 3	3189 7 9	617 3 3
18	Agra, ...	1022049	2800	7243 8 7	17746 7 2	17542 11 4	3053 12 10	140 2 4	23177 1 9	3875 12 1
19	Etawah, ...	147835	405	1396 0 0	4464 0 0	2051 4 7	203 12 11	42 10 0	2793 0 0	216 3 11
20	Mynpoory, ...	204546	560	1960 0 0	4584 0 0	4199 8 0	938 3 5	11 3 1	4713 0 2	334 3 11
21	Futtehghur, ...	309993	849	2490 0 0	5820 0 0	7845 15 0	852 15 3	47 5 5	8539 11 0	1713 2 9
22	Cawnpoor, ...	203422	557	2297 6 8	6468 0 0	3976 10 7	643 6 7	21 6 10	5609 7 10	567 15 0
23	Futtehpoor, ...	175118	480	1444 0 0	4464 0 0	3630 4 4	485 1 7	22 8 11	6477 9 0	454 7 8
24	Allahabad, ...	332757	912	3376 0 0	6168 0 0	6409 1 8	1840 0 2	28 6 7	12509 3 4	1239 4 8
25	Banda, ...	127644	350	1448 0 0	5292 0 0	2270 9 4	151 8 11	34 2 8	3938 7 3	248 6 6
26	Humeerpoor, ...	96141	263	1397 10 10	3804 0 0	1578 15 4	255 9 7	10 11 10	1744 6 6	326 14 5
27	Mirzapoor, ...	237358	650	1996 0 0	4224 0 0	6318 8 3	774 2 2	65 3 5	10740 14 11	800 10 6
28	Benares,..	385370	1056	2683 15 5	5820 0 0	8761 4 5	847 15 0	72 8 6	14648 13 7	1644 4 6
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	233663	640	2044 0 0	5244 0 0	5039 10 1	934 3 3	38 12 9	8815 11 6	1060 11 9
30	Azimghur, ...	342351	938	1504 0 0	4464 0 0	8720 6 10	555 15 5	23 8 0	13016 15 4	1198 2 3
31	Goruckpoor, ...	479983	1315	3636 0 0	6648 0 0	11747 11 6	468 10 7	90 9 9	20192 5 7	2326 3 10
32	Jounpoor, ...	313661	859	2168 0 0	5304 0 0	7681 15 7	706 1 5	29 2 7	13704 10 4	680 13 6
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal ..	49817	134	840 0 0	1422 0 0	1405 4 4	265 2 7	15 9 4	2150 7 7	425 14 9
	Total,..	7276164	19935	64724 3 6	164110 10 6	152634 1 4	22441 0 3	1137 12 5	222659 2 3	28371 12 9

No. 8.—*(Continued).*

Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the 33 *Jails of the North Western Provinces, under the following heads, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum, in the course of the year* 1851.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	11. Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	12. Grand Total of Expenditure.	13. Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.	14. Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	15. Average cost of diet per head per day.	15. Average cost of diet per head per annum.	16. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	17. Average Total cost per head per annum on Column No. 12.	18. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	19. Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehli, ...	2 13 1	18106 11 2	12 1 0½	7 3 5	5¾	11 2 6	0 13 9	39 7 2	39 7 0¾	22 3 11½
2	Paneeput, ...	2 4 9	7322 5 0	17 15 4½	10 2 1	6	11 8 7	1 5 0½	47 3 10¼	47 3 7¼	24 4 6½
3	Rohtuck, ...	4 10 9	9630 6 4	6 2 10¼	7 13 5¾	5¾	10 13 8	1 10 0	28 10 7	28 10 4¼	19 12 5½
4	Hissar,..	0 0 0	9099 8 8	7 11 2¾	7 13 6	5¼	10 0 7	1 12 1	32 9 10	32 9 10	21 6 8¾
5	Goorgaon, ...	224 9 6	7417 14 9	11 12 6½	6 8 1	5½	10 4 3	1 5 11	37 1 5¼	35 15 5½	19 14 5½
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	75 9 6	5382 1 10	37 14 7¼	7 6 0	6	11 10 5	3 2 6¾	78 0 0¼	76 14 6	25 5 11
7	Seharunpoor, ..	2 0 0	11221 11 3	15 0 5¾	6 10 2¾	5¼	9 15 8	0 12 6½	37 12 6½	37 12 5¼	18 0 9
8	Moozuffernuggur,	0 0 0	10335 2 3	17 11 6	7 15 1	5¼	9 15 8	0 14 8¼	43 15 8	43 15 8	20 10 10
9	Meerut, ...	6 2 6	15794 7 4	13 6 10¾	6 7 4¼	5¾	10 15 9	1 6 8	38 6 10½	38 6 7½	19 15 8¼
10	Boolundshehur, ..	17 15 2	11047 9 3	25 12 8½	7 11 4	3½	6 15 0	0 13 11½	51 9 11¾	51 8 7¾	18 12 4½
11	Allyghur, ...	124 12 4	18263 8 11	12 7 10¾	7 13 11¼	4¾	9 2 11	1 10 3¼	37 9 4¼	37 5 2	20 8 1
12	Bijnour, ...	42 14 0	7512 6 5	16 11 0¾	6 13 8¼	5½	10 8 9	2 9 9	44 3 0¾	43 15 0	21 6 11½
13	Moradabad,.. ..	102 15 3	25620 4 2	8 0 7	9 10 3¼	6¾	13 1 3	2 6 0	38 6 7	38 4 1¼	27 1 11¾
14	Bareilly, ...	1432 13 7	43601 14 0	4 12 10½	7 6 7¼	5¼	10 3 7	2 4 3	29 9 2½	28 9 9	21 0 6½
15	Budaon, ...	205 5 9	14831 8 10	7 14 4	7 2 2	4	7 8 9	1 5 4	27 6 7¾	27 0 6¾	16 10 8½
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	32 12 9	17589 2 9	6 5 2	6 15 0¾	3¾	7 1 1	1 0 11¼	24 14 7½	24 13 10½	15 14 0¼
17	Muttra, ...	75 1 0	13057 15 10	9 15 4½	5 12 6	3½	6 13 9	1 5 2¾	28 1 3¾	27 14 8¾	14 9 11½
18	Agra, ...	11722 14 6	84502 6 7	6 5 4¾	6 4 3	4¼	8 4 4	1 6 1¾	30 2 10½	25 15 10½	17 1 1
19	Etawah, ...	0 0 0	11166 15 5	11 0 4¼	5 1 0½	3½	6 14 4	0 8 6½	27 9 2	27 9 2	13 1 7¾
20	Mynpoory, ...	0 0 0	16740 2 7	8 2 11½	7 7 11¾	4½	8 6 5	0 9 6½	29 14 3¼	29 14 3¼	18 3 3¾
21	Futtyghur, ...	0 0 0	27309 1 5	6 13 8¼	9 3 10¼	5¼	10 0 10	2 0 3½	32 2 8	32 2 8	22 6 0½
22	Cawnpoor, ...	16 10 4	19600 15 10	11 9 9½	7 2 2¾	5¼	10 0 11	1 0 3¾	35 3 0½	35 2 6¾	19 6 9¼
23	Futtehpoor,.. ..	0 4 0	16978 3 6	9 4 9½	7 9 0	7	13 7 11	0 15 1¾	35 5 11¼	35 5 11¼	23 1 0
24	Allahabad, ...	129 14 5	31699 14 10	6 12 2½	7 0 5¼	7¼	13 10 8	1 5 9	34 12 1¾	34 9 10¼	24 2 5
25	Banda, ...	51 10 0	13434 15 8	15 1 11	6 7 9½	6	11 3 9	0 11 4¼	38 6 2	38 3 9¾	18 15 8¼
26	Humeerpoor, ..	111 5 4	9229 9 10	14 7 5	6 0 0½	3½	6 9 5	1 3 10½	35 1 6	34 10 8¾	14 14 3¼
27	Mirzapoor, ...	56 2 10	24975 10 1	6 7 11¾	9 11 6½	8½	16 8 3	1 3 8½	38 6 9½	38 5 4¾	28 12 3½
28	Benares, ...	94 4 3	34573 1 8	5 8 2¾	8 4 9	7¼	13 14 0	1 8 11	32 11 10	32 10 5	24 9 6¾
29	Ghazeepoor,.. ..	211 2 10	23388 4 2	8 3 1¼	7 13 11¾	7¼	13 12 2	1 10 6¼	36 8 8½	36 3 5	24 13 2¾
30	Azimghur, ...	138 5 4	29621 5 2	4 12 1¾	9 4 9	7¼	13 14 0	1 4 5¼	31 9 3¼	31 6 11	25 1 1¼
31	Goruckpoor, ..	0 0 0	45109 9 3	5 0 10¾	8 14 11¼	8	15 5 9	1 12 3¾	34 4 10¼	34 4 10¼	26 7 8¾
32	Jounpoor, ...	25 14 0	30300 9 5	6 2 9½	8 15 1	8¼	15 15 2	0 12 8¼	35 4 4½	35 3 10¾	26 8 8¾
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	0 0 0	6524 6 7	10 9 9¼	10 7 9½	8½	16 1 3	3 2 10¼	18 11 0½	48 11 0½	31 12 11¼
	Total, ..	14911 3 9	670989 14 9	8 3 8½	7 10 6	5¾	11 2 6	1 6 9¼	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

Summary of the Total Expenditure of 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces,

1. Year.	2. Aggregate number of Prisoners per annum.	3. Average number of Prisoners per day.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment per annum.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard per annum.	6. Cost of contingent Jail Guard per annum.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctors' travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	8. Cost of Native Medicines per annum.	9. Cost of Prison Hospital Rations per annum.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1844, ...	7034043	19271	39536 0 0	156410 0 0	183126 3 10	41350 13 4	7665 8 3	359912 15 3
1845, ...	6801367	18634	40460 1 0	174198 0 0	174241 4 4	36434 12 0	5434 3 3	343058 4 1
1846, ...	6981984	19129	40879 12 7	175105 8 0	170700 1 6	30291 12 7	4576 0 10	337344 1 8
1847, ...	6884219	18861	45405 3 4	154870 8 5	153986 8 0	20877 9 4	3485 11 8	268041 11 7
1848, ...	6814021	18668	62033 13 3	158317 11 4	146300 9 3	27494 13 4	2869 15 2	253262 9 0
1849, ...	7172180	19650	64991 1 5	160461 8 6	152663 2 2	23561 14 6	2263 8 4	258504 8 6
1850, ...	7392815	20254	63161 5 11	161757 9 9	153928 6 1	21266 15 3	1596 4 8	244787 1 0
1851, ...	7276164	19935	64724 3 6	164110 10 6	152634 1 4	22441 0 3	1137 12 5	222659 2 3
Average of last seven years,	7046107	19304	54479 5 10	164117 5 9	157779 2 5	26052 11 0	3051 14 11	275379 10 0
On 1844. { Increase, ..	12064	33	14943 5 10	7707 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
On 1844. { Decreaea, ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25347 1 5	15298 2 4	4613 9 4	84533 5 3

No.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Prisoners and their Cost,

1844, ...	7034043	19271	39536 0 0	156410 0 0	183126 3 10	41350 13 4	7665 8 3	359912 15 3
1845, ...	6801367	18634	40460 1 0	174198 0 0	174241 4 4	36434 12 0	5434 3 3	343058 4 1
Increase, ...	0	0	924 1 0	17788 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	232676	637	0 0 0	0 0 0	8884 15 6	4916 1 4	2231 5 0	16854 11 2
1846, ...	6981984	19129	40879 12 7	171105 8 0	170700 1 6	30291 12 7	4576 0 10	337344 1 8
Increase, ...	0	0	1343 12 7	18695 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	52059	142	0 0 0	0 0 0	12426 2 4	11059 0 9	3089 7 5	22568 13 7
1847, ...	6884219	18867	45405 3 4	154870 8 5	153986 8 0	20877 9 4	3485 11 8	268041 11 7
Increase, ...	0	0	5869 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	149824	410	0 0 0	1539 7 7	29139 11 10	20473 4 0	4179 12 7	91871 3 8
1848, ...	6814021	18668	62033 13 3	158317 11 4	146300 9 3	27494 13 4	2869 15 2	253262 9 0
Increase, ...	0	0	22497 13 3	1907 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	220022	603	0 0 0	0 0 0	36825 10 7	13856 0 0	4795 9 1	106650 6 3
1849, ...	7172180	19650	64691 1 5	160461 8 6	152663 2 2	23561 14 6	2263 8 4	258504 8 6
Increase, ...	135711	379	25155 1 5	4051 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30463 1 8	17788 14 10	5401 15 11	101408 6 9
1850, ...	7392815	20254	63161 5 11	161757 9 9	153928 6 1	21266 15 3	1596 4 8	244787 1 0
Increase, ...	358772	983	23625 5 11	5347 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29197 14 9	20083 14 1	6069 3 7	115125 14 3
1851, ...	7276164	19935	64724 3 6	164110 10 6	152634 1 4	22441 0 3	1137 12 5	222659 2 3
Increase, ...	242121	664	25188 3 6	7700 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30492 2 6	18909 13 1	6527 11 10	137253 13 0

9.

during the past eight years, from 1844 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.		16.	17.	18.	19.
Cost of clothing and beddings per annum.	Cost of additions, alterations and repairs per annum.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Average cost of permanent-guard per head per annum.	Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.	Average cost of diet per head per day.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.	Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	Average Total cost per head per annum, on Column No. 12.	Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repairs.	Average Total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions, alterations and repairs.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
45737 13 8	19746 8 6	853485 14 10	8 1 10¼	9 8 0½	9⅝	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	33 1 6½
37828 14 0	7909 9 1	819564 15 9	9 5 6¾	9 5 7¼	9⅜	18 6 7	2 0 5¾	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
38345 14 2	17133 0 11	814376 4 3	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	9¼	17 10 2	2 0 0⅜	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
32101 8 9	19796 3 2	698565 0 3	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 11
30621 9 2	20078 6 11	700979 7 5	8 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
32085 6 8	27084 9 9	720922 15 0	8 2 8	7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
27763 13 11	6369 0 7	680630 9 2	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	6¼	12 1 0¼	1 5 11½	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11¼
28371 12 9	14911 3 9	670989 14 9	8 3 8½	7 10 6	5⅝	11 2 6	1 6 9¼	33 10 6¼	32 14 7	21 6 11
33445 9 4	16183 2 7	729432 11 9	8 8 0¼	8 2 9¼	7½	14 4 2	1 10 10¾	37 12 7	36 15 2	25 10 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13292 4 7	3563 5 11	124053 3 1	0 0 0	1 5 3¼	2¼	4 6 7	0 11 0⅝	6 8 0½	6 3 8½	7 7 6¼

10.

from the year 1845 *to* 1851, *compared with the year* 1844.

45737 13 8	19746 8 6	853485 14 10	8 1 10¼	9 8 0½	9⅝	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	33 1 6½
37828 14 0	7909 9 1	819564 15 9	9 5 6¾	9 5 7¼	9⅜	18 6 7	2 0 5¾	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
0 0 0	0 0 0	18712 1 0	1 3 8½	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0½	0 0 0
7908 15 8	11836 15 5	52633 0 1	0 0 0	0 2 5¼	0	0 4 2	0 5 5¾	0 4 11	0 0 0	1 0 11
38345 14 2	17133 0 11	814376 4 3	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	9¼	17 10 2	2 0 0⅜	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
0 0 0	0 0 0	20039 4 7	1 0 7¼	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7391 15 6	2613 7 7	59148 15 2	0 0 0	0 9 3¼	0½	1 0 7	0 5 10	1 11 5½	1 8 1	2 11 4½
32101 8 9	19796 3 2	698565 0 3	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 11
0 0 0	49 10 8	5918 14 0	0 1 6¼	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13636 4 11	0 0 0	160839 12 7	0 0 0	1 5 5	2¼	4 7 1	0 10 8¾	7 4 0¼	7 3 2	7 11 7½
30621 9 2	20078 6 11	700979 7 5	8 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
0 0 0	331 14 5	24737 7 0	0 5 10	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15116 4 6	0 0 0	177243 14 5	0 0 0	1 10 8½	2¾	5 1 9	0 11 6¾	6 11 10	6 11 3¼	8 6 9¾
32085 6 8	27084 9 9	720922 15 0	8 2 8	7 12 3¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
0 0 0	7338 1 3	36544 11 2	0 0 9¾	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13652 7 0	0 0 0	168714 14 2 392 12 10	0 0 0	1 11 8¼	2¾	5 8 2	0 11 10	7 9 7½	7 13 11	9 3 11
27763 13 11	6369 0 7	680630 9 2	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	6¼	12 1 1	1 5 11¼	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11¼
0 0 0	0 0 0	28972 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17973 15 9	13377 7 11	201828 5 4	0 2 1	1 14 5½	3½	6 9 8	1 0 0¼	10 10 11½	9 14 7¾	10 14 7
28371 12 9	14911 3 9	670989 14 9	8 3 8½	7 10 6	5⅝	11 2 6	1 6 9¼	33 10 6¼	32 14 7	21 6 11
0 0 0	0 0 0	32888 14 0	0 1 10¼	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17366 0 11	4835 4 9	215384 14 1	0 0 0	1 13 6½	4	7 8 3	0 15 2¾	10 10 1	10 4 3½	11 10 7¼

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 11.

Statement of Total Cost of each Prisoner in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, from 1844 to 1851 inclusive.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Division.	Number.	Names of Zillahs.	Total Cost per head per annum.							
			1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhie.	1	Dehlie, ...	51 10 1	52 12 11½	48 15 2¼	45 8 11	42 7 3	40 8 5	38 11 8¼	39 7 2
	2	Paneeput, ...	46 13 4	52 10 11	50 9 4	37 13 3	55 7 5	9 2 10	57 12 3¾	47 3 10¼
	3	Rohtuck, ...	46 10 10	33 10 4	36 14 9	30 1 0	37 2 3	34 0 0¼	32 15 0	28 10 7
	4	Hissar, ...	45 5 0	57 5 0	52 13 .8	38 9 8	34 4 8	37 10 9½	32 13 11¾	32 9 10
	5	Goorgaon, ...	47 3 11	48 1 6	44 7 7	42 11 5	40 13 7	43 4 9	41 1 6	37 1 5¼
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	79 3 11	70 10 4	71 10 2	66 3 5	76 15 1	67 8 8	66 9 9¼	78 0 0¼
	7	Seharunpoor, ..	44 3 5	52 6 3	46 11 7	38 0 6	41 12 7¼	38 2 3	34 6 7¾	37 12 6½
	8	Moozuffernuggur,	42 2 10	42 5 8	40 10 3	33 0 5	36 9 2¼	45 0 0	43 15 3½	43 15 8
	9	Meerut, ...	44 9 10	43 0 1	42 10 1	33 4 1	37 1 11	46 8 1¾	43 10 4	38 6 10½
	10	Boolundshehur, ..	47 2 6¾	56 11 8½	49 5 7	44 6 7¾	40 9 3¾	37 6 7	44 3 1½	51 9 11¾
	11	Allyghur, ...	41 5 2	40 1 6	43 8 6	29 12 10	35 8 7½	34 9 9	36 3 10	37 9 4¼
Bareilly.	12	Bijnour, ...	47 8 6	37 2 3	39 13 10	36 14 5	42 1 2¼	44 7 11¼	50 8 6¾	44 3 0¾
	13	Moradabad, ..	36 12 9½	36 2 1	41 0 4¾	37 8 7	42 5 2½	41 5 7½	40 8 3¾	38 6 7
	14	Bareilly, ...	43 5 6	45 3 5	44 13 5	35 15 3	30 8 2¾	30 1 0¼	30 10 8¾	29 9 2½
	15	Budaon, ...	39 2 4	34 12 6	32 15 11	32 0 3	31 15 0	30 0 0¼	28 15 1	27 6 7¾
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	34 3 1	38 0 5	42 10 8	30 2 11	27 12 2½	27 5 9	24 6 6¼	24 14 7½
Agra.	17	Muttra, ...	37 9 6	36 6 11	35 8 9	31 10 7	36 11 5	32 10 4¼	30 0 1¾	28 1 3⅜
	18	Agra, ...	40 13 11	43 3 7	41 7 0	38 15 8	40 13 7½	35 2 4½	23 9 5	30 2 10½
	19	Etawah, ...	78 5 7½	86 0 9½	73 4 8	58 14 6	39 4 2¾	32 15 2½	27 8 3	27 9 2
	20	Mynpoory, . ..	47 8 8	43 14 4	45 11 1	39 2 0	37 15 8¾	37 11 7½	33 2 8½	29 14 3½
	21	Futtyghur, ...	39 4 7	40 10 3	35 1 6	27 11 8	32 5 0	31 11 11	30 13 2	32 2 8
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor, ...	39 13 0	39 4 4	40 11 11	36 12 7	35 9 7¼	37 5 4¾	35 5 7¼	35 3 0½
	23	Futtehpoor, ..	48 5 8	51 3 9	52 12 4	44 14 11	38 4 8¾	37 12 2¾	38 0 11	35 5 11¼
	24	Allahabad, ...	46 1 7	42 9 9	40 14 7	36 2 8	36 11 2½	38 8 4¼	36 6 5¼	34 12 1¾
	25	Banda, ...	46 1 6	45 9 5	51 13 2	46 8 10	39 11 10	36 2 10	35 13 7	38 6 2
	26	Humeerpoor, ..	64 0 10	70 10 0	71 12 10	51 15 0	43 1 10	38 5 7½	30 1 8	35 1 6
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor, ..	53 10 6	44 2 6	53 5 3	47 10 4	54 13 9½	19 13 3⅓	36 5 11½	48 6 9½
	28	Benares, ...	47 8 8	47 4 1	47 13 8	42 9 10	37 14 5½	39 0 1⅓	36 11 10½	32 11 10
	29	Ghazeepoor, ..	47 15 6	47 10 9	45 5 5	32 8 1	39 13 4	39 6 3¼	38 1 1¼	36 8 8⅓
	30	Azimghur, ...	40 5 11	37 0 9	41 4 6	32 7 2	32 4 8¼	31 0 6½	33 0 0½	31 9 3¼
	31	Goruckpoor, ..	40 0 11	40 0 8	39 13 3	31 14 4	33 10 9	34 5 6	34 0 0¼	34 4 10¼
	32	Jounpoor, ...	42 6 7	41 11 11	39 12 1	34 10 7	40 11 5	11 5 2	37 0 5¾	35 4 4½
	33	Almorah and Ghurwal,	58 2 3	57 8 10	59 12 11	53 8 4	52 2 4½	65 14 4½	54 14 5¼	48 11 0½
		Highest, ...	79 3 11	86 0 9½	73 4 8	66 3 5	76 15 1	67 8 8	66 9 9¼	78 0 0¼
		Lowest, ...	34 3 1	34 12 6	32 15 11	27 11 8	27 12 2½	27 5 9	23 9 5	24 14 7½
Average of 33 Jails, ..			44 4 7½	43 15 8½	42 9 2	37 0 7¼	37 8 9½	36 11 0	33 9 3	33 10 6½

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 12.

Statement of Annual Contingent Cost of each prisoner, exclusive of Permanent Establishments, Additions, Alterations and Repairs in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, from 1844 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

1.	2.	3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.		
Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per annum, exclusive of Permanent Establishments, Additions, Alterations and Repairs.																							
		1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi,	37	6	2	32	12	5	32	10	9½	26	5	0⅜	26	1	3¼	25	9	3½	24	2	3¼	22	3	11½
2	Paneeput,	35	1	0	38	12	2	31	13	11½	27	7	11	24	11	0½	19	2	4¼	26	9	0½	24	4	6½
3	Rohtuck,	39	5	11¼	32	9	6	31	2	2	23	3	1½	25	5	5¼	25	14	9¾	23	8	6¾	19	12	5½
4	Hissar,	36	0	2	39	0	3	37	2	7¾	27	1	2	24	1	9½	28	5	9¼	23	2	5½	21	6	8¼
5	Goorgaon,	38	10	11	36	10	3	28	9	1	23	14	1	22	7	3½	25	1	9½	22	11	2½	19	14	5½
6	Deyrah Dhoon,	49	9	3¼	46	7	3¼	45	2	7	33	13	7½	29	4	10½	26	15	9¼	25	9	4½	25	5	11
7	Seharunpoor,	27	12	3½	30	0	9	28	10	4	23	11	4	24	2	3½	22	11	11¾	19	12	4	18	0	9
8	Moozuffernuggur,	28	3	0	25	2	10	28	11	4	22	4	9½	22	2	3¼	24	11	2½	20	15	8½	20	10	10
9	Meerut,	29	3	1½	24	4	2	25	9	4¼	18	3	8	22	11	10¾	24	7	8	21	9	2¾	19	15	8¼
10	Boolundshehur,	33	5	1	29	8	3¼	29	8	5½	21	8	1¼	18	10	5	17	14	9¾	17	0	10¾	18	12	4½
11	Allyghur,	30	5	2½	28	4	5	25	7	11	20	4	8	21	6	10¼	21	13	9	21	5	11½	20	8	1
12	Bijnour,	31	3	5¼	26	1	5¾	27	11	11¾	25	2	5½	23	10	5¼	21	8	2¼	21	7	2	21	6	11½
13	Moradadad,	30	15	5¾	29	0	9½	33	3	1¼	30	7	3	30	6	10½	29	13	11¼	29	8	1¼	27	1	11¾
14	Bareilly,	35	14	2½	35	2	7¼	34	10	1	26	12	1½	23	5	10¼	22	7	9¾	21	15	11	21	0	6½
15	Budaon,	29	10	7	26	11	10½	26	13	8	24	10	0¼	19	7	0	18	8	4¼	17	2	0½	16	10	8½
16	Shajehanpoor,	27	8	6¾	31	4	3¼	29	2	10	21	8	1	18	14	1½	18	11	2¾	15	15	1¾	15	14	0¼
17	Muttra,	29	9	5½	26	9	4½	24	14	10¼	20	1	6	19	0	10	17	12	10¼	16	3	6	14	9	11¼
18	Agra,	32	1	9½	32	6	0¾	28	14	3	19	2	6	22	5	0¼	17	2	6	16	9	7	17	1	1
19	Etawah,	39	6	11½	39	1	10	30	7	2¼	27	15	5	24	5	2	19	14	0½	14	12	3¾	13	1	7¾
20	Mynpoory,	36	13	7	33	15	4¼	34	10	1	27	15	3¼	26	6	3¼	23	2	0	20	11	7½	18	3	3¾
21	Futtyghur,	32	13	6¾	33	8	9½	28	10	11	21	9	4	23	15	4½	22	7	1½	21	1	1¼	22	6	0½
22	Cawnpoor,	32	6	4	30	9	9	24	12	10	27	8	11¼	24	10	1½	24	5	6¾	21	0	4¼	19	6	9¼
23	Futtehpoor,	36	6	8¾	36	9	0	34	4	1¾	30	0	8½	25	12	1¼	24	5	3	24	1	8½	23	1	0
24	Allahabad,	36	13	11¼	35	7	9¾	32	11	2½	29	5	2	24	9	9½	25	4	4½	24	5	1¼	24	2	5
25	Banda,	31	8	1	31	10	3¾	35	1	9¾	29	14	5	23	10	4½	23	3	5	23	8	0	18	15	8¼
26	Humeerpoor,	30	12	2¾	30	4	10½	31	15	8½	25	7	9¼	21	7	1½	17	10	3¼	16	14	2	14	14	3¼
27	Mirzapoor,	31	12	4	35	2	8¼	41	5	11	36	4	7¼	39	12	0	35	11	11	26	9	1	28	12	3½
28	Benares,	35	1	1½	33	14	11¾	31	13	5	32	9	5	29	4	8½	30	5	8	27	12	6¾	24	9	6¾
29	Ghazeepoor,	36	3	6	36	5	11	34	5	11	23	7	2	25	1	5½	26	0	3¾	24	14	6½	24	13	2¾
30	Azimghur,	30	4	2½	27	1	11¼	30	1	0¾	22	9	9	23	6	9½	23	7	1½	25	7	7¾	25	1	1¼
31	Goruckpoor,	31	14	2¾	32	8	1	32	2	0¼	23	7	8	25	1	10	26	13	5½	26	5	7¾	26	7	8¾
32	Jounpoor,	32	13	2	32	10	1½	28	8	6	25	1	3	27	10	1	30	0	7½	27	14	3	26	8	8¾
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal,	37	3	7½	37	4	1½	38	3	10	36	1	6¼	35	8	10½	42	5	7½	32	14	8	31	12	11¼
	Highest,	49	9	3¼	46	7	3¼	45	2	7	36	4	7¼	39	12	0	42	5	7½	32	14	8	31	12	11¼
	Lowest,	27	8	6¾	24	4	2	24	12	10	18	3	8	18	10	5	17	2	6	14	12	3¼	13	1	7¾
Average of 33 Jails,		33	1	6½	32	0	7¼	30	6	2	25	5	11	24	10	8¾	23	13	7¼	22	2	6½	21	6	11

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 13.

Statement of Jails classified according to the comparative actual cost of each Prisoner under every heading, exclusive of Permanent Establishment, Additions, Alterations and Repairs, for 1844 *and* 1851.

Prisons classified according to scale of contingent cost of each prisoner in 1844, exclusive of Permanent Establishment, Additions, Alterations and Repairs.					Prisons classified according to scale of contingent cost of each prisoner per annum in 1851, exclusive of Permanent Establishment, Additions, Alterations and Repairs.				Percentage of reduction of cost in the year 1851 on that of 1844.
Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	In 1844.			Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	In 1851.		
1	Shahjehanpoor,	27	8	6¾	1	Etawah,	13	1	7¾	66. 78
2	Seharunpoor,	27	12	3½	2	Muttra,	14	9	11¼	50. 59
3	Mozuffernuggur,	28	3	0	3	Humeerpoor,	14	14	3¼	51. 58
4	Meerut,	29	3	1½	4	Shajehanpoor,	15	14	0¼	42· 33
5	Muttra,	29	9	5½	5	Budaon,	16	10	8½	43· 79
6	Budaon,	29	10	7	6	Agra,	12	1	1	46· 84
7	Azimghur,	30	4	2½	7	Seharunpoor,	18	0	9	35· 62
8	Allyghur,	30	5	2½	8	Mynpoory,	18	3	3¾	50· 58
9	Humeerpoor,	30	12	2¾	9	Boolundshehur,	18	12	4¼	40· 52
10	Mooradabad,	30	15	5¾	10	Banda,	18	15	10¼	39· 75
11	Bijnour,	31	3	5¼	11	Cawnpoor,	19	6	9¼	40· 04
12	Banda,	31	8	1	12	Rohtuck,	19	12	5½	49· 76
13	Mirzapoor,	31	12	4	13	Goorgaon,	19	14	5½	48· 54
14	Goruckpoor,	31	14	2¾	14	Meerut,	19	15	8¼	31· 56
15	Agra,	32	1	9½	15	Allyghur,	20	8	1	32· 27
16	Cawnpoor,	32	6	4	16	Moozuffernugger,	20	10	10	26· 64
17	Jounpoor,	32	13	2	17	Bareilly,	21	0	6½	41· 39
18	Futtyghur,	32	13	6¾	18	Hissar,	21	6	8¼	40· 52
19	Boolundshehur,	33	5	1	19	Bijnour,	21	6	11½	31· 38
20	Paneeput,	35	1	0	20	Delhie,	22	3	11½	40· 48
21	Benares,	35	1	1½	21	Futtyghur,	22	6	0½	31· 86
22	Bareilly,	35	14	2½	22	Futtehpoor,	23	1	0	36· 68
23	Hissar,	36	2	0	23	Allahabad,	24	2	5	34· 49
24	Ghazeepoor,	36	3	6	24	Paneeput,	24	4	6½	30· 73
25	Futtehpoor,	36	6	8¾	25	Benares,	24	9	6¾	29· 86
26	Mynpoory,	36	13	7	26	Ghazeepoor,	24	13	2¾	31· 45
27	Allahabad,	36	13	11½	27	Azimghur,	25	1	1¼	17· 16
28	Almorah and Ghurwal,	37	3	7½	28	Deyrah Dhoon,	25	5	11	48· 83
29	Delhie,	37	6	2	23	Goruckpoor,	26	7	8¾	16· 95
30	Goorgaon,	38	10	11	30	Jounpoor,	26	8	0¾	19· 12
31	Rohtuck,	39	5	11¼	31	Moradabad,	27	1	11¾	12· 41
32	Etawah,	39	6	11½	32	Mirzapoor,	28	12	3½	9· 44
33	Deyrah Dhoon,	49	9	3¼	33	Almorah and Ghurwal,	31	12	11¼	14· 55
	Average of 33 Jails,	33	1	6½		Average of 33 Jails,	21	6	11	35· 23
	Highest,	49	9	3¼		Highest,	31	12	11¼	66· 78
	Lowest,	27	8	6¾		Lowest,	13	1	7¾	9· 44
	Difference,	22	0	8½		Difference,	18	11	3½	57· 34

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 14.

Statement of Cost of Native Medicines in the Hospitals of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1844-45 *and* 1846, *and the Cost of all Hospital Charges, with the average Cost of each Hospital Patient per annum, during the years from* 1847 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Numbers.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Cost of Native Medicines. 1844.			3. 1845.			4. 1846.			5. 1847. No. of Prisoners throughout the year.	6. Daily average No. of Patients.	7. Native Medicines.			8. Hospital Diet.			9. Extra Diet.			10. Total amount of Hospital Charges.			11. Cost per head per annum.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhie, ...	345	2	11	221	9	5	178	12	6	482	67	142	15	6	602	10	8	496	6	6	1242	0	8	18	8	7¼
2	Paneeput, ...	199	9	6	108	7	0	96	11	7	217	14¼	80	10	0	135	5	10	4	12	0	220	11	10	15	11	1½
3	Rohtuck, ...	141	14	7	117	8	2	107	13	5	234	11	118	2	6	106	10	8	1	2	0	225	15	2	20	8	8
4	Hissar, ...	173	13	1	95	15	4	104	4	8	236	18¼	149	6	10	274	2	0	90	10	6	514	3	4	28	7	2¼
5	Goorgaon, ...	291	8	7	109	4	9	66	5	4	245	15¼	73	0	2	148	4	0	26	2	0	247	6	11	16	6	9¼
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	44	15	6	35	7	6	37	12	6	104	7	25	14	9	93	10	10	13	4	0	132	13	7	18	15	8
7	Seharunpoor, ..	158	10	3	137	7	9	171	1	10	395	16¼	96	9	0	185	12	10	95	12	7	378	2	5	23	9	0¼
8	Moozuffernuggur,	10	12	0	30	15	8	12	0	6	428	13	6	10	1	95	6	3	44	13	2	146	13	6	11	4	8¾
9	Meerut, ...	105	11	0	98	13	7	76	0	0	672	17½	110	12	5	184	13	3	47	3	3	342	12	11	19	2	7
10	Boolundshehur, ..	135	0	9	117	15	3	114	9	6	336	15¼	40	8	0	127	0	2	0	0	0	167	8	2	11	0	0
11	Allyghur, ...	231	2	0	208	11	6	190	2	3	957	31¼	83	9	6	228	8	7	0	8	0	312	10	1	10	0	0
12	Bijnour, ...	35	4	2	19	11	5	23	10	9	261	10¾	22	1	2	108	6	4	17	11	7	148	3	1	13	12	2½
13	Moradabad, ...	450	8	9	453	11	0	392	0	6	972	64¼	180	10	11	451	12	5	441	6	9	1073	14	1	16	11	5
14	Barreilly, ...	146	5	0	147	15	3	189	1	2	1468	48⅜	125	10	11	525	1	7	92	0	0	742	12	6	15	6	10½
15	Budaon, ...	110	11	4	91	11	9	142	8	1	576	31¾	170	1	11	300	4	1	132	6	0	602	12	0	19	6	0½
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	452	14	10	351	9	6	178	1	6	763	19¾	62	10	2	148	0	6	34	13	11	245	8	7	12	14	9
17	Muttra, ...	117	0	3	82	6	3	75	2	5	472	10¼	99	10	7	106	13	10	33	10	3	240	2	8	23	5	0
18	Agra, ...	508	15	5	444	9	1	284	6	5	1007	32¼	200	7	11	340	0	2	236	1	7	776	9	8	24	3	9
19	Etawah, ...	327	4	4	302	2	7	142	6	2	321	15¼	136	0	5	175	8	10	34	2	7	345	11	10	23	0	0
20	Mynpoory, ...	342	7	7	201	15	5	174	5	7	579	20	164	11	6	196	13	9	84	11	0	446	4	3	22	5	0
21	Futtyghur, ...	1029	9	0	306	10	11	299	9	5	1014	74⅓	313	13	3	118	18	3	128	12	8	561	7	2	7	8	11
22	Cawnpoor, ...	285	7	7	129	12	3	73	8	5	796	35	57	15	9	466	3	10	75	5	1	599	8	8	17	2	1
23	Futtehpoor, ...	125	2	4	94	15	7	265	9	6	479	17½	139	2	10	382	5	0	104	7	11	625	15	9	36	0	11
24	Allahabad, ...	328	6	6	274	12	2	252	13	8	801	61	144	9	3	852	12	6	34	8	7	1031	14	4	16	14	8
25	Banda, ...	407	11	6	240	0	2	149	5	6	488	32½	111	11	11	428	15	0	64	15	11	605	10	10	18	12	9½
26	Humeerpoor, ..	152	11	1	96	15	6	53	12	7	279	17½	58	8	8	196	5	11	61	12	6	316	11	1	18	6	1½
27	Mirzapoor, ...	127	9	2	119	10	7	97	8	2	611	28	69	0	10	362	2	6	18	7	4	449	10	8	16	0	11½
28	Benares, ...	293	2	8	290	1	10	186	6	6	732	33	130	13	1	538	0	8	35	11	3	704	9	0	21	5	7¼
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	95	1	6	66	10	8	58	13	11	573	16	49	7	2	174	2	0	13	8	0	237	1	2	14	13	1
30	Azimghur, ...	60	10	6	56	1	9	64	12	4	665	12	39	14	6	160	0	5	10	5	9	210	4	8	17	8	4½
31	Goruckpoor, ..	162	10	4	136	3	10	135	10	6	1277	46½	104	0	10	440	0	8	108	12	2	652	13	8	14	2	4¼
32	Jounpoor, ...	129	6	0	189	15	11	129	11	7	713	41	94	1	7	498	12	9	30	15	4	623	13	8	15	3	5½
33	Almorah and Ghurwal, ..	138	4	9	54	3	11	51	2	1	80	5¼	82	3	9	117	0	11	17	11	5	217	0	1	41	6	2
	Total,	7665	8	3	5434	3	3	4576	0	10	18964	897	3485	11	8	9270	14	0	2633	0	4	15389	10	0	17	2	6
	Total number of Patients admitted	23486			27801			25511					24511														

No. 14.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Cost of Native Medicines in the Hospitals of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1844-45 *and* 1846, *and the Cost of all Hospital Charges, with the average Cost of each Hospital Patient per annum, during the years from* 1847 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Numbres.	Names of Zillahs.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
		1848.							1849.			
		No. of Prisoners the throughout the year.	Daily average No. of Patients.	Native Medicines.	Hospital Diet,	Extra Diet.	Total amount of Hospital Charges.	Cost per head per annum.	No. of Prisoners throughout the year.	Daily average No. of Patients.	Native Medicines.	Hospital Diet.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehlie,..	486	34¼	86 10 11	306 2 6	252 1 6	644 14 11	18 13 6½	532	31	46 9 2	261 15 3
2	Paneeput, ...	154	11½	87 12 11	123 10 11	16 10 0	228 1 10	19 14 1	121	14	107 8 7	237 15 3
3	Rohtuck, ...	261	8	24 13 5	81 11 11	4 4 9	110 14 1	13 13 9	387	15	28 6 2	133 4 7
4	Hissar,..	252	16½	131 6 11	221 12 4	77 10 9	430 14 0	26 1 10	305	23	190 15 1	226 2 7
5	Goorgaon, ...	200	8¼	73 9 11	88 4 6	29 5 11	191 4 3	22 8 0¼	209	10	71 2 3	115 0 7
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	87	5	16 10 1	67 7 0	7 1 10	91 2 11	18 3 9⅓	106	5	8 10 1	66 6 7
7	Seharunpoor, ..	353	12	39 9 6	160 5 2	24 15 9	224 14 5	18 11 10½	378	25	42 12 0	318 0 2
8	Moozuffernuggur,	377	10¼	5 14 6	84 15 5	10 8 0	101 5 11	9 14 3¼	261	9	8 6 1	76 5 7
9	Meerut, ...	627	8	58 12 1	92 12 10	38 8 6	190 1 5	3 12 2	407	7	44 5 0	55 3 9
10	Boolundshehur, ..	322	13¾	39 2 7	110 14 4	0 0 0	150 0 11	10 15 2	364	16	28 3 0	113 10 6
11	Allyghur, ...	544	20¾	75 10 9	158 12 6	0 4 5	234 11 8	11 5 2	616	19	57 9 3	99 7 5
12	Bijnour, ...	229	8	30 11 5	74 1 3	38 9 5	143 6 1	17 14 9	197	5	22 1 10	55 9 6
13	Moradabad,.. ..	712	52½	174 12 0	398 1 2	394 12 10	967 10 0	18 6 10¾	676	35	61 2 2	341 2 6
14	Bareilly, ...	1529	73	179 15 5	889 8 0	187 4 3	1256 11 8	15 13 7¼	1498	34	59 13 5	355 12 7
15	Budaon, ...	493	32	58 13 8	314 6 8	65 15 6	439 3 10	13 11 7¼	486	19	45 15 1	115 1 3
16	Shajehanpoor, ..	824	18	53 8 3	150 5 7	71 11 11	275 9 9	15 5 0	868	28	43 13 5	199 7 11
17	Muttra, ...	329	11¼	52 10 0	114 15 1	30 6 9	197 15 10	17 10 0	427	17	55 8 4	185 2 2
18	Agra, ...	1384	38	228 7 0	366 9 11	305 7 11	900 8 10	23 11 2	1987	48	197 1 3	416 14 7
19	Etawah, ...	359	9	72 10 3	119 0 11	29 0 9	220 11 11	24 8 5¼	444	10	66 0 9	85 14 8
20	Mynpoory, ...	562	16¼	123 13 7	103 14 5	33 4 8	261 0 8	16 4 0	496	16	83 10 10	130 12 8
21	Futtyghur, ...	856	54¼	186 7 4	193 13 7	138 10 8	518 15 7	9 9 1¾	844	45	121 15 3	236 6 3
22	Cawnpoor, ...	829	37½	46 7 1	407 8 5	99 5 2	553 4 8	14 14 4	998	25	60 1 11	259 6 4
23	Futtehpoor,.. ..	471	13¾	151 13 11	206 5 0	122 10 8	480 13 7	36 2 3	444	8	39 13 8	99 8 3
24	Allahabad, ...	701	53	130 15 4	628 6 11	31 15 4	791 5 7	14 14 10¾	672	60	133 5 6	767 13 6
25	Banda, ...	464	25½	79 3 3	272 2 6	37 13 2	389 2 11	15 1 7	613	35	83 5 2	118 5 8
26	Humeerpoor, ..	277	7¼	32 0 7	136 7 10	39 4 0	207 12 5	29 7 0	299	5	21 0 10	75 11 4
27	Mirzapoor, ...	544	27¼	110 10 0	495 4 5	76 11 1	682 9 6	25 3 10¾	568	20	85 7 4	307 13 11
28	Benares, ...	848	41¼	101 6 6	605 1 2	36 6 10	742 14 6	18 1 4¼	1030	44	96 5 0	645 1 10
29	Ghazeepoor,.. ..	526	16½	52 0 6	176 15 9	19 5 4	248 5 7	15 6 2	573	18	27 12 0	179 15 1
30	Azimghur, ...	566	10	49 3 6	119 0 6	5 13 1	174 1 1	17 6 6	783	14	96 5 9	143 1 9
31	Goruckpoor, ..	1274	41½	101 3 6	397 13 10	158 0 6	657 1 10	15 15 6½	1390	63	95 0 10	695 8 10
32	Jounpoor, ...	678	51½	128 12 5	717 7 11	102 11 5	948 15 9	18 6 10	693	39	52 1 3	532 14 6
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal ..	125	7	84 4 1	136 6 4	30 2 5	250 12 10	35 13 3	102	8	81 4 1	181 15 3
	Total, ..	18248	792	2869 15 2	8520 10 6	2516 15 1	13907 8 9	17 8 11½	19792	770	2263 8 4	8033 0 7
	Total number of Patients admitted,			20401							21041	

No. 14—(Continued.)

Statement of Cost of Native Medicines in the Hospitals of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1844-45 *and* 1846, *and the Cost of all Hospital Charges, with the average Cost of each Hospital Patient per annum, during the years from* 1847 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
		1849.				1850.					
		Extra Diet.	Total amount of Hospital Charges.	Cost per head per annum.	Cost of Native Medicines per head per annum.	Average number of Prisoners throughout the year.	Daily average number of Patients.	Native Medicines.	Hospital Diet.	Extra-Diet.	Total amount of Hospital Charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi, ...	175 14 7	484 7 0	15 10 0¼	1 8 0½	551	55	33 3 0	426 13 3	209 1 0	669 1 3
2	Paneeput, ...	73 3 7	418 11 5	29 14 6¾	7 10 10¾	131	16	87 9 7	217 14 4	43 6 0	348 13 11
3	Rohtuck, ...	16 14 11	178 9 8	11 14 6	1 14 3¼	323	16¼	26 6 5	138 5 11	11 14 6	176 10 10
4	Hissar, ...	200 10 2	617 11 10	26 13 9	8 4 9¾	326	21⅝	69 0 1	218 9 9	88 7 7	376 0 8
5	Goorgaon, ...	10 4 4	196 7 2	19 10 3⅝	7 1 10	195	17½	26 6 0	173 9 5	8 4 9	208 4 2
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	5 10 10	80 11 6	16 2 11	1 11 7½	98	7¾	4 13 4	86 8 1	11 4 1	102 9 6
7	Seharunpoor, ..	25 8 5	386 4 7	15 7 3	1 11 4¼	406	29	61 11 1	231 9 7	32 12 5	316 1 1
8	Moozuffernuggur,	13 7 1	98 2 9	10 14 6¾	0 14 10¾	237	4½	9 5 4	47 13 9	0 11 5	57 14 6
9	Meerut, ...	18 5 0	117 13 9	16 13 4⅝	6 5 3½	378	7	58 12 5	55 13 9	28 9 2	143 3 4
10	Boolundshehur, ..	12 0 4	153 13 10	9 9 10¼	1 12 2¼	264	12¾	19 0 0	78 1 11	0 11 3	97 13 2
11	Allyghur, ...	0 1 6	157 2 2	8 4 4	3 0 6	562	17¾	38 5 0	85 3 11	0 0 0	123 8 11
12	Bijnour, ...	7 5 11	85 1 3	17 0 3	4 6 9	147	7¼	24 3 7	56 0 8	7 7 8	87 11 11
13	Moradabad, ...	84 4 4	486 8 9	13 14 5	1 11 11¼	703	29¼	75 8 1	249 2 7	75 13 8	400 8 4
14	Bareilly, ...	130 12 7	546 6 7	16 1 1¾	1 12 2	1399	36⅝	52 3 1	319 2 4	75 4 7	446 10 0
15	Budaon, ...	66 15 1	227 15 5	11 15 11½	2 6 8¼	492	7	18 1 11	53 9 3	27 5 3	99 0 5
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	168 10 8	412 0 0	14 11 5	1 9 0⅓	771	18	30 1 5	135 6 0	59 5 10	224 13 3
17	Muttra, ...	19 4 4	259 14 7	15 4 7½	3 2 4½	450	11¼	35 2 0	126 12 9	13 5 10	175 4 7
18	Agra, ...	424 7 7	1038 7 5	21 10 6	4 1 8¼	2573	71¼	192 12 5	711 4 4	207 9 11	1111 10 8
19	Etawah, ...	27 4 11	179 4 4	17 14 10	6 9 8	462	13	42 10 7	60 6 1	7 9 5	110 10 1
20	Mynpoory, ...	50 5 5	264 12 11	16 8 9¾	5 3 8	529	5¼	13 5 3	38 4 4	7 3 9	58 13 4
21	Futtehghur, ...	60 7 4	418 12 10	9 4 11	2 11 4¼	855	31¼	93 13 6	156 4 8	32 2 7	282 4 9
22	Cawnpoor, ...	82 1 14	401 10 2	16 1 0½	2 6 5¾	625	19	58 8 5	183 10 6	37 5 0	279 7 11
23	Futtehpoor, ...	57 2 6	196 8 5	24 9 1	4 15 8⅓	497	4	30 14 5	48 10 8	17 0 1	96 9 2
24	Allahabad, ...	44 3 8	945 6 8	15 12 1¼	2 3 6⅜	864	20¼	60 12 6	284 10 7	11 13 11	357 6 0
25	Banda, ...	77 4 7	478 15 5	13 10 11½	2 6 1¼	555	30⅓	69 7 6	284 4 11	15 12 2	366 8 7
26	Humeerpoor, ..	39 9 3	136 5 5	27 4 3½	4 3 4½	400	5¼	8 41 3	49 7 2	5 3 9	63 9 2
27	Mirzapoor, ...	11 0 2	404 5 5	20 3 5½	4 4 4½	637	27	62 3 2	343 15 3	11 8 5	417 10 10
28	Benares, ...	36 5 11	777 12 9	17 10 10	2 3 0¼	1018	25½	84 7 2	357 1 3	29 11 8	471 4 1
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	13 10 1	221 5 2	12 4 8¾	1 8 8	556	25¼	44 13 5	252 12 7	23 12 7	321 6 7
30	Azimghur, ...	16 4 7	255 12 1	18 4 3½	6 14 1½	901	16⅜	47 12 6	209 10 2	3 9 6	261 0 2
31	Goruckpoor, ...	179 2 1	969 11 9	15 6 3½	1 8 1¾	1351	59½	68 2 9	719 7 2	154 15 7	942 9 6
32	Jounpoor, ...	38 14 3	623 14 0	16 0 0	1 5 4½	861	19¾	19 8 0	197 10 1	7 11 10	224 13 11
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	38 15 9	302 3 1	37 12 4½	10 2 6	107	3	38 6 6	69 1 10	6 12 0	114 4 4
Total,		2226 9 2	12523 2 1	16 4 2½	2 15 0½	20254	691	1596 4 8	6664 3 1	1273 11 2	9534 2 14
Total number of Patients admitted,								20592			

No. 14.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Cost of Native Medicines in the Hospitals of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1844-45 *and* 1846, *and the Cost of all Hospital Charges, with the average Cost of each Hospital Patient per annum, during the years from* 1847 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
		1850.			1851.						
		Cost per head per annum.	Cost of Native Medicines per head per annum.	No. of Prisoners throughout the year.	Daily average No. of Patients.	Native Medicines.	Hospital Diet.	Extra Diet.	Total amount of Hospital Charges.	Cost per head per annum.	Cost of Native Medicines per head per annum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhie,..	12 2 7¾	0 9 8	459	54½	35 0 4	448. 2 11	148 5 2	631 8 5	11 9 5	0 10 3¼
2	Panceput, ...	21 12 10½	5 7 7¼	155	14¼	38 6 0	149 9 11	18 5 9	206 5 8	14 7 8¼	2 11 1
3	Rohtuck, ...	10 13 11½	1 10 0	336	16¼	25 13 8	124 14 10	14 1 1	164 13 7	10 2 3½	1 9 5½
4	Hissar,..	17 4 8½	3 2 9	279	17½	21 4 3	138 11 11	9 0 7	169 0 9	9 10 6¾	1 3 5¼
5	Goorgaon, ...	11 14 5	1 8 1½	200	15½	10 11 8	171 3 0	19 15 6	201 14 2	43 0 4¾	0 11 1
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	13 3 9¾	0 10 0	69	4	3 13 6	43 8 5	3 10 6	51 0 5	12 12 1¼	0 15 4½
7	Seharunpoor, ..	10 14 4½	1 12 6¼	297	17	27 8 2	109 7 3	13 2 5	150 2 2	8 13 3¾	1 9 10¾
8	Moozuffernuggur,	12 13 10¾	2 1 2	235	5	9 11 10	43 11 3	3 4 7	56 11 8	11 5 6½	1 15 2
9	Meerut, ...	20 7 4	8 6 4	411	6¾	30 4 10	36 10 2	14 2 1	81 1 1	12 0 2	4 7 10
10	Boolundshehur, ..	7 10 9	1 7 10	214	8	14 2 2	43 9 6	0 0 0	57 11 8	7 3 5½	1 12 3¼
11	Allyghur, ...	6 13 1½	2 2 6½	486	19¼	35 1 2	101 6 1	0 0 0	136 7 3	7 1 5	1 13 1¾
12	Bijnour, ...	12 1 7¾	3 3 3	170	8¼	4 12 6	52 9 6	2 3 11	59 9 11	7 3 7½	0 9 3¼
13	Moradabad,.. ..	13 11 1	2 7 11¼	667	22	66 15 2	205 0 3	58 14 6	330 13 11	15 0 7½	3 0 8¼
14	Bareily, ...	12 2 5¼	1 6 8½	1474	52½	45 11 1	407 2 5	104 8 6	557 6 0	10 9 10½	0 13 11
15	Budaon, ...	14 2 4	2 9 5	541	13⅓	14 6 3	94 12 6	59 15 6	169 2 3	12 8 5½	1 1 0½
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	12 7 10¼	1 10 9	706	17⅜	26 13 7	113 1 8	30 11 10	170 11 1	9 9 10¼	1 8 2½
17	Muttra, ...	15 9 3½	3 2 0	465	13⅜	33 4 3	106 8 0	17 11 4	157 7 7	11 7 3	2 6 8½
18	Agra, ...	15 9 7½	2 11 3½	2800	44⅜	140 2 4	420 7 1	160 6 3	720 15 8	16 1 9¼	3 2 1¼
19	Etawah, ...	8 8 2	3 3 3¼	405	13¾	42 10 0	62 1 2	17 0 2	121 11 4	8 13 7½	3 1 7¼
20	Mynpoory, ...	11 3 3½	2 8 7½	560	14¾	11 3 1	100 4 4	12 14 5	124 5 10	8 6 11	0 12 6¾
21	Futtyghur, ...	9 0 6½	3 0 0⅜	849	21	47 5 5	107 9 9	28 9 3	183 8 5	8 11 10	2 4 0¾
22	Cawnpoor, ...	14 11 4½	3 1 3½	557	16	21 6 10	143 14 3	9 5 11	174 11 0	10 14 8¼	1 5 5
23	Futtehpoor,.. ..	24 2 3½	7 11 7¼	480	4⅜	22 8 11	51 9 8	30 0 5	104 3 0	21 14 11¼	4 11 11¾
24	Allahabad, ...	17 10 4½	3 0 0¼	912	20½	28 6 7	261 6 3	1 13 4	291 10 2	14 3 7½	1 6 2
25	Banda,..	12 0 3¾	2 4 5¼	350	28¾	34 2 8	227 10 6	29 6 7	291 3 9	10 4 11⅜	1 3 4¼
26	Humeerpoor, ..	12 1 9	1 11 1	263	6	10 11 10	31 7 7	5 1 6	47 4 11	7 14 2	1 12 7⅜
27	Mirzapoor,.. ..	15 7 6	2 4 10¾	650	25¼	65 3 5	329 13 5	15 7 6	410 8 4	16 4 1⅓	2 9 4
28	Benares, ...	14 8 11¼	3 5 0	1056	17¼	72 8 6	192 7 0	15 1 7	280 1 1	16 3 9¾	4 3 3½
29	Ghazeepoor, ..	12 11 8	1 12 5	640	33	38 12 9	336 4 8	86 15 9	462 1 2	13 12 8½	1 2 6¼
30	Azimghur, ...	15 9 4	2 13 7¾	938	23⅜	23 8 0	275 2 10	1 13 7	300 8 5	12 10 5⅓	0 15 10
31	Goruckpoor, ..	15 14 7	1 2 5	1315	56	90 9 9	712 1 11	146 8 9	949 4 5	16 15 2¾	1 9 10⅜
32	Jounpoor, ...	11 6 2	0 15 9½	859	17¼	29 2 7	140 9 10	9 0 7	178 13 0	10 5 10½	1 11 0½
33	Kumaon and Ghurwal, ..	38 1 5¼	12 12 10	134	3½	15 9 4	47 13 0	9 11 5	73 1 9	20 14 2½	4 7 3
	Total, ..	13 12 9	2 4 10	19935	652	1137 12 5	5830 12 10	1097 6 7	8065 15 10	12 5 11¼	9 11 11
	Total number of Patients admitted,					18851					

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 15.

Statement of the number and amount cost in 1844 *of salaried menial Servants attached to the Jails of the North Western Provinces, partly on the Permanent and partly on the Contingent Establishments, and the amount of reduction affected by the substitution of Prison labour in* 1851.

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.	16.
			1844.																1851.							
Divisions.	Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	*Blacksmiths and Carpenters.*		*Bheestees.*		*Sweepers.*		*Cooks.*		*Barbers.*		*Washermen.*		*Hangmen.*		*Total.*		*Blacksmiths and Carpenters.*		*Hangmen.*		*Total.*		Amount of Reduction in 1851.	Number of Prisoners employed as Prison servants in 1851.
			Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.	Number.	Annual amount of Salary.		
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehlie.	1	Dehlie, ...	1	84	4	386	1	36	0	0	4	143	3	196	0	0	13	845	1	84	0	0	1	84	761	21
	2	Paneeput, ...	1	48	3	144	0	0	0	0	1	31	1	31	0	0	6	254	1	48	0	0	1	48	206	5
	3	Rohtuck, ...	1	54	2	120	0	0	0	0	1	52	1	52	0	0	5	278	1	60	0	0	1	60	218	10
	4	Hissar, ...	1	48	3	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	52	0	0	5	244	1	60	0	0	1	60	184	0
	5	Goorgaon, ...	1	72	1	48	0	0	0	0	4	166	2	96	0	0	8	382	1	72	0	0	1	72	310	10
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	0	0	5	343	2	72	0	0	1	42	1	42	0	0	9	500	1	84	0	0	1	84	416	5
	7	Seharunpoor, ..	1	120	3	174	4	180	0	0	2	96	2	96	0	0	12	666	1	60	0	0	1	60	606	15
	8	Moozuffernuggur,	1	60	3	144	3	108	0	0	2	96	2	96	0	0	11	504	1	60	0	0	1	60	444	15
	9	Meerut, ...	1	60	0	0	3	108	0	0	3	126	2	96	2	96	11	486	1	84	0	0	1	84	402	14
	10	Boolundshehur, ..	1	36	0	0	4	156	0	0	3	144	1	72	0	0	9	408	1	84	0	0	1	84	324	13
	11	Allyghur, ...	1	36	2	108	5	192	0	0	5	234	4	184	0	0	17	754	1	84	0	0	1	84	670	29
Bareilly.	12	Bijnour, ...	2	108	1	48	2	72	0	0	1	84	1	72	0	0	7	384	1	72	0	0	1	72	312	5
	13	Moradabad, ...	1	144	4	192	3	108	1	48	4	240	1	22	1	48	15	802	1	84	0	0	1	84	718	12
	14	Bareilly, ...	1	118	1	48	1	36	0	0	7	453	7	400	1	48	18	1103	1	96	1	48	2	144	959	64
	15	Budaon, ...	1	72	1	48	1	36	0	0	3	120	2	96	0	0	8	372	1	84	0	0	1	84	288	11
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	1	84	2	96	2	72	0	0	4	254	6	217	0	0	15	723	1	84	0	0	1	84	639	19
Agra.	17	Muttra, ...	1	60	1	48	1	48	0	0	2	136	2	108	0	0	7	400	1	84	0	0	1	84	316	11
	18	Agra, ...	3	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	300	4	240	1	48	13	792	2	240	0	0	2	240	552	34
	19	Etawah, ...	1	60	2	96	3	144	0	0	2	101	2	101	2	84	12	586	1	84	0	0	1	84	502	14
	20	Mynpoory, ...	1	48	1	48	2	96	1	48	3	144	4	216	2	96	14	696	1	84	0	0	1	84	612	27
	21	Futtehghur, ...	1	48	2	144	3	108	0	0	5	240	2	96	1	48	14	684	1	84	0	0	1	84	600	36
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor, ...	2	144	4	192	3	120	0	0	3	144	4	240	1	48	17	888	1	84	0	0	1	84	804	24
	23	Futtehpoor, ...	1	72	2	144	3	120	0	0	3	98	2	119	0	0	11	553	1	72	0	0	1	72	481	35
	24	Allahabad, ...	2	121	8	367	9	325	0	0	7	420	5	205	1	48	32	1486	1	96	0	0	1	96	1390	11
	25	Banda, ...	1	60	2	96	2	72	0	0	4	204	4	204	0	0	13	636	1	60	0	0	1	60	576	24
	26	Humeerpoor, ..	1	48	1	48	2	72	0	0	2	96	1	60	1	48	8	372	1	60	0	0	1	60	312	18
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor, ...	2	120	3	144	5	240	0	0	5	240	4	192	1	36	20	972	1	120	0	0	1	120	852	21
	28	Benares, ...	1	72	2	96	2	84	0	0	3	108	4	168	0	0	12	528	1	96	0	0	1	96	432	51
	29	Ghazeepoor, ..	1	72	3	148	4	216	0	0	4	144	3	108	0	0	15	688	1	72	0	0	1	72	616	19
	30	Azimghur, ...	1	48	1	48	3	108	0	0	4	192	4	192	0	0	13	588	1	72	0	0	1	72	516	48
	31	Goruckpoor, ..	2	250	1	48	2	84	0	0	3	150	3	150	1	36	12	718	1	96	0	0	1	96	622	64
	32	Jounpoor, ...	1	48	4	120	4	144	0	0	4	196	4	196	0	0	17	704	1	72	0	0	1	72	632	23
		Almorah and Ghurwal,	1	27	1	48	1	48	0	0	1	48	1	60	0	0	5	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	4
		Total, ..	39	2646	73	3986	80	3097	2	96	105	5242	90	4476	15	684	404	20227	33	2676	1	48	34	2724	17503	717

ABSTRACT.

Description of Servants.	1844.		1851.		Reduction.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Blacksmiths, ..	39	2646	33	2676	6	0
Bheestees, ..	73	3986	0	0	73	3986
Sweepers, ..	80	3097	0	0	80	3097
Cooks, ...	2	96	0	0	2	96
Barbers, ...	105	5242	0	0	105	5242
Washermen, ..	90	4476	0	0	90	4476
Hangmen, ..	15	684	1	48	14	636
Total, ..	404	20227	34	2724	370	17503

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 16.

Statement of Comparative Expenses of the Jails in the North Western Provinces in the years 1844 *and* 1851.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.		12.		13.	
Year.	Daily Average strength.	Amount Cost of Permanent Establishments.	Total Expense for the year, including Permanent Establishment, and exclusive of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Total Expense for the year, exclusive of Permanent Establishments, Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Amount Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Total Expense for the year, inclusive of Permanent Establishments, Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Average Cost of Inspector's Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Expenditure for 7 years.	Total Expense of Prisons of the N. W. P., inclusive of cost of inspection.	Average cost per head on Column 4.		Average cost per head on Column 5.		Average cost per head on Column 7.		Average cost per head on Colum 9.	
									Per annum.	*Per day.*	*Per annum.*	*Per day.*	*Per annum.*	*Per day.*	*Per annum.*	*Pr day.*
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1844, ..	19271	195946 0 0	833739 6 4	637793 6 4	19746 8 6	853485 14 10	0 0 0	853485 14 10	43 2 10½	0 1 10¾	33 1 6½	0 1 5½	44 4 7½	0 1 11¼	44 4 7½	0 1 11½
1851, ..	19935	228834 14 0	656078 11 0	427243 13 0	14911 3 9	670989 14 7	36532 5 0	707522 3 9	32 14 7	0 1 5½	21 6 11	0 0 11¼	33 10 6½	0 1 5⅝	35 7 10¼	0 1 6¾
Increase,	664	32888 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36532 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease,	0	0 0 0	177660 11 4	210549 9 4	4835 4 9	182496 0 3	0 0 0	145963 11 1	10 4 3¼	0 0 5⅓	11 10 7½	0 0 6¼	10 10 1	0 0 5½	8 12 9¼	0 0 4⅔

No. 17.

Summary of Financial Results in the Jails of the North Western Provinces from 1845 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Year.	Average number of prisoners.	Total Expenses calculated at the cost of each prisoner in 1844.	Total actual Expense of each year, column 12, Statement Nos. 1 to 8.	Decrease of Expenditure in each year.	Percentage of Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1844, ..	19271	853485 14 10			
1845, ..	18634	825282 6 3	819564 15 9	5717 6 6	0·69
1846, ..	19121	847205 7 7	814376 4 3	32829 3 4	3·87
1847, ..	18861	835336 0 1	698565 0 3	136770 15 10	16·37
1848, ..	18868	826786 15 6	700979 7 5	125807 8 1	15·21
1849, ..	19650	870280 1 3	720922 15 0	149357 2 3	17·16
1850, ..	20254	870030 10 9	689630 9 2	216400 1 7	24·62
1851, ..	19935	882902 7 4	670989 14 9	211912 8 7	24·0
				378794 14 2	101·92
Add payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c. &c., ...			17053 0 5		
Inspector of Prison's Salary, Establishment and Travellig Charges, &c. for 7 years, ...			255726 3 2		
Total, ..			5378808 6 2		

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gross reduction of expenditure in 7 past years, ...	878794 14 2	
Add refunded to the Collector's Treasury on account of Prison labour in grinding corn, in the 33 Zillah Jails of the North Western Provinces, during 2 years, from 1847 to 1848 inclusive, ...	19065 9 1	897860 7 3
Deduct amount transferred to the Judicial Department on account Cutcherry and Personal Guards of Judges and Magistrates from 1848 to 1851, formerly supplied from and charged to account of Jail, ot 1107 rupees per annum, ...	53136 0 0	
Deduct payment by transfer to Military Department on account of value of arms and accoutrements, &c., as per Statement B.,	17053 0 5	
Deduct Inspector of Prison's Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, from the year 1845 to 1851 inclusive, as per Statement A., ...	255726 3 2	325915 3 7
Net saving in 7 years,.. ..	.. .. ..	571945 3 8

A.	Rs. A. P.
Inspector of Prison's Salary from 1845 to 1851 at Rs. 30,000 per annum,	210000 0 0
Establishment ditto to ditto, ...	26401 3 5
Travelling Allowance at 8 and 4 annas per mile, ...	11766 5 7
Printing Charges, ...	7183 7 11
Miscellaneous Charges,..	375 2 3
Total,.. ..	255726 3 2
Average of 7 years, ...	36532 5 0

B.	Rs. A. P.
Allygurh, ...	2805 15 8
Mynpoory, ...	2276 4 8
Allahabad, ...	1952 9 0
Mirzapoor, ...	2982 4 2
Benares, ...	2838 3 10
Ghazeepore,..	2047 14 7
Jounpoor, ...	2149 12 6
Total, ...	17053 0 5

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 18.

Statement showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 to 1851 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
			1845.									1846.	
Divisions.	Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Death to strength.	Ratio of Death to sick.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.
Delhie.	1	Dehlie, ...	534	3314	112¼	3112	142	60	620·60	26·59	4·28	489	2101
	2	Paneeput, ...	178	375	11	339	25	11	210·67	14·04	6·66	237	320
	3	Rohtuck, ...	293	582	20	545	24	13	198·63	8·19	4·12	254	446
	4	Hissar, ...	199	375	17¾	349	5	21	188·44	2·51	1·33	212	279
	5	Goorgaon, ...	323	416	23	369	39	8	128·79	12·07	9·37	283	269
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	111	252	7¾	241	6	5	227·02	5·40	2·38	116	217
	7	Seharunpoor, ...	335	529	21	433	70	26	157·91	20·89	13·23	370	428
	8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	331	225	3	186	27	12	67·97	8·15	12·00	461	294
	9	Meerut, ...	611	401	14¼	356	30	15	65·63	4·91	7·48	676	318
	10	Boolundshehur, ...	378	356	18	318	18	20	94·18	4·76	5·06	371	342
	11	Allyghur, ...	626	1062	48	967	50	45	169·65	7·98	4·71	648	1001
Bareilly.	12	Bijnour, ...	281	348	12¼	316	18	14	123·84	6·40	5·17	249	371
	13	Moradabad, ...	1053	2098	65¾	1926	116	56	199·24	11·01	5·53	941	1748
	14	Bareilly, ...	1215	1627	25¼	1567	32	28	133·91	2·63	1·96	1323	1899
	15	Budaon, ...	488	1287	23¼	1181	59	47	263·73	12·09	4·58	639	2373
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ...	633	619	45	544	82	29	94·63	12·92	13·24	612	757
Agra.	17	Muttra, ...	499	407	8¾	372	24	11	81·56	4·81	5·90	491	499
	18	Agra, ...	1023	1542	48½	1415	95	32	150·73	9·28	6·16	887	1033
	19	Etawah, ...	256	379	17½	363	10	6	148·04	3·90	2·64	231	169
	20	Mynpoory, ...	629	689	15¾	626	37	17	109·54	7·31	6·67	579	837
	21	Futtyghur, ...	974	722	35¼	635	50	37	74·12	5·13	6·92	1018	1514
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor, ...	834	1267	44¼	1174	45	48	150·72	5·39	3·55	810	895
	23	Futtehpoor, ...	386	627	24¼	573	37	17	162·43	9·59	5·90	450	537
	24	Allahabad, ...	818	2037	66½	1862	139	36	242·02	16·99	6·82	812	1829
	25	Banda, ...	638	766	41½	654	69	43	120·06	10·81	9·01	536	620
	26	Humeerpoor, ...	237	554	26	513	18	23	233·75	7·59	3·25	244	500
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor, ...	795	646	21¾	516	99	31	81·26	12·45	15·32	607	632
	28	Benares, ...	771	926	41½	831	61	34	120·10	7·91	6·59	681	648
	29	Ghazeepoor, ...	598	641	18½	605	18	18	107·19	3·01	2·81	591	521
	30	Azimghur, ...	567	263	12¼	223	24	16	46·38	4·23	9·12	520	256
	31	Goruckpoor, ...	1289	860	31½	754	77	29	66·72	5·97	8·95	1277	790
	32	Jounpoor, ...	805	1421	47	1287	114	20	176·52	14·16	8·02	758	938
	33	Kumaon and Ghurwal,	68	154	4	147	3	4	226·47	4·41	1·95	64	130
		Total, ..	18754	27801	987	25299	1670	832	148·24	8·90	6·00	18435	25511

No. 18.—*(Continued.)*

Statement Showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Divisions.	Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
			1846.							1847.		
			Daily average number of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Death to strength.	Ratio of Death to sick.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.
Dehlie.	1	Dehlie,	63¼	2000	50	51	429·65	10·22	2·38	482	1628	67
	2	Paneeput,	12½	291	14	15	135·02	5·91	4·37	217	378	14¼
	3	Rohtuck,	17¼	417	18	11	175·59	7·08	4·03	234	379	11
	4	Hissar,	18½	256	2	21	131·60	0·94	0·71	236	304	18¼
	5	Goorgaon,	15¼	239	19	11	95·05	6·71	7·06	245	291	15¼
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon,	8	204	7	6	187·07	6·03	3·22	104	199	7
	7	Seharunpoor,	19¾	388	34	6	115·67	9·19	7·94	295	350	16¼
	8	Moozuffernuggur,	12½	251	39	4	63 77	8·46	13·26	428	218	13
	9	Meerut,	12¾	280	23	15	55·21	3·40	7·23	672	646	17½
	10	Boolundshehur,	20¾	317	13	12	92·18	3·50	3·80	336	291	15¼
	11	Allyghur,	43½	933	29	39	154·44	4·47	2·89	695	957	31¼
Bareilly.	12	Bijnour,	12½	351	16	4	149·00	6·42	4·31	261	282	10¾
	13	Mooradabad,	59¼	1634	79	35	185·76	8·39	4·52	972	1628	64¼
	14	Bareilly,	41¼	1801	39	59	143·53	2·94	2·05	1468	2753	45½
	15	Budaon,	54¾	2149	162	62	371·34	25·35	6·82	576	1426	31½
	16	Shahjehanpoor,	55	700	14	43	123·69	2·28	1·85	763	703	19¼
Agra.	17	Muttra,	11½	466	24	9	101·63	4·88	4·81	472	403	10¼
	18	Agra,	30¼	922	79	32	116·46	8·90	7·64	1007	767	32¼
	19	Etawah,	7¼	152	12	5	73·16	5·19	7·10	321	367	15¼
	20	Mynpoory,	21¼	775	28	23	144·56	6·73	4·66	579	539	20
	21	Futtyghur,	75¾	1341	42	131	148·72	4·12	2·77	1014	1481	74½
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor,	37¾	837	30	28	110·49	3·70	3·35	796	730	35
	23	Futtehpoor,	23½	511	5	21	119·33	1·11	0·93	479	485	17½
	24	Allahabad,	54	1739	46	44	225·24	5·66	2·51	801	2170	61
	25	Banda,	43½	551	39	30	115·67	7·27	6·29	488	544	32½
	26	Humeerpoor,	29	477	6	17	204·92	2·46	1·20	279	439	17½
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor,	36½	556	54	22	104·12	8·89	8·54	611	651	28
	28	Benares,	34½	564	57	27	95·15	8·37	8·79	732	660	33
	29	Ghazeepoor,	21	493	21	7	88·15	3·55	4·03	593	550	16
	30	Azimghur,	12¼	223	22	11	49·23	4·23	8·59	565	241	12
	31	Goruckpoor,	30¼	716	49	25	61·86	3·84	6·20	1277	1081	46½
	32	Jounpoor,	26¾	876	33	29	123·74	4·35	3·52	783	853	41
	33	Kumaon and Ghurwal,	4½	121	3	6	203·12	4·69	2·31	80	117	5¼
		Total,	967	23528	1122	861	138·38	6·08	4·40	18964	24511	897

No. 18.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the daily average strength of prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
1847.						1848.								
Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year	Ratio of			Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of		
			Sick to strength.	Death to strength.	Death to sick.							Sick to strength.	Death to strength.	Death to sick.
1519	49	60	337·76	10·16	3·01	486	1074	34½	1039	17	18	220·99	3·50	1·58
352	15	11	174·19	6·91	3·97	154	239	11½	211	18	10	155·19	11·69	7·53
361	12	6	161·96	5·13	3·17	261	297	8	275	13	9	113·79	4·98	4·38
279	3	22	128·93	1·27	0·99	252	267	16½	249	8	10	105·95	3·17	2·99
255	24	12	118·77	9·79	8·25	200	151	8½	119	21	11	75·50	10·50	13·91
172	20	7	191·34	19·23	10·10	87	176	5	169	5	2	203·00	5·74	2·84
293	39	18	88·61	9·87	11·14	353	202	12	178	12	12	57·22	3·40	5·94
179	27	12	50·93	6·31	12·38	377	240	10¼	192	37	11	63·66	9·81	15·42
606	29	11	96·42	4·31	4·49	627	352	8	321	23	8	56·14	3·67	6·53
271	15	5	86·61	4·16	5·15	322	297	13¾	277	11	9	92·23	3·41	3·67
901	29	27	137·69	3·03	3·03	544	837	20¾	793	29	15	153·86	5·33	3·46
265	11	6	108·04	4·21	3·90	229	162	8	148	8	6	70·74	3·49	4·94
1482	94	52	167·49	9·67	5·77	712	1323	52½	1241	49	33	185·81	6·88	3·70
2655	53	45	187·53	3·61	1·92	1529	1952	73	1860	61	31	127·66	3·99	3·12
1346	50	30	247·57	8·68	3·50	493	1036	32¼	987	13	36	210·14	2·64	1·25
647	32	24	91·87	4·19	4·55	824	466	18	429	7	30	56·55	0·85	1·50
369	25	9	85·38	5·29	6·20	329	401	11¼	380	9	12	121·88	2·73	2·24
689	57	21	76·16	5·66	7·43	1384	1103	38	1013	66	24	79·41	4·75	5·98
346	3	18	114·33	0·93	0·82	353	323	9	312	6	5	89·97	1·67	1·86
505	21	11	93·09	3·97	4·26	562	452	16¼	426	16	14	80·43	2·13	2·65
1360	62	59	146·05	6·11	4·18	856	1053	54¼	997	18	38	123·01	2·10	1·71
691	15	24	91·71	1·88	2·05	829	812	37½	762	21	29	97·95	2·53	2·58
460	9	16	101·25	1·88	1·85	471	261	13¼	241	11	9	55·41	2·33	4·21
2048	77	45	270·91	9·61	3·55	701	1786	53	1649	90	47	254·78	12·84	5·04
482	37	25	111·47	7·58	6·80	464	455	25½	404	29	22	98·06	6·25	6·37
410	20	9	157·35	7·17	4·55	277	288	7¼	282	2	4	103·97	0·72	0·69
572	44	35	106·54	7·20	6·76	544	853	27¼	815	25	13	156·80	4·59	2·93
594	34	32	90·16	4·64	5·15	848	781	41¼	674	71	36	92·10	8·37	9·09
520	20	10	92·75	3·37	3·63	526	450	16½	427	12	11	85·55	2·28	2·66
205	27	9	42·65	4·78	11·20	566	285	10	252	16	17	50·35	2·83	5·61
932	98	51	64·65	7·52	9·06	1274	1009	41½	907	78	24	79·20	6·12	7·73
763	46	44	108·94	5·87	6·80	678	877	51½	787	64	26	129·35	9·44	7·29
106	6	5	146·25	7·50	5·13	125	141	7	129	5	7	112·80	4·00	3·54
22635	1105	771	129·25	5·82	4·51	18248	20401	792	18945	867	589	111·80	4·75	4·25

No. 18.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 to 1851 inclusive.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Zillahs.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.
			1849.									1850.		
			Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Death to strength.	Ratio of Death to sick.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.
Delhie.	1	Dehlie, ...	532	1134	31	1084	24	26	213·15	4·51	2·11	573	2080	55
	2	Paneeput, ...	121	343	14¼	308	20	15	283·47	16·53	5·83	125	364	16
	3	Rohtuck, ...	387	544	14¾	529	9	6	140·56	2·32	1·65	323	525	16¼
	4	Hissar, ...	305	474	23¼	431	22	21	155·41	7·21	4·64	302	698	21¾
	5	Goorgaon, ...	209	205	9¾	183	7	15	98·09	3·35	3·41	199	297	17½
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	106	176	5½	160	10	6	166·03	9·43	5·67	101	136	7¾
	7	Seharunpoor, ..	378	546	25½	503	20	23	144·40	5·29	3·66	406	620	29
	8	Moozuffernuggur,	261	236	8¾	209	23	4	90·42	8·81	9·74	230	172	4½
	9	Meerut, ...	407	201	7⅓	190	6	5	49·38	8·47	2·94	323	208	7
	10	Boolundshehur, ..	364	275	16½	241	21	13	75·55	5·77	7·63	264	177	12¾
	11	Allyghur, ...	616	601	18¾	569	20	12	97·56	3·24	3·32	557	501	17¾
Bareilly.	12	Bijnour, ...	197	233	5	230	1	2	118·27	0·51	0·43	147	212	7¼
	13	Moradabad, ..	676	896	34¾	828	56	12	132·54	8·28	6·25	709	934	29¼
	14	Bareilly, ...	1498	1175	31	1123	32	20	78·43	2·13	2·72	1445	1273	36¾
	15	Budaon, ...	486	410	19	426	10	4	90·53	2·05	2·27	495	183	7
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	868	505	27¾	461	30	14	58·18	3·45	6·94	788	272	18
Agra.	17	Muttra, ...	427	586	16¾	563	17	6	137·23	3 98	2·90	451	429	11¼
	18	Agra, ...	1987	1520	48¼	1396	92	31	76·49	4·63	6·05	2581	1874	71¼
	19	Etawah, ...	444	412	10	381	17	14	92·79	3·83	4·12	462	446	13
	20	Mynpoory, . ..	496	351	16¼	336	8	4	70·76	2·21	3·13	520	177	5¼
	21	Futtyghur, ...	844	1247	45¼	1197	25	25	147·74	2·96	2·00	832	962	31¼
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor, ...	998	623	25	573	34	16	62·42	3·40	5·45	635	706	19
	23	Futtehpoor, ..	444	230	8	214	14	2	51·80	3·15	6·09	494	138	4
	24	Allahabad, ...	672	1822	59¾	1685	91	46	271·13	13·54	4·99	836	731	20¼
	25	Banda, ...	613	625	34¾	520	76	29	101·95	12·40	12·16	567	627	30½
	26	Humeerpoor, ..	299	211	5¼	192	17	2	70·56	5·70	8·06	397	202	5¼
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor, ..	568	729	20½	693	19	17	128·34	3·24	2·60	639	1031	27
	28	Benares, ...	1030	827	44	722	71	34	80·29	6·89	8·58	1053	643	25½
	29	Ghazeepoor, ..	573	475	16¾	439	11	25	82·89	1·92	2·31	553	539	25¼
	30	Azimghur, ...	783	581	14	520	48	13	74·20	6·13	8·26	884	680	16¾
	31	Goruckpoor, ..	1390	1691	63	1496	120	75	121·65	8·63	7·09	1358	2034	59¼
	32	Jounpoor, ...	693	984	38¾	932	32	20	142·00	4·62	3·25	866	622	19¾
	33	Kumaon and Ghurwal,	102	143	8¼	133	6	4	140·90	5·88	4·19	107	99	3
		Total, ..	19774	21041	770	19467	1012	461	106·40	5·12	4·81	20222	20592	619

No. 18.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
1850.						1851.								
Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Death to strength.	Ratio of Death to sick.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Death to strength.	Ratio of Death to sick.
1959	57	64	363·00	9·94	2·74	483	1465	54$\frac{1}{3}$	1376	51	38	303·31	10·35	3·48
335	10	19	291·20	8·00	2 74	151	362	14$\frac{1}{4}$	339	14	9	239·73	9·27	3·87
502	10	13	162·53	3·09	1·90	346	544	16$\frac{1}{4}$	521	14	9	157·22	4·04	2·57
645	28	25	231·12	9·27	4·01	264	475	17$\frac{1}{3}$	431	37	7	179·92	14·01	7·78
254	18	25	149·24	9·04	6·06	200	299	15$\frac{2}{3}$	265	22	12	149·50	11·00	7·36
121	14	1	134·65	13·86	10·29	70	103	4	94	5	4	147·14	7·14	4·85
553	54	13	152·71	13·30	8·71	305	550	17	505	32	13	180·32	10·49	5·82
165	4	3	74·78	1·74	2·32	230	173	5	159	10	4	75·22	4·35	5·78
191	13	4	64·39	4·02	6·25	404	303	6$\frac{5}{6}$	280	16	7	75·00	3·96	5·28
159	12	6	67·04	4·54	6·78	212	130	8	118	5	7	61·34	2·36	3·84
491	5	5	89·94	0·89	1·00	482	572	19$\frac{1}{4}$	557	6	9	118·67	1·24	1·05
210	0	2	144·22	0·00	0·00	171	230	8$\frac{1}{4}$	222	2	6	134·50	1·17	0·87
852	72	10	131·73	10·15	7·71	669	822	22	767	31	24	122·87	4·63	3·77
1214	25	34	88·09	1·73	1·96	1501	1248	52$\frac{1}{3}$	1173	37	38	83·14	2·46	2·96
168	10	5	36·97	2·02	5·46	543	271	13$\frac{1}{2}$	244	14	13	49·91	2·57	5·16
239	16	17	34·51	2·03	5·88	724	284	17$\frac{5}{6}$	245	12	27	39·22	1·65	4·22
403	21	5	95·12	4·65	4·89	466	410	13$\frac{5}{6}$	366	34	10	87·98	7·29	8·29
1651	167	56	72·60	6·47	8·91	2837	1676	44$\frac{5}{6}$	1411	235	30	59·07	8·28	14·02
430	6	10	96·53	1·30	1·34	405	395	13$\frac{5}{6}$	372	13	10	97·53	3·21	3·29
159	9	9	34·04	1·73	5·08	560	383	14$\frac{5}{6}$	350	25	8	68·39	4·46	6·52
911	22	29	115·62	2·64	2·28	852	698	21	653	25	20	81·92	2·93	3·57
666	17	23	111·18	2·67	2·40	567	769	16	724	21	24	135·62	3·70	2·73
132	5	1	27·93	1·01	3·62	474	179	4$\frac{5}{6}$	170	4	5	37·76	0·84	2·23
686	34	11	87·44	4·06	4·65	908	584	20$\frac{1}{2}$	523	40	21	44·31	4·40	6·85
550	49	28	110·57	8·64	7·81	359	409	28$\frac{1}{4}$	354	35	20	113·92	9·75	8·55
199	2	1	50·88	0·50	0·99	261	179	6	167	7	5	68·58	2·68	3·91
990	25	16	161·34	3·91	2·42	648	792	25$\frac{1}{4}$	749	31	12	122·22	4·78	3·91
602	26	15	61·06	2·47	8·04	849	541	17$\frac{1}{2}$	509	21	11	63·72	2·47	3·88
496	15	28	97·47	2·71	2·78	641	778	33$\frac{1}{3}$	717	24	37	121·37	3·74	3·07
657	16	7	76·92	1·81	2·35	912	700	23$\frac{5}{6}$	659	29	12	76·75	3·18	4·14
1947	41	46	149·78	3·02	2·01	1323	1834	56	1734	60	40	138·62	4·53	3·27
575	37	10	71·82	4·27	5·95	874	550	17$\frac{1}{4}$	491	47	12	62·93	5·37	8·54
96	2	1	92·91	1·87	2·02	134	143	3$\frac{1}{2}$	135	3	5	106·71	2·24	2·09
19208	842	542	101·83	4·16	4·09	19825	18851	652	17380	962	509	95·08	4·85	5·10

W. H WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 19.

Abstract Statement of daily average strength of Prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with ratio of sick and deaths to strength in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the years 1845 to 1851 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
							Ratio of		
Years.	Daily average strength.	Total number of admissions.	Daily average number of Hospital patients.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in and out of Hospital, on the last day of the year.	Sick per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on sick.
1845, ...	18770	27801	987	25299	1672	832	147·88	8·90	6·20
1846, ...	18435	25511	967	23528	1132	861	138·38	6·08	4·40
1847, ...	18964	24511	897	22635	1105	771	129·25	5·82	4·51
1848, ...	18248	20401	792	18945	867	589	111·80	4·75	4·25
1849, ...	19774	21041	770	19467	1012	461	106·40	5·12	4·81
1850, ...	20222	20592	691	19208	842	542	101·83	4·16	4·09
1851, ...	19825	18851	652	17380	922	509	95·08	4·85	5·10

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 20.

Detailed Comparative Statement of Employment of Convicts in Trades, Manufactures, &c., in the 33 Jails of the N. W. P. in the years 1844 *and* 1851.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Prisoners sentenced to Labour, for					*Hospital.*				*Menial Servants.*						*Cutting Fuel and grinding Corn.*			*Trades and Manufactures.*																										
Year.	*Life.*		*Term.*																																										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sick.	Cleaning Hospital and assisting Sick.	Blind and old unable to Work.	Total.	Barbers.	Bheestees.	Cooks.	Washermen.	Sweepers.	Total.	Cutting Fuel and weighing Food.	Grinding Wheat and Dal.	Total.	Blacksmiths.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Sawyers.	Tailors.	Weaving Cloth.	Weaving Blankets.	Weaving Baskets.	Weaving Carpets.	Weaving Sutringees.	Weaving Sacking.	Making Earthen Pots.	Making Bricks.	Making Tiles.	Making Paper.	Making Gaiter and Shoes.	Making Ropes.	Spinning Cotton and making Thread.	Burning Lime.	Total.	Jail Office.	Pulling Punkhas.	Additions, Alterations and Repairs to Jails.	Station Roads and Public Gardens.	District Roads.	Under Executive Engineers.
1844	683	148	13919	334	15084	835	162	286	1283	11	141	240	10	229	631	97	902	999	107	11	36	30	24	106	2	80	69	19	0	11	66	57	88	8	92	161	88	1055	5	257	561	4661	5103	529
1851	886	145	16541	445	18017	621	209	140	970	113	132	530	15	352	1142	283	1239	1522	140	208	92	29	102	298	204	146	116	198	122	54	346	91	307	47	252	339	85	3176	*108	54	1064	4183	5251	547
Incr.	203	0	2622	11	2933	0	47	0	0	102	0	290	5	123	511	186	337	523	33	197	56	0	78	192	202	66	47	179	122	43	280	34	219	39	160	178	0	2121	103	0	503	0	148	18
Dec.	0	3	0	0	0	214	0	146	31	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	203	0	478	0	0

* Of these 50 Prisoners learning Hindee language, and 14 Prisoners making Cartridges, &c. at the Agra Jail.

Names of Manufactures.	1 Dehlie.	2 Paneeput.	3 Rohtuck.	4 Hissar.	5 Goorgaon.	6 Deyrah Dhoon.	7 Seharunpoor.	8 Moozuffernuggur.	9 Meerut.	10 Boolundshehur.	11 Allygurh.	12 Bijnour.	13 Mooradabad.	14 Bareilly.	15 Budaon.	16 Shajehanpoor.	17 Muttra.	18 Agra.	19 Etawah.	20 Mynpoor..	21 Futtehgurh.	22 Cawnpoor.	23 Futtehpoor.	24 Allahabad.	25 Bandah.	26 Humeeroor.	27 Mirzapoor.	28 Benares.	29 Ghazeepoor.	30 Azimghur.	31 Gorruckpoor.	32 Jounpoor.	33 Kumaon..	Total. 1851.	Total. 1844.	Increase in the year 1851 on that of 1844.
Weaving Cloth,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	7	9
Weaving Blankets,	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	10
Weaving Baskets,	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	11
Weaving Carpets,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Weaving Sutrinjees,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2
Weaving Sacking,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Making Earthen Pots,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	7
Making Bricks,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	8
Making Tiles,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3
Making Paper,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	6
Making Gaiter and Shoes,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	5	4
Making Ropes,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	7	7
Making Thread and Spining. Cotton,	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	8	8
Burning Lime,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	4
Total,	1	2	3	0	3	0	7	3	9	4	2	4	4	12	5	8	4	11	10	8	4	6	2	8	2	4	2	6	2	3	8	3	0			

W. H. WOODCOCK, *Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.*

No. 21.

Table of the Diet Rolls of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, for the years 1845 *and* 1851.

Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	1845.														1851.														
		Otta.											Average cost of Diet per head			Otta.													Average Cost of Diet per head		
		1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4				Chilly or Red Pepper.	Chubena or parched Gram.	Tobacco.	Twice a week					
		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Dall.	Fuel.	Salt.	Ghee.	Pepper.	Tobacco.	Total No. of oz. of solid food.	Per day.	Per annum.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Dall.	Fuel.	Salt.				Vegetable.	Oil.	Ghee.	Total No. of oz. of solid food.	Per day.	Per annum.	
		oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	grs	grs	grs	grs.	oz	Pie	Rs. A. P.		oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	grs.	grs.	oz	grs.	oz	grs.	grs.	oz	pie.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Delhie, ..	28	24	20	0	4	32	193	257	32	64	32	9 3/8	18 6 7		0	22	20	18	4	16	120	9	0	63 1/2	8	0	223	26	5 5/8	11 2 6	
2	Paneeput, ..	0	24	0	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	28	8 1/4	15 15 3		0	24	20	0	4	20	120	9	0	63 1/2	8	45	223	28	6	11 8 7	
3	Rohtuck, ..	28	0	20	0	4	24	96 1/2	257	64	64	32	9 1/2	18 3 4		0	22	0	18	4	16	120	13	0	63 1/2	8	0	223	26	5 3/8	10 13 8	
4	Hissar, ..	0	24	20	0	4	32	225	225	64	64	28	11 1/4	21 10 2		0	24	20	0	4	16	90	9	0	63 1/2	0	0	0	28	5 1/4	10 0 7	
5	Goorgaon,	0	24	20	12	4	16 & 24	96 1/2	257	64	64	28	8 3/4	16 10 0		0	22	0	18	4	16	112 1/2	8	0	63 1/2	8	0	255	26	5 1/2	10 4 3	
6	Deyra Dhoon.	28	0	0	0	4	32	193	257	64	257	32	13 3/4	26 3 6		0	24	20	0	4	16	135	9	0	0	0	0	223	28	6	11 10 5	
7	Seharun-poor,	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	64	0	24	7 1/4	13 15 1		0	24	20	0	4	16	150	9	4	0	8	0	70	32	5 1/4	9 15 8	
8	Moozuf-fernuggur	0	0	20	0	4	16	225	257	64	64	24	7 1/4	13 15 1		0	0	20	18	4	12	112 1/2	9	2	180	14	0	223	26	5 1/4	9 15 8	
9	Meerut,	0	0	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	24	8 1/2	16 7 3		0	0	20	18	4	12 & 16	225	8	2	180	14	0	223	26	5 3/4	10 15 9	
10	Boolund-shehur,	0	24	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	28	8 3/4	16 10 8		0	0	20	16	4	12	67 1/2	9	0	63 1/2	8	45	0	24	3 1/2	6 15 0	
11	Allyghur,	0	0	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	24	7 3/4	14 14 3		0	0	20	16	4	16	50	9	0	63 1/2	8	0	223	24	4 3/4	9 2 11	
12	Bijnore, ..	0	0	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	24	8	15 5 4		0	0	20	16	4	16	90	6 1/2	2	0	8	0	223	26	5 3/8	10 8 9	
13	Moradabad,	28	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	64	64	32	8	15 3 0		0	24	20	0	4	24	112 1/2	18	2	0	8	0	223	30	6 5/8	13 1 3	
14	Bareilly,	28	0	0	0	4	32	225	257	64	64	32	9 1/4	17 10 7		0	0	20	18	4	12 & 16	112 1/2	21	2	180	12	0	223	26	5 1/4	10 3 7	
15	Budaon, ..	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	32	64	24	7 1/4	13 12 6		0	24	20	16	4	24	90	5	2	180	12	45	0	30	4	7 8 9	
16	Shajehan-poor,	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	32	64	24	8 3/4	16 14 6		28	0	20	16	4	16	135	9	3	127 1/2	16	45	0	35	3 3/4	7 1 1	
17	Muttra,	0	0	20	0	4	24	128 1/2	257	64	64	24	8 1/2	16 5 8		0	0	20	16	4	12	67 1/2	9	0	63 1/2	8	15	0	24	3 1/2	6 13 9	
18	Agra,	0	0	20	16	4	16 & 24	225	257	32	64	24	9 1/4	17 14 5		0	24	20	16	4	12 & 16	101	56	4	63 1/2	8	90	223	32	4 1/4	8 4 4	
19	Etawah, ..	0	24	20	0	4	16	225	225	64	64	28	9 3/8	18 9 9		0	24	0	16	4	12 & 16	150	9	4	63 1/2	8	15	0	32	3 1/2	6 14 4	
20	Mynpoory,	0	24	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	28	10 1/2	19 13 9		0	0	20	16	4	16 & 20	90	9	4	63 1/2	8	45	129	28	4 1/2	8 6 5	
21	Futtehgurh,	0	0	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	24	9 1/2	18 1 0		0	0	20	16	4	12 & 20	60	9	4	63 1/2	8	0	225	28	5 1/4	10 0 10	
22	Cawnpore,	0	24	20	0	4	32	225	257	32	64	28	9 1/4	17 14 5		32	24	20	0	4	28	180	9	0	63 1/2	8	34	0	36	5 1/4	10 0 11	
23	Futtehpoor,	28	24	20	0	4	24	225	257	64	64	32	11 1/2	21 13 0		28	0	20	0	4	24	112 1/2	9	0	63 1/2	8	0	255	23	7	13 7 11	
24	Allahabad,	28	0	20	12	4	32 & 40	450	225	64	64	32	10	19 3 0		0	0	20	16	4	20 22 24	112 1/2	5	0	63 1/2	8	22 1/2	0	24	7 1/4	13 10 8	
25	Banda,	28	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	64	64	32	10 1/4	19 5 3		0	24	20	0	4	20 & 24	225	9	0	90	8	0	129	28	6	11 3 9	
26	Humeerpoor	0	24	20	0	4	24	225	257	32	64	28	9 1/2	18 2 3		0	0	20	16	4	12 & 16	90	9	4	0	12	0	0	28	3 1/2	6 9 5	
27	Mirzapoor,	0	22	0	0	4	32	225	225	64	64	26	10 1/2	19 15 6		28	0	20	0	4	32	240	120	0	60	4	0	120	32	8 1/2	16 8 3	
28	Benares,	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	225	64	64	24	11 3/8	22 0 10		0	0	20	16	4	32	225	18	4	63 1/2	12	0	223	28	7 1/2	13 14 0	
29	Ghazeepoor,	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	64	64	24	12 1/4	23 7 2		0	0	20	16	4	24	90	9	6	63 1/2	8	45	0	30	7 1/2	13 12 2	
30	Azimgurh,	0	0	20	0	4	24	0	257	64	64	24	8 1/4	16 6 6		0	0	20	16	4	24	140	9 & 18	0	63 1/2	4	0	180	24	7 1/2	13 14 0	
31	Goruckpoor	28	0	20	0	4	32	257	257	64	64	32	10 3/4	20 5 10		28	0	0	16	4	32	180	9	0	0	8	15	0	32	8	15 5 9	
32	Jounpoor,	0	0	20	0	4	32	225	257	32	64	24	10	19 6 1		0	24	20	0	4	20 & 24	180	12 1/2	4	90	8	45	90	32	8 1/4	15 15 2	
33	Almorah,	0	24	20	0	4	42	225	257	64	64	28	13 1/2	25 12 3		0	24	20	0	4	32	450	64	0	127 1/2	0	0	255	28	8 1/2	16 1 3	

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Head Quarters, Agra, the 1st *July* 1850.

W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS.

1. As the circulation of the Reports and Plans of the Inspector of Prisons for the Home District in England has been much more limited than is desirable, it may be advantageous to detail the general principles therein laid down for the construction of prisons as far as they may be applicable to this country, for the consideration and guidance of local authorities, or of others concerned in improving the present, or in erecting new prisons, adding my remarks on the construction and present state of the prisons in the North Western Provinces, with a detail of the alterations and additions made and proposed.

2. The main points to be considered in the construction of a prison are,

1st.—The site.

2nd.—The general arrangement of the buildings, with a view to security and convenience.

3rd.—Those further details which may be applicable to, or requisite for, the enforcement of any particular system of prison discipline.

FIRST.—*With respect to site.*

3. As good drainage and a free circulation of air are most important to the health of the prisoners it is desirable that a prison should be erected in a dry, airy, and elevated situation, sufficiently isolated to admit also of the necessary seclusion.

4. In order that secret communication from without may be prevented, and that it may be more difficult for those attempting to escape to obtain assistance, the prison should not be overlooked by higher ground, buildings, or trees in the immediate neighbourhood.

5. It should be situated as near as possible to the Courts of the district, and if a Central Prison, in order to facilitate the reception and removal of prisoners, and to procure the necessary supplies, it should be near a navigable river, Ordnance and Commissariat Magazines, and some extensive mart.

6. As the aspect of the wards of a prison is held by medical authorities to be a matter of considerable importance to the health of the inmates, the shape of the prison, and means of laying out the prison wards, so as to expose them to the prevailing winds, East and West in the North Western Provinces, North and South in Bengal, with the object of securing a free current of air, and ventilation, should also claim especial attention.

SECONDLY.—*The general arrangement and disposition of the buildings with a view to security and convenience.*

7. In the general arrangement of a prison, it is an object to keep the several departments distinct from each other, and the wards and yards so divided as to admit of the separation and classification of the prisoners at all times.

8. That portion occupied by the prisoners, or devoted to their use, or to any kind of disciplinary system, should be as little interfered with, and be kept as quiet as possible.

9. The offices appropriated to the accommodation of the Superintendent, Jailor, Turnkeys, Guard, Medical Office, the Purveyors, and the various stores of the prison, raw and manufactured produce, and working yards, should be so situated as to afford the utmost facility in carrying out the daily routine of prison duties.

10. In like manner, the wards and cells for the reception of prisoners, the punishment cells, the baths, purveyor's, cook and store rooms, should be so divided from each other that the servants or labourers

not employed in the discipline of the prison, or persons bringing in materials or provisions, may not in any way interfere with the more important duties of the Warders, or be brought in contact with the prisoners when moving from one part of the prison to another.

11. If the prisons in this country, (of nearly every variety of which I subjoin sketch plans*), were examined by a person conversant with the object requisite in the construction of a prison, they would be found defective in every essential point.

Present ill construction, and bad arrangement of prison buildings.

* *Vide* Plans, Plate 1. A. and B.

12. One is on a radiating principle, the wards being connected by a central building, as at Sirsa.

13. Others consist of cells and narrow wards on four sides of a quadrangle, as at Dehlie, No. 1, Seharunpoor, and Muttra, No. 2, the former being also divided into several smaller yards.

14. On these plans, the buildings 10 feet deep with doors opening only on one side, are placed round the inner circumference, and at the extremity of a central yard, into which all the doors and windows open, the doorways in the back walls being closed for greater security. At Dehlie, the yard is divided in the centre by two Hospital wards; the central yard or Chouk of an old Surai at Muttra is divided into separate yards, rendering the whole much less airy and salubrious, than when the wards stand in the centre of a yard, when all four walls can be pierced with doorways; or, as cells, can have a door and window opposite each other, and thus be freely aired.

15. The quadrangular plan is also less secure, as the wall of the wards is the outer wall of the Jail, which is thus concealed from the view of the guard, and affords in various ways aids to the escape of the prisoner, and which at Dehlie and Muttra in particular, has been frequently and easily effected, and are therefore very insecure Jails.

16. In others, such as the Jails of Meerut and Banda, No. 3, four of the wards radiate from the centre, with one yard common to all, and other wards have been built in parallel lines in separate yards.

17. In another, that of Moradabad, No. 4, the wards, which are of all shapes and sizes, some enclosing a court-yard, and all opening into, and approached from one common yard, appear to have been built without any plan or design, the barracks having been added as they were required from time to time; this Jail will at once strike the observer as the worst arranged of any Jail in the Provinces.

18. Others consist of blocks of buildings, abutting on each other at right angles with yards attached, and with other wards and separate yards as at Cawnpore, Humeerpore, Moozuffernugger and Futtehghur, (Plan No. 5,) with a central yard of approach to the centre wards.

19. Another consists of six wards with four yards, and a central yard of approach to all, as at Allahabad, No. 6, the Hospital, Civil, Female Wards and Cells, being separate and detached buildings with separate yards, built at different times, on no organised plan, with no less than five separate entrances and ten other external openings; at all times, approachable by the public, and all therefore requiring to be guarded. Nothing but an outer boundary wall, enclosing all these buildings, can remedy these evils of construction.

20. Others consist of detached unconnected blocks, with separate yards to one or more wards, as at Agra, Benares and Jounpore, No. 7, the first being the most expensive and best arranged Jail on the parallel plan.

21. Others of a single block, divided into wards with yards and openings only on two sides, as at Ghazeepore and Azimgurh, No. 8.

22. Another of several long parallel blocks, divided and subdivided by cross walls into wards and yards, each being a thoroughfare to the other as at Goruckpore, No. 9, since partially remedied by an alley down the centre.

23. A view of the ground-plans of the nine Jails herewith annexed, will show that the Prison Barracks were built from time to time, as they were required on no organised or well digested plan, every architect carrying out his own crude ideas of the requirements of Prison accommodation.

Wards.

24. The wards have been built of every conceivable shape, size, and material, and placed in all kinds of positions, of nearly all of which, I submit sections. Their cost, too, has varied from 500 for the mud-walled and tiled-roofed Barrack at Jounpore, to 10,500 for the handsome massive, solid masonry and flat-roofed Barrack at Agra.

25. The former, with a separate court-yard and double wall, has given quite sufficient shelter and security, while the latter, which were vainly intended as so many individual secure lock-up houses within a very low and insecure single wall, have not only proved most needlessly expensive, but wholly ineffective in securing the safe custody of the prisoners.

26. The stone and brick-roofed wards are, moreover, closer, more retentive of heat, and were far less ventilated, than the commonest native hut.

27. Four years since, one Barrack, and within the last two years, ten more have been erected on the plan of No. II.; and I can with confidence recommend their general adoption as the model plan for all Prison Barracks. The dimensions to be $100 \times 18 \times 16 = 28,800$; materials of burned brick and mud cement; the doorways only arched with mortar cement; the floor of kunkur, the roof of *S* tiles laid on saul battens and rafters, strapped and tied with rod iron, with or without rolls of grass or sirkee, ventilated by an aperture two feet wide along the whole ridge of the roof

Model Barrack.
Vide Plate II.

28. Wards of such construction have been practically found sufficiently good and substantial, cooler and better ventilated than any public buildings I know of, always excepting the Stud Stables and Colonel Napier's admirable Barracks at Umballa. Both these are models, the most worthy of imitation, and to which I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging I am largely indebted for many useful hints.

29. In most of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, the residence of the Jailor consists of one single room, twelve or fourteen feet square, placed over the entrance gate without any other accommodation or convenience *of any kind*, as at Allahabad, Meerut and Agra.

Darogah's Residence.
Vide Plate III.

30. In others, the Jailor's residence is situated in the central yard, as at Jounpore, Benares, and Mynpoory, and in the Goruckpore Jail on the space between the inner and outer wall.

31. In one and all these positions, the object, I conclude, was so to place the Jailor's residence that he might command a view of all, or at least a number of the wards and yards of the Prison; while in fact, it is very apparent, that only a very partial view of any one yard or ward can possibly be obtained from the gateway on *any* of these plans.

32. Some Jails have a double, others only a single wall, one at least of which should be intact, but so far from being so, one and sometimes both walls are abutted on by cross walls, cooking sheds, and flights of steps, each and all offering the readiest means of escape, to prevent which, and in order to secure the prisoners at night within the wards, iron-barred gratings have been fixed in all the doors of the wards at an enormous and fruitless expense; for the thickest iron bar is not proof against the friction of a cotton thread and corrondum. A single ward, capable of containing only 64 prisoners, has thus cost the Government Rs. 10,500, or Rs. 164 per man, nor has even this mode of securing the prisoners been found effectual, as the outer walls, at the point of abutment, have been, as a last resource, raised to an additional height, to the distance of 6 or 8 feet.

Walls of Jails.

33. In proof of the utter insecurity of most of our Prisons, I herewith submit a portion of the plans of those considered secure. Figure A, Plan No. III. is the ground-plan of the entrance and part of the wards of the Allahabad Jail, which has a double wall. Against both sides of the inner wall are erected sloping sheds, thus rendering the highest wall easily surmountable; against the outside of the outer wall are attached the guard rooms with two flights of steps to a single room over the gateway, intended as I have already stated, as a residence for the Jailor.

Plate No. III.
Insecurity of our present Jails.

34. Figure B, of Plate No. 4, shows the entrance to the Goruckpore Jail, which has also a double wall, which, though intact in other parts, is rendered wholly insecure by the position of the guard room

and Jailor's Office and residence on and between the two walls, and which are approached by a flight of steps attached to the inner wall. To render this Jail still more insecure, and to afford the readiest means of communication from parties without, with the prisoners within the Jail, a guard room has been lately built on the external angle of the outer wall, approached by an open flight of steps.

35. Figure C, of Plate No. III. shows the entrance and the angles of the inner and outer walls of the Mynpoory Jail. On the inner walls are sentry boxes, approached by flights of steps, which have been easily reached from within, by the aid of an extended arm, or musket, while the outer wall is still more easily surmounted by means of a sloping shed at C, and by steps into a bastion at D, with a fall on the outside of only ten feet. More ready means could scarcely be offered to a prisoner to effect his escape, which up to 1845 and 1846, was a frequent occurrence.

36. At Meerut and Bandah, flights of steps were standing at C 3, within and against the outer wall, through which the guard rooms were approached; these steps have been since removed, and placed within the gateway under the eye of the sentry.

37 It would be an endless task to detail the many palpable errors that have been, and continue to be made in the erection of prison buildings to their manifest insecurity. Yet, notwithstanding the frequency of escapes by means of sentry boxes and flights of steps attached to them, advocates are still found for guards and sentry boxes on the walls of Jails, by means of which escapes up to within the last two or three years, have been frequently effected from the Jails named in the margin,* for I would urge that to place a guard on the top of a prison wall, is only offering another easy and palpable means of escape, by the aid or connivance purchased for a trifle of the very person there placed to prevent it.

* Benares, Azimghur, Moradabad, Mynpoory, Shajehanpoor, Muttra, Saharunpoor and Futtehghur.

38. To show more clearly, that not even the most recently erected Jail is without its defects of plan and arrangement, I append a plan of the Penitentiary proposed by the late Prison Discipline Committee, on which plan one or more ranges of cells have been erected at Bareilly and Dehlie.

Plan and construction of the Penitentiary of the Prison Discipline Committee at Deegah, Plan No. IV.

39. The outer wall of the Penitentiary at Deegah encloses a parallelogram 1035 × 800 feet against the outer wall, of which about 54 cross walls enclosing 56 yards and blocks of building, each containing 30 cells, 15 on the ground-floor, and 15 in an upper story, in all 1,680 cells, opening by a door on one side into an enclosed and covered corridor ten feet wide on the opposite side of the cell by a window into a yard 13 feet in breadth, in which it was proposed to employ the prisoners during the day, and to shut them up in the cells at night. A well and privy are attached to each yard.

Night Cells.

40. In the centre of the middle court, which is the common approach to all the adjoining yards, as well as to all the other buildings of the Jails, are to be 324 solitary cells, placed in six parallel lines, each line being divided on the door side from the adjoining range by a wall at the distance of five feet, and on the window side, by a wall at the distance of ten feet, the whole flanked on the outside by a range of cook rooms at the distance also of ten feet, and common to the whole Jail.

Day and night Cells.

41. The hospital ward occupies the space between the solitary cells and the entrance gate, which opens upon the Patna and Deegah road.

42. The residences of the Jailor and Deputy Jailors are placed at the opposite ends of the parallelogram, and are partly within the outer wall of the prison.

43. *The plan furnishes no other accommodation or convenience of any kind whatever.*

44. To the General Plan, I would offer the following objections:—

Objections to the plan of the Penitentiary of the Prison Discipline Committee

i. Its utter want of security, the outer wall being screened, and abutted on by cross walls of open brick work which afford the most tempting and obvious means of escape; it is also pierced throughout with privies and drains, also affording the ready means of escape.

ii. Its small, ill constructed, unventilated and closely confined cells and court-yards. The 840 sleeping cells in the upper story each 8 × 5 × 9·3=379 cubic feet, and 840 on the ground floor 8 × 5 × 10=400, are severally too small by 800 cubic feet; too closely approached in front and rear by high blank walls; are insufficiently ventilated and lighted, and totally unfit in size and mode of construction for occupation even by day or night during the hot and rainy seasons in the climate of the North Western Provinces. See Dehlie, Bareilly and Allahabad Magistrate's notes, and alterations proposed by Inspector of Prisons, and Magistrate of Bareilly.—*Vide Appendix H.*

iii. The corridor attached to each range of cells is too narrow, totally unventilated, and is too circumscribed to be of any use as a workshop, while the division wall between the two ranges of cells, and which runs from the floor to the roof as anticipated by Mr. Macfarlane, the late Magistrate of Calcutta, checks the free circulation of air.

iv. The outer working yard 140 × 13=1820, attached to each range of cells, is too small a space on the original plan either to admit of the employment of thirty prisoners, or to afford free circulation of air, and there is much less room since the erection of cook rooms in each yard.

v. The solitary cells in the central yard each 10 × 7 × 9·5=665 cubic feet, are too small and confined, are wholly unventilated, and too closely approached by blank walls on one side at a distance of five feet, and on the other at a distance of ten feet, have no airing yard or any other convenience, and from their propinquity to the cooking sheds, and the want of a separate airing or working yard, are quite unfit for occupation beyond a few days, and at all times insufficiently secured against approach, and every possible infringement of discipline.

vi. The wards and yards being divided into so many separate and parallel blocks, and spread over so large a space, each require a separate guard by night and by day, who cannot at any time obtain complete and unobserved supervision of, and certainly but little control over so large a party as thirty working prisoners.

45. The most obvious deficiencies of accommodation on this plan in its details are:—

Deficiencies of accommodation.

i. Of a cook room to every yard containing thirty prisoners, since added at Dehli.

ii. Of a separate yard, residences for Native Doctors and Dressers, and conveniences of every kind to the hospital ward.

iii. Of airing or working yards to the solitary cells, without which the prisoners could not be confined in them beyond a few days.

iv. Of store rooms for grain, raw and manufactured materials.

v. Of accommodation for the permanent and contingent guard, and minor officers of the Prison.

vi. Of every accommodation and convenience necessary to be attached to the residences of the Jailor and his Deputy.

vii. Entire want of ventilation in the cells and corridors.

viii. And lastly, the very defective conservancy arrangements in the cells and yards, and which, as far as they have been tried on this plan at Bareilly, have totally failed, as the drains have been broken up, and the cesses closed, in consequence of the insufferable nuisance and effluvia which pervaded these cells far and near.

46. In scarcely any of the Jails in the North Western Provinces, had any effectual means of ventilation been afforded, or even attempted. In fact, this most material point, so seriously affecting the health of thousands, appears to have received no due consideration, and to the total want of it in wards so over-crowded as to allow the occupants frequently less than six superficial feet of surface *to lie upon*, and in some instances scarcely sufficient room *to sit upon*, is to be attributed the severe epidemics and continued sickness and mortality, which have pervaded, at intervals, nearly all our Prisons from year to year, and which at the time were scarcely ever satisfactorily accounted for.

Want of ventilation in Jail Wards and Cells.

47. On taking charge of this appointment in 1845, I found no one point more materially defective in the construction of our Jails than that of ventilation, the mode of obtaining it, and its use being as little understood as its object.

48. Cells 10 × 12 × 8 feet without the smallest aperture for ingress or egress of air, were occupied during 12 to 14 hours by four or five prisoners.

49. Into wards, for instance, containing 14,024 cubic feet, were crowded 130 to 150 prisoners, giving each prisoner scarcely more than 93½ superficial feet. These wards had no opening but the doors, which, in many instances, were closed by the prisoners, "to exclude the rain and storms," and in others by the Jail officers, "to prevent the prisoners from cutting through the bars, and effecting their escape!"

50. In another, all the doors, (and there were no windows or other openings,) of a hospital ward were closed and locked at night, in order to keep the female, separate from the male prisoners.

51. In some few wards, there were openings one foot in diameter in the side walls at the height of ten or twelve feet from the floor, in others small apertures in the roof, six to twelve inches in diameter filled with nests, and in one instance purposely "closed by order of the Civil Surgeon, *to exclude the air.*" I need scarcely say that all such attempts to ventilate the wards were quite insufficient and ineffectual even to admit fresh, much less to emit foul air. Such defects in the construction of Prison wards and cells are bad enough in a cold climate, and are obviously prejudicial to the health of the occupants, but when enhanced a thousand fold by over-crowding and want of cleanliness, the consequences in a tropical climate have been most baneful as proved by our returns of sickness and mortality.

52. I will here only state that a ward or cell cannot be ventilated by means of doors, windows and small openings in the side walls. Free ventilation can only be obtained by means of apertures of sufficient dimensions in the centre of the roof. In proof of the inefficacy of some late solitary attempts at ventilation, I would quote the authority of Tredgold as per margin, * and adduce a fact which came under my own notice in the Agra Jail, in proof of the inefficacy of doors and windows, and openings in the side walls be they ever so large, to attain a free ventilation. A ward 80 × 16 × 16, containing 20,480 cubic feet had ten openings in the side walls, each one foot in diameter, and twenty doors 9 × 5 feet. So fine and airy a ward does not exist in any other Jail of the Provinces, yet with only sixty inmates giving each 341 cubic feet of space, the foulness of the atmosphere at an early hour of the night was quite intolerable; for this reason, that the means of ventilation, *i.e.* the evacuation of foul air, was in no way afforded.

Want of ventilation.

* "In places for confining felons and the like, the chief object is to give good ventilation; for, whatever punishment it may be thought proper to inflict on those who have violated the laws of their country, they should be preserved from disease." Now, with the means of letting out air at the ceiling, and of letting in a fresh supply at the floor, it is impossible that ventilation can ever be imperfect, if it be so contrived that winds may not cause an interruption. On the other hand, when ventilation is attempted by opposite apertures in the side walls, it is in windy weather only that ventilation can proceed, and even then not with advantage, as will be evident from the principles established."—Tredgold on ventilation.

53. The proper mode of ventilation and the means of admitting a fresh and continuous current of air, of warming the cells when necessary, are objects of primary importance in the construction of Prisons, to the health of the prisoners, and demanding our most serious consideration; for it will be borne in mind, that the door being effectually closed to prevent communication between prisoners in adjoining and opposite cells, the only mode of introducing the requisite supply of fresh air, and obstructing what is impure, is by artificial means.

Main object of ventilation.

54. The main objects to be attained may be thus stated:—

i. The supply of a sufficient quantity of fresh air, and when necessary of temperated air, into each Prison ward or cell, without subjecting the occupier of it to any inconvenience from the draught.

ii. The withdrawal of a like quantity of foul air.

iii. That no additional facilities of communication between prisoners in adjoining cells, should be afforded by the means made use of, and therefore that the transmission of sound afforded by flues should be guarded against.

55. With the object of securing the most ample evacuation of foul air, which cannot be wholly effected without artificial means, I have adopted the following measures in the wards of all the Jails of the North Western Provinces. To open in pucka roofs, a circular aperture of one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, supported on three statute bricks on end, so that the stone rests at an elevation of six inches over a rim of mortar raised three inches high, around the opening. Where the roof is formed of stone slabs, one of these has been removed between every second beam, and a stone larger and wider each way by six inches, laid down over the opening thus formed, resting on four bricks set on end. On any occasion of removing or repairing a tiled roof, I have added an open tiled ventilator throughout the whole length of the roof, a measure which I strongly recommend for adoption in all future erections of Prison wards, or similar buildings with either tiled or flat roofs. In forming tiled pent roofs, an open ventilator should run the whole length of every ward on both sides of the line of the ridge pole, leaving an aperture of two feet in diameter overlapped by tiled roofing to two feet in each side. For further information on this important subject, see Appendix.

Remedial measures of ventilation adopted.

See Plan of Ventilation, Plate IX.

56. To ventilate a range of cells it is proposed that a thermantidote or fly ventilator be placed at the inner extremity of each radiating division wall of the yards, in connexion with a large cold air flue, communicating with a shaft out of doors, on the top of which a turn cap is fitted, one shaft serving for two wings.

Artificial mode of ventilation proposed.

57. The fresh air introduced through this flue would be brought in contact with, and pass through the tubes of the apparatus, and might therefore be warmed, or left at its natural temperature, as may be desirable. The air thus brought from without passes along a flue two feet in diameter, running horizontally under the centre of the floor of the corridors, which communicates by small flues each six inches in diameter on either side separately with each cell.

58. The means by which this is effected will be through a grating placed in a flue on one side of the door, on a level with the floor, the foul air rising and finding egress near the top of the cell with a flue running horizontally along the wall of the corridors, till it reaches the foul air shaft at the end of the ward.

59. The channel for the introduction of fresh air would however be of little avail in furnishing the supply required unless corresponding arrangements were made for extracting the foul air from the cell.

60. In the foregoing explanation, it has been assumed that the atmosphere both within and without the Prison, is stagnant, and no allowance has been made for the advantage derived from the pressure of air at the point where it enters the flues, which in a moderate breeze, would have a very favorable influence in producing a more active circulation. These combined causes, though they cannot, of course always be depended on for producing the ventilation, will greatly assist it, and the action of a very moderate fire will under any circumstances ensure it.

61. By means of the system of flues which has thus been described, a communication is established first from the outer air to the bottom of each cell, and then from the top of the cell through the extracting or foul air flues and chimney into the outer air.

62. In order to create an active circulation throughout, the main foul air flues should be placed in the upright chimney on each side of the smoke flue, and if made of iron, instead of brick, the effect would be encreased from the greater quantity of heat that would be radiated.

63. During hot weather, when no fire is required in the apparatus, or when the circulation of air through the cells is not sufficiently active, which is the case in certain states of the atmosphere, particularly during the rains, a small fire will be required immediately at the bottom of the smoke flues, which will increase the draught to any extent that may be required.

64. These fire places should be conveniently and economically placed, so as to open into the yard, and they should be provided with a register.

65. By the application of this system of ventilation, a circulation of air of from six to eight feet per minute may be kept up through all the cells at all times of the year, and under all possible circumstances.

66. In order to regulate the quantity of air admitted into each cell, which, with an aperture of equal size, would differ in proportion to the distance from the apparatus, a valve or damper should be placed in the extracting flues, close to the ceilings of each cell in the corridor, so constructed as not to close it up entirely, but to leave sufficient range to operate upon the circulation, which damper being at the command of the superintending officer, would enable him to regulate the quantity of air, according to circumstances.

67. The materials of which it may be desirable to construct the lateral flues will vary with the part of the country in which the Prison is built, and the facility of procuring tiles, stone, or iron. The object is that they should be such as will enable the mason to make tight joints and smooth surfaces.

68. If fresh air is to be supplied to an open ward by artificial means, a fresh air shaft, forty feet high, should be built to every two wards communicating with a main flue, running along the centre of the ward with grated apertures at every eight or ten feet. This flue should terminate in a foul air shaft and chimney at the opposite extremity of the ward.

Former mode of cleansing the Jails.

69. The mode of cleansing the Jails in the North Western Provinces almost invariably adopted up to the end of the year 1845, was to sweep the evacuations from the necessaries in the yards, and the night privies attached to the wards, through the drains running round the wards, and thence through and round the yards, a distance varying in each Jail, with very few exceptions, from 2,000 to 4,800 running feet of drainage, or superficial feet of brick and mortar drain.

70. This filthy stream, on finding its exit through the walls of the Jail, ran through the ground at the back and sides of the buildings, till it found its way into some low ground in the neighbourhood or open pool; and, in some instances, ran at once into the ditch which surrounded the Jail, as at Seharunpoor, Futtyghur, Allyghur, and Mynpoory. The ditches surrounding the three latter Jails have been filled up, with very good effect.

71. The effluvium from this (then stated to be) "necessary evil.,' was quite sickening: no one approached a Jail but with repugnance, and it is needless to say, how many officers were deterred from paying it their official visits. To walk round or through the yards was tantamount to entering a pest house, and in this offensive and unwholesome atmosphere, our prisoners were confined. This state of things was bad enough; but in later years, this nuisance has been increased a hundred-fold, by various ingenious though futile attempts to attach night privies of every shape and variety to the wards themselves, whereby one aperture was closed, and a permanent nuisance established at the very threshold of the prisoners' sleeping wards.

72. Night privies of any shape or construction attached to wards are in every respect most objectionable, nor do I know any *thing* in their favour; as a *fixed structure* the night privy blocks up the only opening at one end of the ward, any portion of which within twenty feet is rendered quite untenable, and as a matter of convenience these structures are not in the smallest degree required.

Note. To prove the necessity of attending to all minutiæ which can possibly effect the health of convicts, I must quote a passage from the last No. of the *Edinburgh Review* July 1849. Page 11.

"It is remarkable also what trivial precautions reduced (in Pentonville Prison) the rates of disease. The fine dust remaining in the cells at night was supposed to have encreased the rates of consumption; after proper precautions had been taken to remove it, the ratio per 1,000 of deaths from consumption fell from 11·47 to 4·36."

The deaths in Pentonville in 1847, were only 14 in 1,000, or 1.40 per cent, while in the North Western Provinces the lowest average in 1845, in 34 Jails containing 18,000 prisoners was 8.90 per cent., and which was reduced in 1848 to 4.75 per cent. or 47½ per 1,000.

73. I have no doubt that the above well intended convenience has proved a far worse evil, than the want of such erection was ever found to be; and under this impression my earnest endeavour has been to remove the permanent nuisance so unwittingly enhanced.

Removal of nuisances.

74. One of my earliest official acts therefore was to cause the entire removal, first of all the drains within and without our Jails, second of enclosed privies in the yards, and third, of night privies attached to the sleeping wards.

75. For drains of any kind in and around Jail yards, there is not the smallest necessity, and

wherever such exist, they are invariably misused, and become an offence, which no washing will cleanse. In the Jails of the North Western Provinces, I have therefore caused to be removed 61,620 running feet, or 1,23,240 superficial feet of pucka drainage; while the water drainage of the Jail yards and from the roofs of the wards is now effectually carried off by sloping the ground from the wards towards the outer walls in which small zig-zag openings ten inches square secured by a single bar of iron placed horizontally, have been made at intervals for the escape of superfluous rain water.

Remedial measures carried out.

See Plate V.

76. In lieu of the very expensive and ill constructed privies hitherto in use in the yards, the rectangular drain privy has been substituted, of which I submit a plan, &c. It should be made invariably of stone with carefully fixed and well fitted joints, clamped with iron, and cemented with as little mortar as possible. The first drain of this kind was erected by my order fourteen years since in the Mirzapoor Jail, and up to this time it has required no repair and has no offensive smell.

77. The cost of 20 running feet of such double drain, where stone is procurable, averages from 35 to 40 rupees, and the carriage to any distance, though expensive, fully repays in the end the first outlay, as it requires no annual repairs. The amount of petty repairs of plaster, white-wash and fresh lime towards drains and privies six years since, averaged in 33 Jails Rs. 10,000 per annum, but at present does not exceed Rs. 1,500 on the same account.

78. In lieu of the night privies in Jails where the prisoners cannot be allowed to adjourn during the night to the privies in the yards, earthenware pans have been placed on sand in the centre, or at the end of the sleeping wards, these are removed and emptied at early dawn into cess-pools, of which I shall speak hereafter, at some distance from the Jail, which should be kept carefully closed and managed according to the directions contained in my Circular to Magistrates, No. 5 of July 1847.

Jails in which measures have not been adopted.

* Benares, Azimghur Goruckpoor.

79. I have much satisfaction in stating that drains only exist in three* Jails of the North Western Provinces, and that only three Medical Officers have dissented from the general opinion expressed in favour of my plan of conservancy; neither of these officers have carried into effect in their hospital wards, the instructions laid down in my Circular No. 5; and two of these officers, without trying the efficiency of my measures, which have already proved successful in the prison wards of the Jails of which they have medical charge, propose plans of their own, only remarkable for their ingenious intricacy; of their practical inefficacy, I have formed my opinion grounded on experience of their utter worthlessness.

80 I regret to add that the state of the hospitals of both these Medical Officers alluded to was very offensive on my late visit in October 1849. In the one, were a night privy and pissoirs at the ends of the wards; and in the other, the floor of the ward had been so defiled, that it was necessary to break up 400 superficial feet of the stone pavement, in order to remove the offence; a similar alteration having been found necessary from similar cause, some five years since; in an adjoining part of the very same ward.

81. In order, therefore, that the Government may be placed in possession of the opinion of those most competent to form an unbiassed judgment, I called upon the most experienced Medical and Magisterial Authorities to report their opinion on the proposed plans of Jail conservancy, compared with the past, and I have the honour to submit in the Appendix, extracts from their replies.

82. With such a mass of evidence in favour of the arrangements alluded to, it would be quite superfluous to add more than to refer to the comparative statements of the sickness and mortality in the Jails of these Provinces, during the past twelve years, though I can only vouch for the accuracy of the returns of the past four years.

Plans for a new Prison.

83. Having thus cursorily remarked on the general defects, and proposed modes of remedying the ill construction of our present Jails, I will proceed to enlarge on the plans for the erection of new, and the alterations and additions to old Prisons.

84 The arrangement of Prison buildings should be such as unites security, and the means of complete and unobstructed supervision and controul, constant and unobserved inspection of each individual, simplicity of outline, and economy of construction, and should afford the greatest convenience for carrying on the discipline of the prison with a limited number of guards, and of distributing with order and facility the daily provisions and materials for work.

The proper arrangement of Prison buildings.

85. Experience has shown, and it will be sufficiently obvious on referring to the annexed Plan No. VI., that the important objects above enumerated, cannot be better obtained than by adopting the principle of laying out the different buildings and parts of the Prison, so that they shall radiate from a common centre, which in England is a hall, and in this country should be an open yard; and if this principle be kept in view in regulating the internal construction of the buildings, then this centre becomes a point of observation commanding an unobstructed view of all the yards and wards, and affording immediate access in all directions.

The radiating Plan No. VI.

86. In forming therefore a design for a new Prison, the radiating plan should be adopted as a general outline, and I herewith submit such a plan.

87. On this plan, three sides of every ward or cell building, the entire area of every yard, and a very considerable portion of the boundary wall, may be brought into view from the central station: an arrangement which will render the prison more secure, than by having intermediate cross walls, which obstruct both the view, and the free current and circulation of air.

88. It will be at once apparent, that in a Prison on the parallel or any other plan already commented on, not one of these essential objects has been obtained.

89. To visit every cell as well as every patient in the infirmary of a prison, on the plan of the Prison Discipline Committee, consisting of cells, partly in an upper story and partly on the ground floor, within an area of only 8,20,000 superficial feet, the walking distance (necessarily going twice over the same ground) would be $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; to perform the same duty on the radiating plan covering an area of 12,16,000 superficial feet, and capable of containing 2,000 prisoners, no portion of the ground would be gone over twice, and the distance would be less than one-half, or about four miles. In the one, the boundary wall is intact, the wards and yards open to supervision, and the whole Prison within and without can be patrolled at all times without interruption, and be visited in twenty minutes on horse-back; while on the other, the outer wall at intervals of 35 feet is abutted on by cross walls, dividing off 56 yards, and forming most complete obstacles at all times, not only to the view of the inspecting officer, but at many points affording easiest means of escape over the outer wall.

Comparative advantage of the parallel and radiating plan.

90. All the buildings of a Prison should be enclosed within one boundary wall, and be composed of the following distinct portions, viz.:—

The necessary component parts of a Prison.

1st. The boundary wall.

2nd. The residence of the Jailor, Native Officials and the Military guard, which should severally be placed without the walls contiguous to, and flanking the entrance.

3rd. The entrance gate and reception yard between two gates.

4th. The central yard and diverging prison wings or corridors with yards* between them.

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* Every yard should contain for the convenience of prisoners:

1st. A double rectangular stone drain privy twenty feet long and eight feet wide, closely jointed and joggled with iron, free from plaster and mortar cement, and discharging itself into an earthen-ware nand set in earth; a screen wall two feet high, not approaching the outer wall within six feet, should be erected on the exterior or yard side. A privy erected on this plan twelve years since in the central yard of the Mirzapoor Jail, has practically proved its efficacy, as during the above period it has required no repair, and is free from offensive effluvia.

See plate V.

5th. The central inspection watch tower and clock.

6th. A hospital ward with residence for Native Doctor, Dresser, &c., solitary cells, baths, dead-house and dissecting rooms.

7th. A central well-water cistern, or well to every two yards.

8th. Cock and store room.

9th. Working yards and manufactories.

Boundary wall.

91. The boundary wall should be of sufficient height to preclude all possibility of escape. For this purpose it should not be less than fifteen feet above the level of the ground; the foundation and superstructure should be of such thickness and materials as would prevent their being pierced or undermined during a single night. A mud or pisé wall, fifteen feet high, five feet thick at the base, on a foundation of pucka masonry, and two feet broad at the summit will supply secure these objects, and where the soil will not admit of building a mud or pisé wall, the foundation and five feet of the superstructure may be built of burnt brick and mortar cement, with pucka coping, or when the foundations are good, the whole may be built of burnt brick and mud cement, plastered, with cow-dung and clay, in lieu of mortar plaster.

The height of the wall should be determined in some degree by that of surrounding objects, so that, as far as possible, the interior may not be overlooked from without.

92. If buttresses are necessary, they should be placed on the outside, and not be less than three feet wide; they should be carried only half way up the wall, and their angles be rounded off, in order that they may afford no facility for escape by escalade.

93. The coping should not project, lest escape be facilitated by attaching a rope or hook to the projection; the wall should have a perfectly even surface, and the coping be rounded off.

94. If it should be necessary to increase the height of the wall, and the additional height be considered objectionable, as obstructing the free circulation of air, it may be finished in open brick work; this will prevent the interior from being overlooked, will afford less obstruction to circulation of air and from its loose construction (being incapable of bearing additional weight), would fall on any person attempting to escape, and at the same time spread immediate alarm.

95. A boundary wall should not be erected on the extremity of the site, but should have a clear open space of not less than 100 feet on the out, and 50 feet in the inside.

96. This vacant space should be preserved with a view to future extension, and to prevent the erection of buildings, near enough to be detrimental to the security and discipline of the Prison, and to admit of a clear survey of the wall, and the visits of the patrol, both within and without. No sentry boxes or erections of any kind beyond those at the entrance gate should be made on, or against within or without the boundary wall.

97. The allowing any wall, railing or building to abut against the inner side of a prison boundary wall is radically wrong in principle. For to insure security, a boundary wall should be *intact;* if it is otherwise, a stepping stone to escape is afforded, and the highest wall is thereby rendered wholly insecure. A sentry box on the top of a wall is not the place for a guard, who should not be stationary, but act as a patrol; and in a large Central Jail, enclosing from twenty to thirty acres, the night patrol within the walls should be mounted, and regularity in his rounds and visits be effectually secured by means of a watch clock.

2nd. A well to every two yards divided by the division wall, or a cistern for drinking water, to each yard, supplied by pipes from a central well, worked by cranked machinery. The advantages of this arrangement I have already stated. See plate VII.

3rd. A bathing cistern 12×6 with a chubootra six feet broad, on a slope of three inches.

4th. An open sink four feet square should be attached to every well or bathing cistern to receive all the refuse water, which should be emptied daily by the hand, and sprinkled over the surface of the yards, to keep down the dust, and cool the air.

98. If it should be determined that the guard should be posted at a fixed station, a watch tower may be built opposite each exterior angle of, and at a distance of thirty feet from the boundary wall. On each of these a sentry should be placed, whose duty would be to guard, and overlook the interior of the Jail, as well as the exterior face of the wall, and to prevent aid being given to escape or comunication being made to prisoners from without the Prison.

See Appendix, Plate VI., L.

99. In all Prisons, the Governor or superintendent should reside within the immediate precincts, but not within the walls of the Prison; it will, therefore, be necessary to attach suitable residences for these Jail officers, contiguous to the entrance, and on the outside of the boundary wall, in order that their domestic arrangements may not in any way interfere with the discipline and general business, nor their own personal convenience be curtailed by the rules of the Prison.

Residence of Jailor or Turnkey.

100. As a measure of security, their should be but one entrance to the Prison, which should be by a gateway, placed immediately in front of, and opposite to the central yard.

Entrance and outer gate to the Prison.

101. The outer entrance gate should be flanked by guard-rooms and dwellings for the Native Jailor Deputy and other Officers, affording every convenience within a separate court-yard attached to each range, which should be entered by a single doorway at the side. The outer-wall of the front buildings and guard-rooms should be perforated with loop holes, and the interior only with doorways, opening into the yard: Figure D, Plate No. III. exhibits a plan of such an entrance, which is preferable in every respect to those at present adopted, and as shown in Figures A, B, and C, of the same Plate, viz., of guard-rooms opening to the front, built against the outer, or between the inner and outer walls of the Jail, which in many instances have been perforated with openings into the Jail to the manifest introduction of many irregularities, while instances also have occurred of prisoners forcing the inner gate, and seizing the arms from the guard-rooms, so improperly placed.

Guard Rooms.

102. On the upper story over the gate should be the condemned cell, and on its roof the gallows. On one side of the front of the same story, rooms for European prisoners, for whom there is at present no fit accommodation in any Jail of the North Western Provinces, and on the opposite side, rooms for the office and records of the Jail.

Office of the prison.

103. Passing through the outer gateway, with a guard-room on each side and stair case to the upper story, the approach should be through an enclosed court or reception yard to the second or inner gate, placed in the boundary wall of the Jail compound: by this arrangement, the reception or removal of prisoners will be effected with more privacy, and the prison be better secured than by a single gate.

Inner gate.

104. After passing through the second or inner gate in the boundary wall, there should be an open roadway, not less then fifteen feet broad, leading in a direct line, and passing through a third barrier or gate into the central yard, the size of which would be regulated by the relative number and distance of the prison wards.

105. In the centre of this yard should be placed the inspection room, and clock and watch tower, commanding from its several stories, an uninterruped view of the exterior and interior of every radiating building, and of all the surrounding court-yards to the boundary wall.

Central Inspection room, clock and watchman's tower.

106. This central position from which the general proceedings of the prison would be superintended and directed, should be by day and by night the station of a superior officer and sentry with a clock, and alarm bell in the upper story.

Prison Wards.

107. From the central yard, the prison wards or cell building should radiate at equal distances from each other, towards, but not abutting on, the external boundary wall.

Space requird for each prisoner.

108. The radiating lines of wards may be reduced or increased either in number or length with reference to the classification required, and the number of prisoners to be provided for, on the scale of 400 cubic feet of space to every prisoner in a prison ward, 600 cubic feet to everyHospital patient, and not less then 1200 cubic feet to every prisoner in a cell.

Sleeping Wards.

109. If sleeping wards only be required, the blocks of buildings radiating from the central yard, should consist of an open barrack or room 100 × 18 ×20 high, with open doorways each 8 × 4 at both ends, and on both sides at intervals of eight feet.

Corridor and Cells.

110. If a corridor with cells is required, it will be open at each end from the ground to the roof, admitting both light and air, with a row of cells arranged on each side, so that the door of every cell may be seen, ready access be obtained, and every movement whether of an officer or prisoner within the corridor, be under constant observation and controul, care being taken in arranging and fixing the number of cells in each line, that the length of each corridor be not extended so far as to preclude complete supervision from end to end; twenty cells on each side will require a corridor 176 feet long and 30 cells, one of 284 feet. Experience has proved that the number of cells on each side of a corridor should not exceed 30 in number.

Courts and working yard.

111. By the arrangement of the prison wards on the radiating plan, a large court-yard will be formed between each range or block of buildings, which should not approach each other at their inner extremity within a distance of 40 feet.

Court-yard.

112. The courts between the several wards should be divided by radiating lines of wall, connected with both extremities of each block of building by an open iron railing, thus forming a working yard for half the number of prisoners of each ward: cook-rooms and workshops may be built against this division wall.

113. The court-yards attached to each ward, being open at both extremities, together with the open yard preserved in the centre, as well as the space between the wards and the boundary wall, an unobstructed view, and free ventilation of air would be secured on every side of the prison, in whatever direction the wind may blow, or whatever the aspect of the buildings may be; but to secure these objects, it is obviously necessary that only railings and no cross-walls or buildings should be erected to connect the wards with the radiating division walls.

Airing, or working yards on the separate system.

114. The plan and section which appear in the plate No. VI A, are explanatory of the means adopted for affording prisoners work and exercise in the open air, without compromising individual separation, or entailing a disproportionate number of officers to maintain superintendence; the yards 20 to 24 in number radiate from a central point round which there is a passage of communication; and inspection into each yard is obtained through an orifice in the door covered by open wire work after the prisoners are locked up in their respective yards, one officer remains in charge of them, and has readier means of detecting any irregularity than among prisoners in yards on a parall.l plan.

115. The number of these yards should be in proportion of one-third of the number of prisoners, allowing each prisoner to occupy the yard for two hours daily.

116. These working yards should have an open railing and tiled shed at their outer extremity, the latter to shelter the prisoners from the weather, the former is preferable to a walled inclosure in admitting a freer circulation of air.

Hospital Wards.

117. The hospital ward should occupy one of the court-yards or segments of the circle, and be placed parallel to the outer wall receding 100 or 150 feet from the central yard, and presenting its longest face to the East and West. It is very desirable to place the Hospital, if possible, beyond the immediate precincts of the prison wards, and yet not without the boundary wall of the prison.

118. A Hospital should consist of a single ward, as lofty, open, and airy, as possible raised on a plinth of four feet, not less than 20 feet wide and 30 feet high to the ridge pole with verandahs 10 feet

wide, and open doorways 8 × 4 on all four sides, at intervals of 10 feet; if the ward be more then 100 feet long, it would be well to have it divided into two rooms with open arches.

Accommodation.

119. The Hospital ward should afford accommodation for ten per cent. of the occupants of the prison, allowing to each patient not less then 600 cubic feet of space.

Floor.

120. The floor of every Hospital ward should be of the best terrace; three-fourths the width of the ward being leaped with cow-dung and clay, leaving a walk of one-fourth unleaped down the centre.

121. Stone or brick flooring is highly objectionable, it is very cold, of uneven surface, with many joints and crevices, and generally of so porous a nature, as to imbibe a large portion of the secretions of the sick, and which washing only dilutes, but does not remove.

Enclosure wall of yard.

122. The enclosure wall of the Hospital ward on two sides should be 8 feet high, and if, for sake of security, a greater height be required, the two additional feet of masonry should be of open brick work, presenting therefore only a height of 4 feet of blank wall above the level of the floor of the ward. On the side towards the boundary wall, an open-railed fence should be erected, and a blank wall on the side of the central yard, so as to cut off all communication with the rest of the prisoners.

Buildings and accommodation required in every Hospital ward.

123. In the several angles of the Hospital ward, clear of the wall, should be placed.

i. The dead house, dissecting rooms and privies.

ii. The Native Doctors and Dressers' residences.

iii. The cook-rooms and well or cistern for drinking water.

iv. Two or more strong cells for lunatics or others.

v. A hot and cold bath and bathing cisterns and chubootras.

vi. A Dispensary and sick room in two opposite corners of the verandah.

124. Should it be deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the separate system, the patients can, in all ordinary cases, be treated without removing them from their own cells, which would be sufficiently spacious and ventilated; or the cells of one corridor might be exclusively used for the reception of the sick.

Central wall.

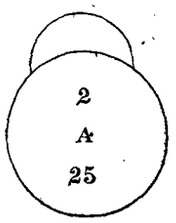
125. On the side of the central yard nearest the Hospital and opposite the main entrance, should be a large well 8 feet in diameter. From this, the water may be drawn into an elevated reservoir by crank machinery, worked by prisoners in separate compartments, supplying by means of pipes, as shown by the circle in blue ink, the drinking and bathing cisterns placed against the radiating division walls of each yard.

126. This arrangement of the central well has the advantage of supplying hard labour daily to a portion of the prisoners, and of more easily and effectually securing a larger and more constant supply of water, especially in case of fire, as well as for the purposes of drinking and washing, and at a less expense than by means of small wells to each, or to every two wards.

Divisions and sub-divisions of the Prison.

127. In sub-dividing the prison for the purposes of discipline, each of the wings or wards should be called a division, and be distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, &c., the cells on the ground-floor, and the galleries in each division should be respectively wards in the division to which they belong: No. 1 ward being the ground-floor, and No. 2 ward the 1st gallery. The cells in each ward should be numbered consecutively, the odd numbers being on the left, and the even numbers on the right-hand side, when looking from the central yard.

128. Every prisoner should be provided with a small ticket suspended round the neck, and on which should be marked the number of the cell he occupies. Thus a Plate marked as in the margin designates, that the cell is in A division, No. 25 of the 2nd ward or upper story, and as the prisoner occupying it is better known to the subordinate officers by such designation, than by his name or registerd number, there would be no difficulty in immediately finding him. The prisoner should retain the ticket marked with his register number of admission and release attached to his waist, as prescribed by paragraph 6 of Circular No. 3, of Inspector of Prisons.



System of discipline to be enforced.

129. The arrangement of the several buildings, which constitute the most desirable form of prison, and the object of each having been thus briefly explained, it is necessary to refer to the particular system of discipline which would be enforced. Whatever this system may be, whether "in association by day and by night," or "in association by day and separation by night," or "in separation of every individual prisoner by day and night," the best disposition and arrangement of buildings, which has yet been devised, is on the radiating plan, the details only differing with the system of discipline to be enforced.

130. On the first system named, only open sleeping wards or blocks of building are required, the prisoners working either in the adjoining yards between the walls of the Jail, or beyond its precincts.

131. On the second system, separate sleeping cells with work in association by day, are required either within or without the Jail.

Requirements of the separate system.

132. While the third or the separate system, as described in the Third Report of the Home Inspector's, demands:

i. That each individual prisoner shall be separately confined by day and by night in a cell which shall be lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and of sufficient size to admit of his being employed within it, in manual labour.

ii. That the construction of these cells shall preclude all communication between one prisoner and another.

iii. That the cells shall be fitted up with every necessary convenience, so that there may be no excuse for a prisoner quitting his cell until ordered to do so, but that he shall have means in his own power of apprizing the officer of his wants.

iv. That there shall be the means not only of complete and uninterrupted general inspection and superintendence, but that each prisoner shall be subjected to unobserved inspection, and as it it is an essential part of the system that each individual should have frequent communication in the course of the day with one or other of the prison officers, the utmost facility of access should be secured to all parts of the prison, and to every cell.

v. It would tend greatly to the convenience of administering any kind of discipline, and save much additional trouble to officers, if the cells be fitted up with the means of washing, and with other conveniences, so as to render it unnecessary for a prisoner to quit his cell until ordered to do so.

vi. In order that the integrity of the system may not be infringed on, by the stated assembling of the prisoners for work or instruction, separate working yards and compartments on the crank machine of the well shall be provided for the purpose, in the proportion of one compartment for every ten prisoners.

Separate and solitary confinement to be defined by legal enactment.

133. If it should be deemed necessary to pass an Act to render "separate" confinement legal, the measure should be accompanied by certain conditions not only in order to distinguish it from "solitary" confinement, but also to guard against evils which might arise from prisoners being confined in cells unfit for separate confinement.

134. With this view it was recommended by the Inspector of Prisons of the Home district, that the following provisions should form part of any law which might be framed for this purpose:

i. That no cell be made for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and is not lighted, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner, as is consistent with the health of a prisoner, and furnished with the means of enabling him to communicate at any time with the officers of the prison.

ii. It shall be provided that no cell be used for the confinement of a prisoner until its fitness in the above particulars shall have been duly sanctioned, and certified by the Inspector of prisons.

iii. That every prisoner be separately confined, shall be visited once at least every day by the Governor or Deputy Governor and Surgeon of the Prison, in addition to the visits which may be made to such prisoners, at other times, by the same or other officers of the prison and that every prisoner shall have the means of taking air and exercise at such times as shall be deemed necessary by the Surgeon and shall be furnished in his cell with labour and employment.

iv. That separate confinement, under the aforesaid Regulations, shall not be deemed to be prohibited as "solitary" confinement by any law in force.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF CELLS, WARDS, AND YARDS, AND THEIR FITTINGS.

Cells, Plate VIII.

135. The size of cells being a matter of primary importance, much consideration has been devoted to that subject: the following details have been adopted by authorities in England as suitable for securing the several points, which have been referred to.

136. The proper size of cells was first fixed by the Act of Parliament in the year 1778 by 9 Geo. III, Cap. 74, which enjoined that a cell to be occupied by day and by night should not exceed 12 feet in length, by 8 in breadth, and 11 in height, giving 1,056 cubic feet, nor be less then 10 in length, 7 in breadth, and 9 feet in height, giving 630 cubic feet as the size of a night cell only.

137. The result of much deliberation, in the erection of the model prison at Pentonville, was to fix the general dimensions of cells at 13 by 7 by 10, giving 910 cubic feet of space; when prisons have been built or altered in other parts of England, the cells contain not less than 1,000 cubic feet.

138. This size may be 3 or 4 feet longer than is considered necessary in England, for an ordinary sleeping cell, the cost of the difference in a new prison cannot in general amount to more than from 3½ to 4 per cent. on the outlay.

139. Neither of these dimensions give sufficient cubic space to a prisoner confined to his cell by day and by night for a lengthened term in an Indian climate, and I strongly urge the necessity that no cell for the confinement of a prisoner by day and by night, for any period, be less than 13×7×15, giving 1365 cubic feet of space.

Prison Discipline Committee.—Cells.

140. The 60 cells in the Prison Discipline Committee's Plan, built at Bareilly and Dehlie, at a cost of Rs. 208 per cell, are so confined and hemmed in by walled enclosures, and so ill ventilated as not to be endurable during the nights of the hot and rainy season. I have myself been an eye-witness to the sufferings of the prisoners, when confined in those cells, and submit the evidence of the several Magistrates with regard to them. My own objections to their size and construction have already been stated at length.

141, Some 20 cells, $11{\cdot}6 \times 6 \times 10 = 700$ cubic feet were built some years since on the roof of a row of gun-sheds in the very lowest part of the North-East angle of the Fort of Agra, for the confinement of European Military offenders. These cells are too small, extremely hot, and ill ventilated, and are surrounded, and overtopped on two sides by the ramparts, and on the two others by the Powder Magazines and other buildings, which entirely obstruct any free circulation or any breath of air reaching the occupants of these cells, thereby rendering them wholly untenable during the hot and rainy seasons, and only admitting of their being occupied, for a few days at a time during any other season, for the prisoner invariably sinks under this close and unwholesome confinement if continued for any longer term. As a sentence of a Military Court Martial cannot therefore be carried out, these cells have been condemned. Similar sized cells were long since erected at Meerut, but being found too small for one prisoner, two cells have been knocked into one, and strange to say, I found five prisoners occupying such enlarged cell !!

Sleeping Cells. { Upper Story, $8 \times 5 \times 9{\cdot}3 = 379$. Lower Story, $8 \times 5 \times 1{\cdot}0 = 400$. Solitary cells, Day & nsgot, $10 \times 7 \times 9{\cdot}\frac{1}{2} = 665$.

142. The erection of cells of the above dimensions and construction having therefore been tried and failed, I take this opportunity, on the occasion of the proposed erection of cells for the confinement of Military offenders, to express the strongest opinion against the erection of any cells which shall contain less than 1365 cubic feet of space. Experience has taught us that it is false economy to erect under-sized cells, which must eventually be condemned, and thus throw a check on the progress of Prison Discipline, as actually did occur from the ill-judged and mistaken arrangements made in the American Prisons.

143. The cells generally attached to the Jails of the North Western Provinces, have been of the most objectionable construction, and totally unfit for occupation, even during a single night. They have consisted generally of two rooms, each $12 \times 12 \times 10 = 1440$, placed not all together, but in pairs, at the four outer angles of the inner wall of the prison. The entrance cell had a door at A, and a small window opening into the adjoining yard with the occupants of which free communication was kept up, and from this cell, a door opened into the inner cell, which had *no other opening of any kind,* and these were emphatically called "the condemned cells."

Cells in Jails of North Western Provinces.

144. The most roomy and best ventilated cells in the Prisons of the North Western Provinces are those built in the Allahabad Jail, $12 \times 7 \times 12 = 1008$ cubic feet, which have now been occupied ten years with the very best effect.

145. No false views of economy should allow of the erection of cells against the outer wall of a yard, which is not only by this means rendered insecure, but still more so, when such outer wall is pierced with windows and drains. These not only give room for the admission of unlicensed articles, but afford the means of unlimited communication from without, over which the guard in the corridor can have no controul; neither should cells be placed back to back, which arrangement prevents a window being placed opposite the door, a very requisite arrangement in this country.

146. When the number of cells do not exceed 10 or 20 in number, it would be well to place them in two lines of 10 each, diverging from a centre, with sufficient space to increase the number and extent of these lines; no line of cells should approach within 20 feet of the outer division wall, and each range should have open yards and verandahs attached to one or both sides, this arrangement will be far preferable to rows of cells on each side of a small corridor, across which the prisoners can freely communicate, and which is too narrow to admit of free circulation of air.

147. In the new Prisons now building in England, the cells are placed on each side of a wide and lofty corridor, from 2 to 5 stories in height. A corridor 283 feet long, 20 feet wide and 30 high to the ridge pole, with 64 cells, 32 on each side of the ground-floor, has been erected in the Agra Jail. I would therefore recommend a similar arrangement, proved to be quite as well adapted to this as to an European climate.

Corridor and Cells in the Agra Jail.

148. Whatever number of cells are built, the plan should be such as would admit of easy and economical extension, either by increasing the length, or the number of the radii.

149. It is desirable that the length of the cell should be greater in proportion than the breadth, and I would suggest that each cell be $7 \times 13 \times 15 = 1{,}365$, as affording a better opportunity of taking exercise, employment in manufactures, or facilitating unobserved inspection of the whole of the interior, than one of any other shape and dimensions.

Dimensions of Cells.

150. The roofs of cells should be arched with brick or with cylindrical tiles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and 9 inches long, laid vertically in mortar, interstices being filled in with sand, and the whole covered with a tiled roof. This roofing will render the cell cooler and securer, than tiling alone, against fire or attempts at escape.

Roofs.

151. The roofs of every ward and workshop which have been erected in the Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly and Shajehanpoor Jails, during the last four years, have been covered with a pan tile $15 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, laid either on whole bamboos one inch diameter, or on saul battens $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, fastened with nails at intervals of nine inches on rafters $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, placed at intervals of three and a half feet.

152. The external walls should, for greater security, be of pucka masonry, which, as well as the interior walls next the corridor, should be two standard bricks and a half, or two feet thick.

Walls.

153. The walls between the cells should not be less than eighteen inches thick, of burned brick and mud mortar, pointed and leaped with cow-dung and clay.

154. The window $3'6'' \times 11''$ should be placed opposite the door with a horizontal bar in the centre seven-eighths of an inch thick, and covered with a wire net, a stone slab should be, fixed in the sill and head of the window, arched and turned over, and the sill be bevelled off, within and without, to the depth of six inches.

Windows.

155. The door of a cell should be of saul $6'6'' \times 2'.6'' \times 2''$ thick, flush on both sides, with iron hoop battens, and be made to shut with a three inch rebate on the brick work, and as nearly flush with the inner side of the cell wall as possible; and in lieu of hinges, to be hung on two centres, as it is an object to save the time of the officers in visiting the cells of a large prison, a spring or latch lock to the door, which does not require the second insertion of the key, is of advantage.

Doors.

Door lock.

156. A trap-door 6×9 should be cut in the door of the cell five feet from the ground for passing provisions, materials for work, or to speak to the prisoner.

Trap-doors.

157. This trap-door should be hung on two centres, so as to form a shelf on the outside when let down, and be fitted with a batten thumb-bolt, to secure it in its place.

158. Immediately above the trap-door should be an inspection hole, two inches in diameter, covered with glass and wire gauze, and bevelled off to niches in the inner side.

Inspection hole.

159. Each cell should be fitted with an earthen-ware soil pan, which can be withdrawn and cleaned from without, and covered with a trap in the corner of the floor of the cell.

Pan.

160. Two shelves, four feet from the ground, should be fitted into one angle of the cell, nearest the corridor, for the bedding and eating utensils of the prisoner, and in the other, a hand-mill for grinding corn, raised on a pedestal of four feet.

Shelves.

161. A prison ward should not be less than 100 feet long, 18 broad, and 16 high, and 22 to the ridge pole, giving 34,200; each prisoner being allowed 400 cubic feet of space, such a ward will accommodate 85 prisoners. It would be well to raise the plinth and floor of the ward two feet above the level of the yards.

Prison wards.

Hospital wards.

162. A hospital ward should furnish accommodation for ten per cent. of the prisoners of the Jail, and be not less than 20×30 high to the ridge pole, with a plinth of four feet, and verandah ten feet wide all round.

163. A ward of 100×20×30=60,000÷600 would admit of 100 patients, exclusive of the accommodation afforded by the verandah, which may be occupied by the slight cases.

Walls of wards.

164. The walls of a ward should be 2½×3 foundation, superstructure two feet thick, of burnt brick with mud cement, and mud plaster within and without. One foot of the summit of superstructure to the laid with mortar cement. If it is considered advisable, that no larger number than 50 prisoners should sleep in the same ward, or congregate in the same yard, both may be divided by an iron railing, and half the prisoners work in each of the adjoining yards.

165. No ward should abut against any inner or outer wall, or any other ward of a Jail but should invariably stand intact in the centre of a yard.

Doorways to wards.

166. The walls of a ward should be pierced on all four sides with arched doorways 8×4 with blank intervals of eight feet, and in a Hospital ward of ten feet.

167. If a ward be built with a view to the ultimate addition of cells (between two rows of which the ward would form a corridor) the doorways should be 6′6″×2′3″ with blank intervals of nine feet.

Doorposts or Chowkuts.

168. Chowkuts to doorways and windows of cells and wards are quite unnecessary, and as they are very expensive and require constant repair and renewal, they should not be allowed, but both doors and windows should be arched and the sills and heads laid with stone, in which pivot hinges may be fixed.

169. To the entrance gates of yards, stone chowkuts have been fixed with a two-inch door, hung on two centres working in a stone sill and head; the two iron centres with screw, nuts and rivets, weighing three seers, cost Rs. 1-3-6 per set, and the whole cost at Agra Rs. 33-0-3.

Panel and Batten doors.

170. No batten or panel doors should be allowed to wards, as by closing one or more of the few openings in a ward, the free circulation of air is materially checked if not entirely obstructed, to the great detriment of the health of the prisoners. To secure prisoners within the wards from the inclemency of the seasons, purdahs of tat puttee may be fixed to the exterior side of the doorways.

Iron gratings.

171. If the outer wall is *intact*, and not less than fifteen feet high, and there be an inner wall, barrier, or iron palisade, (see plate) connecting the wards, sufficient to secure the prisoners within their yards, there will be no necessity for iron gratings to the doors and windows of wards, and thus a very considerable saving of expence will be effected. Bars of iron, however thick and close, have been found quite ineffectual to resist the friction of a cotton thread and corrundum, and more daring and frequent escapes have been effected by cutting through the iron bars and breaking padlocks from the strongest wards of otherwise insecure Jails, than from mud built wards, and wooden-barred doors of prisons surrounded by a high and intact wall.

172. Iron-barred gratings, let vertically into wooden chowkuts destroy each other, as the mortice in the sill of the chowkut retains moisture, which rots the wood-work and has corroded a one inch bar of iron to one-fourth of the original size.

173. If from the general insecurity of the Jail, it be deemed necessary to fasten the prisoners at night within the wards, every 25 prisoners can be strung by the leg-irons on a chain 50 feet long; or the doorways may be fitted with iron gratings, which, fixed in a doorway 8×4 feet, consists of three horizontal bars of support and fixture, into which are rivetted seven vertical bars,

with intervals of 5 inches, the former being let into the side walls: this arrangement does not admit of moisture settling on the joints and corroding the extremities of the bar, and has the advantage of giving a saving on the old plan of 9 running feet and 4 inches of bar iron in every doorway 8′ × 4′.

Division Walls.

174. The wall dividing the yards between two wards, should not be more than 10 feet high, and 18 inches thick, and at its outer extremity where it abuts on a cross wall or railing, should be raised to 12 feet for a length of six feet, to prevent prisoners from walking along the top of the wall, and so escaping out of the yard.

175. In order that a free circulation of air may be secured round every ward, no building or interior division wall should be erected within 20 feet of the ward.

176. If it be proposed to work the prisoners within their several yards, sheds 12 feet wide, supported on pillars 18 inches square, at intervals of 8 feet, may be erected as lean-to sheds against the division wall of the yard.

Floors of Wards.

177. All walls of wards and yards when quite dry should be leaped with cow-dung and clay well rolled, and finished off with a coating of fine white potter's clay; this mode saves plaster, and the cleanly effect is much approved of: this wash may be renewed from time to time.

Floor.

178. The floor of cells and wards should be formed of a layer of kunker 6 inches deep, laid on a single layer of bricks, and well rammed to 4 inches, and be gradually leaped with a mixture of cow-dung and clay to the thickness of an inch, and renewed once a week.

179. The floor of a ward should never be less than the height of the plinth, or two feet above the floor of the yard, quite sufficient to keep it high and dry; a hospital floor should be 4 feet above the ground.

180. The yards to the distance of 2 feet round the ward should be well rammed with kunker and rubble, and the ground of the yard be sloped 6 inches in 20 feet to the outer wall or railing, in which at intervals of 20 feet, apertures of 10 × 5 inches long, should be made for the egress of rain water only, secured by a single horizontal cross bar fixed in stone, with stone sill and head: of the complete efficacy of such surface draining, I can instance that of 21 acres of ground within the walls of the Agra Jail, which has been thus perfectly sloped and drained, without a single foot of pucka drain.

Roof of Wards.

181. The roof of every ward should be constructed at an angle of 32°, of rafters 6 × 3 trussed with struts, and king post, and tied from wall to wall by an iron rod and stirrups over the foot of the rafters, placed at intervals of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet: it should be covered with *S* tiles, laid on rolls of surput grass, or with sirkee, under battens of saul laths of 2 × $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fastened on the rafters with nails at intervals of nine inches, to catch each tile.

Manufacture of *S* Tiles for Roofs of Prison Wards and Cells.

Plate X.

182. I herewith submit for the consideration of Government, the adoption of a new form of pan tile, called the *S* tile, from its similarity to the shape of that letter, somewhat modified from the shape of a tile introduced into the Shajehanpoor Jail by Mr. C. Thornhill, and to state, that I have endeavoured to introduce its manufacture into all the Jails of the North Western Provinces, and with great success into the Bareilly, Sajehanpoor, Shaharunpoor, Agra, Allyghur and Allahabad Jails, affording not only the best and most economical kind of roofing for prison barracks and working sheds, but an useful and profitable mode of employing the prisoners.

Shape.

183. This tile has a double curve and nob, attached to the convex part of the under side, as a catch on the batten of the rafter, in lieu of which a nail or a wooden peg put through a hole in the tile, is used in England.

Cost.

184. The prime cost of these tiles at the commencement of the manufacture, in order to cover the outlay for iron forms, was Rs. 13-8 per 1,000, but no native contractor would undertake to manufacture the same even at this price.

185. The prime cost of this tile at the present time is Rs. 5-8 per 1,000, and inclusive of prison labour and a small profit is fixed at Rs. 10-8 per 1,000, which is the selling price to the public, from whom I have constant demands.

Scantling of Roofs.

186. The roofs of every ward and out-house altered or built in the Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Saharunpoor, and Shajehanpoor Jails, during the last four years, have been covered with this kind of pan tile, laid either on whole bamboos one inch in diameter, or on saul battens $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ at intervals of 9″ fastened with nails on a rafter of $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ placed at intervals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet for bamboo battens, and at 4 feet for saul battens, which are the best, the bamboo bending under the weight, and being more liable to rot.

187. The only roofs which have sagged and become defective are those laid with bamboo battens, which are not strong enough to resist the great weight of tiles, I would therefore recommend that none but saul battens be used for the *S* tiles.

188. The scantling and quantity of timber in a roof adapted to such tiles should therefore be greater than that for a common native tile, and never less than $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

Weight of *S* tile.

189. The weight of a single *S* tile when dry is 2 seers 14 chittacks, or 5 lbs. 12 oz., and after laying in water 12 hours absorbs 5 chittacks or 10 ounces of moisture.

190. The weight of 143 tiles when dry is 10 maunds, 11 seers, and 2 chittacks, or 822 lbs. to the 1000 superficial feet, and which, when the tiles are wet, increases to 11 maunds, 6 seers, and 14 chittacks, or $880\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

191. To prevent this large absorption of moisture and to give these otherwise red tiles more pleasing colour, and to cement any defect, these tiles have been dipped in fresh slaked lime, tinted with fine charcoal powder; but this operation, which has partially succeeded, must be performed in dry weather, when no moisture prevails in the atmosphere, or in the tile itself, which will of course only absorb a fixed quantity of moisture.

Advantages of the *S* Tile.

192. The advantages of the *S* tile greatly preponderate over every native tile, it is more quickly easily, and truly laid than the native tile, not easily displaced by gusts of wind or animals, is more substantial, effective and lasting, requires less repair, and is in the long run, the best, as well as cheapest roof for prison wards.

193. These tiles are made and laid on the roof by prison labour with considerable neatness, as well as expedition, a gang of fifteen prisoners covering a barrack roof 100×13, or 2600 superficial feet in six days.

194. A defective *S* tile from its size, is at once discovered, and another is as easily substituted in its place, without the necessity of removing any other portion of the tiling, and this repair is at once done by the prisoners, who have always tiles at hand, without waiting for any particular season, Committee of Inspection, Report or Estimate, or for the sanction of any superior authority to make the repair, a mode of proceeding, which no doubt effects a considerable saving on the old system of estimates, fixed rates &c., application to the Executive Engineer, and sanction of the Military Board.

195. In a roof of this kind, there is far less of perishable material, and less to attract the white ant, than one of grass, or split bamboos, string and native tile, which invariably require extensive annual repairs if not entire relaying every two years.

196. A roof of the *S* tiles requires the smallest possible amount of repairs, and as long as the battens and rafters last, no general removal or repair need be made, a roof so covered with a similarly large tile, has not been repaired to my certain knowledge for fifteen years; this cannot be said of any roof of native-made tile; which, if not thoroughly repaired must be entirely removed, or it cannot be relaid; while the *S* tile is strong enough to bear the weight of the person repairing, and therefore only those tiles which require renewal, need be removed.

197. The tiles on the roofs of the Hospital ward and workshops occupied by day, only need be underlaid with sirkee, in order to break the rays of the sun, those barracks occupied by night only are cooler without grass or sirkee.

Objections to the *S* Tile, stated.

198. The objections which have been taken to this tile are that it requires a roof of more solid and expensive timbering, than the native-made tile, that the first cost so far exceeds that of the usual tiled roofing, and that it is not proof against storms of wind!!

Answered.

199. But this extra expense is more than compensated by the small amount of annual repair, by its more perfect construction, and therefore greater imperviousness to wet, and the consequent better preservation of such perishable materials as grass and sirkee.

200. There are already nineteen barracks in the Agra Jail, roofed with the *S* tile, covering a surface of 74,423 superficial feet, at 143 tiles to the 100 superficial feet at a cost for 106,426 tiles at Rs. 5-8 per 1,000, of Rs. 585-5-6, or 12 annas 7 pie the 100 superficial feet; the cost of 1,200 native tiles (khupra and mungra) to cover the same space costing Rs. 1-9-7, showing a difference in the prime costs of the *S* tile of 13 annas per 100 superficial feet.

Cost of annual repairs.

201. The repairs of these buildings during the last three years have consisted merely in replacing ill-baked tiles, and a few more displaced from the most exposed roofs, by sudden and violent gusts of wind, at an average annual cost for fresh tiles alone, amounting to Rs. 30-6-4 or 5·19 per cent. per annum on the original outlay.

202. The last objection abovenamed, cannot, I fear, be met by a tiled roof of any description, and I therefore do not claim exemption for this tile, but it is far less easily removed than any native tile I know of.

Manufacture of *S* Tile.

203. In commencing a manufactory of tiles, 50 to 100 iron forms, each $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 12''$ are required as moulds, on which to manufacture earthen forms, which, when baked, should be at least $15 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1''$ larger each way, than the size of the tile to be made, in order to allow for shrinking.

204. Such earthen moulds are cheaper than those of iron or wood, each of which cost severally, four and eight annas, the former last only a year or two at most, as the progress of corrosion is so rapid, that no paint or anti-corrosive application can preserve them from destruction, and the latter warp and crack, so as to be quite useless after a few months.

Tools required.

205. I subjoin a memorandum of the tools required, and the mode of manufacturing the *S* tile, which may be found practically useful.

206. A thappee or stamper, four inches in diameter, of baked earth, for beating and spreading out the clay.

207. A rolling pin of heavy and close-grained wood (saul), twenty-eight inches long and three inches in diameter, to bring the clay to a smooth surface, and equal thickness.

208. A smooth flag-stone, or well baked paving tile, two feet square, on which to knead and roll out the clay.

209. A knife for cutting the edges of the tile on the form.

210. A thin pliant lath, eighteen inches long, one inch broad, and quarter inch thick, for smoothing and pressing the tile into the form.

Method of manufacture.

211. Knead, and well work the clay, as for common tiles, and take up only sufficient quantity of clay, at a time to make one tile.

212. Beat and roll out the clay to three-eighths of an inch, of an equal thickness, and carefully lift up the clay on one side, and lay it on the form which is to be introduced under it, press the clay into the mould with the lath, touching it with the fingers and moistening it as little as possible.

213. If too much moisture is used, the tile will crack in drying.

214. Cut the edges smooth and dry the tile on the form in the shade for twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the season.

215. With a light wooden pin prick, and then smooth down with the lath, all the air bubbles, which would otherwise burst in the process of baking, and injure the tile.

216. As soon as the tile is sufficiently dry and firm to admit of being turned over on the form, apply on the convex part of the underside, at a distance of two fingers breadth from the edge, a semi-circular nob, two inches long and two inches high, and one thick, by which the tile will be held on the battens of the roof.

217. At the same time, before the tile is dry, carefully open with an even edge, and repair any small crack, by applying with a wet rag a thin wash of clay, over the whole of the upper and under surface of the tile, which latter is generally more or less rough and cracked in the bends.

218. It is not worth while repairing any but slight cracks; for the sun-burnt tile, when once dried does not amalgamate with the fresh material, and the cost of labour in making extensive repairs of the tile, in no way repays the trouble and loss of time.

219. When the tile is three parts dry, remove it from the form, and set it on edge to dry thoroughly.

220. Burn the tiles with wood or cow-dung in a circular kiln, twenty feet in diameter, with an even and not too strong a heat, and enclosed by a wall four to five feet high, with flues all round, protecting the top of the kiln from drafts with broken tiles and rubbish, opening or shutting the flues as required.

NOTE.—I hope to supply in a few months more, a plan or model of an English *kiln*.

221. The loss in burning ought not to exceed ten per cent. Burn 1500 to 2000 in one kiln.

222 Each tiler, when expert, ought to make 80 to 100 tiles per day, with the assistance only of three or four labourers, viz., two coolies to mix and knead the clay, one to apply the nobs and repair any cracks, and one to bring water, and to turn over and remove the tiles from the forms.

223. It is more economical to employ at one time a large number of tile makers, even ten or twelve, than a single manufacturer, as the larger the number of tilers the fewer are the assistants required to each.

224. As each tile must be dried in the shade to prevent warping and cracking, and remains on the form at least 24 hours, each tiler will require two sets or 200 forms: as the forms used on the first day will not be available till the third day on the removal of the tile.

225. The ridge tiles $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter and 16″ long, should be laid in mortar with a piece of hoop iron turned thus which will give greater security to a very exposed part of the roof.

226. These tiles, if glazed, would be much improved, a recipe for which I hope soon to obtain from England.

227. To prove that the tiles are well baked, it would be as well to dip each in water before laying them on the roof.

228. If these tiles are not laid on rolls of surput grass, I would recommend the use of sirkee.

ABSTRACT.

Paragraphs	2 to 10	Main points in the construction of a prison.
„	11 to 28	Present ill construction, and arrangements of prison buildings.
„	29 to 31	Darogah's residence.
„	32	Walls of Jails.
„	33 to 37	Insecurity of our present Jails.
„	38	Plan and construction of the Penitentiary by the Prison Discipline Committee at Deegah.
„	39 to 43	Day and night Cells.
„	44	Objections to the plan of the Penitentiary of the Prison Discipline Committee.
„	45	Deficiencies of accommodation.
„	46 to 52	Want of ventilation in Jail wards and cells.
„	53—54	Main object of ventilation.
„	55	Remedial measures of ventilation adopted.
„	56 to 68	Artificial mode of ventilation proposed.
„	69 to 73	Mode of cleansing the Jails.
„	74—75	Removal of nuisances.
„	76 to 78	Remedial measures carried out.
„	79 to 82	Jails in which these measures have not been adopted.
„	83	Plans for a new prison.
„	84	The proper arrangement of prison buildings.
„	85 to 88	The radiating plan.
„	89	Comparative advantage of the parallel and radiating plan.
„	90	The necessary component parts of a prison.
„	91 to 98	Boundary wall.
„	99	Residence of Jailor and Turnkey.
„	100	Entrance and outer gate to the prison.
„	101	Guard rooms.
„	102	Office of the prison.
„	103—4	Inner gate.
„	105—6	Central inspection room, clock and watchman's tower.
„	107	Prison wards.
„	108	Space required for each prisoner.
„	109	Sleeping wards.
„	110	Corridor and cells.
„	111	Courts and working yards.
„	112—13	Court-yards.
„	114 to 16	Airing or working yards on the separate system.
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„	122	Enclosure wall of yard.
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„	129 to 131	System of discipline to be enforced.
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„	133—34	Separate and solitary confinement to be defined by legal enactment.
„	135 to 139	Cells.
„	140 to 142	Prison Discipline Committee Cells.
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,,	160.	Prison wards.
,,	161—62	Hospital wards.
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,,	180	Roofs of wards.
,,	181	Manufacture of *S* tiles for roofs of prison wards and cells.
,,	182	Shape.
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,,	187 to 190	Weight of *S* tile.
,,	191 to 196	Advantages of the *S* tiles.
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,,	200—1	Cost of annual repairs.
,,	202—3	Manufacture of *S* tiles.
,,	204 to 209	Tools required.
,,	210 to 228	Method of manufacture.

APPENDIX B.

OF VENTILATION AND THE CAUSES OF LOSS OF HEAT.

In any place warmed by artificial heat, it is desirable, on principles of economy, that a greater portion of heated air should not escape than is requisite to preserve a pure atmosphere to breathe in: but it is of greater importance to preserve the air pure and wholesome, than that a small portion of heat should be lost. It has been made so important an object to save fuel by most of the speculators on heating rooms, that the means of ventilation have not always been duly considered, and the most invaluable of human blessings, health, has, I am fearful, been too frequently trifled with to save an inconsiderable expenditure of fuel.

Now, having no bias in favour of any particular mode of applying heat,* I take up the subject in the search of truth, and with a desire to do the utmost in my power for the public welfare; and as the subject is intimately connected with the well being of a very numerous portion of the community, I trust my researches will be useful.

That a pure atmosphere is necessary to preserve health, I need not attempt to prove by reasoning; it is a truth universally known and acknowledged; but it will be proper to examine and estimate the effect of those causes which render confined air impure and unfit for supporting life. It has been remarked that, "the salubrity and healthy state of the air depend in a great measure, on the quantity of oxygen gas it contains, and this quantity appears to exist in all places exposed to a free atmosphere, and the influence of winds. But the same uniformity of composition does not prevail in the confined air of dwelling-houses, crowded theatres, and hospitals, that are badly ventilated." † Yet the chemist who wrote this remark was not able to detect an appreciable difference between the air of an hospital, and that of an open situation; and the same thing is averred by other chemists. Seguin tried the air of an hospital, the odour of which was disagreeable, but it gave him the same result as the external air. The researches of Priestly, DeMarti, Gay, Lussac, and others, all tend to establish the same result: which is, that the composition of the atmosphere is essentially the same everywhere.‡ If you allow these experiments to be correct, they only prove that a deadly poison may be diffused through the atmosphere which the art of the chemist cannot detect, but of which we have better evidence than is given by the nicest tests of the analytical chemist in the pale visages and weakly constitutions of the inhabitants of confined and crowded cities; in the unhealthiness of particular districts; and in the important alteration which a change of residence often produces in individuals unaccustomed to such changes. If there be no variation on the quantity of oxygen, some other means should be taken to enable us to know what the difference consists in. Perhaps it is the presence of foreign ingredients; these should be tested, for the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of the sea is said to contain muriatic acid. The subject is too interesting to remain at a stand, and if it were once entered upon with a Wollaston's delicacy of analysis, we might expect much important information.

* If I had only one particular scheme, of course there would be a motive to make it appear economical, when compared with others, and either to leave its ventilation unconsidered, or be content to see it neglected.

† Philosophical Magazine, Volume I., page 433.

‡ Dr. Murray's System of Chemistry, Volume II., page 37. Dr. Thompson's System of Chemistry, Volume III., page 178.

OF THE VENTILATION AND LOSS OF HEAT IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLING HOUSES.

Ventilation.

The physiological chemists have placed in our hands a more accurate means of measuring the deterioration of air in dwelling-rooms, than by the best eudiometer; for they have shown by repeated experiments in respiration, that a man consumes about 32 cubic inches of oxygen in a minute, which is replaced by an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas from the lungs.* Now, the quantity of oxygen in atmospheric air is about one-fifth; hence it will be found that the quantity rendered unfit for supporting, either combustion or animal life, by one man in one minute, is nearly 160 cubic inches by respiration only. But a man makes 20 respirations in a minute, and draws in and expels 40 inches of air at each respiration; consequently, the total quantity contaminated in one minute, by passing through the lungs, is 800 cubic inches.

During the same time, a man discharges a considerable quantity of vapour from the lungs. The experiments on this subject afforded results which differ considerably: it must be best to take the highest probable result, which makes it six grains per minute.† It will not exceed this, because six and a half grains would saturate 800 cubic inches of air at the temperature it is given out at in respiration, and it will probably be seldom less. If the air from the lungs did not contain this mixture of vapour, it would not rise when expelled, and we have here to admire one of those simple and beautiful arrangements, by which our All-wise Creator has provided against the repeated inhalation of the same air, for a mixture of azote, carbonic acid gas, and vapour, at the temperature it is ejected, is much lighter than common air, even at the same temperature. Hence, it rises with such velocity, that it is entirely removed from us before it becomes diffused in the atmosphere.

But as all gaseous bodies and vapours intimately mix when suffered to remain in contact, we see how important it is that ventilation should be continual; that noxious gases should be expelled as soon as they are generated; that the ventilation should be from the upper part of a room; and that the fresh air should not enter where it is, in any degree, liable to mix with that which has risen from the lungs.

There are other causes of impurity to be considered, for it appears that a man gives off by insensible perspiration from 12 to 30 grains of vapour per minute;‡ and it has also been observed, that air which has been sometimes in contact with the skin, becomes chiefly carbonic acid gas. The absolute quantity of air render unfit for respiration by these causes, does not appear to have been ascertained. It must, at least, be desirable to change as much of the air of a room as the moisture given off would saturate in the same time; and in a room at 60 degrees, on the supposition that in consequence of the body being chiefly covered, the moisture given off does not at the utmost exceed 18 grains, it will be necessary to change 3 cubic feet of air per minute for each individual in the room.§

* A collected view of these experiments is given by Dr. Thompson, System of Chemistry, Volume IV., page 615; by Dr. Murray, System of Chemistry, Volume IV., page 491. From the experiments of Dr. Prout and Dr. Fyfe, it appears that the quantity of carbonic acid gas emitted, is different at different periods of the day, and according to the nature of diet, the quantity is least in the night. See Dr. Thompson's Annals, Volume IV, page 331.

† The experiments of Dr. Hales make it nearly seven grains per minute. Dr. Thompson, six grains, System of Chemistry, Vol. IV page 621. Dr. Murray and Mr. Abernethy, three grains, Murray's Chemicals, Volume IV., page 497. Lavoisier and Seguin make it a little more than seven grains per minute. Dict. de Chemic. Art. Transpiration, Encyc. Method.

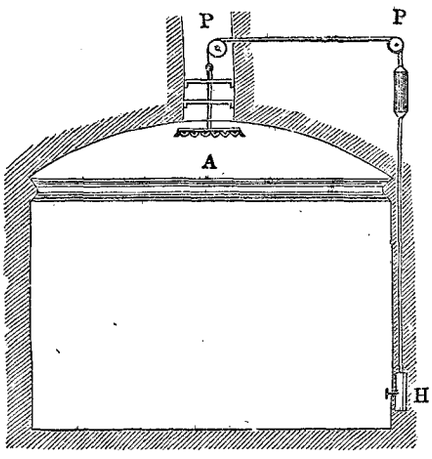
‡ Lavoisier and Seguin found it fifteen grains per minute.

§ In crowded places, the vapour exhaled frequently condenses on the walls, &c., and in a late work on the "Construction and ventilation of Meeting Houses," it has been traced to the true source, and assigned as one of the chief reasons for giving ventilation, page 14.

The air of a close room is also deteriorated by various other causes; the effect of candles, lamps, and other lights, which it is of most importance to consider. It appears that the quantity of oxygen consumed by a single candle, must render from 180 to 300 cubic inches of atmospheric air unfit for respiration; and we cannot allow less than one-fourth of a cubic foot of air for each individual, for these causes of impurity And it may be remarked, that warmth increases the exhalation of every species of noxious matter hence, where a higher temperature than ordinary is necessary, a greater proportion of ventilation becomes essential.

A review of the various causes which we have shewn must necessarily vitiate the atmosphere in a dwelling-room, will render it clear that ventilation is indispensable, if health and cleanlines be at all desirable. Our next object must be to consider the manner of producing this ventilation, the quantity necessary, and the proper outlets for the vitiated air; and the place where fresh air should be admitted. The quantity, of course, will depend on the number of individuals, and for each individual we should have 6416 cubic inches, or very nearly 4 cubic feet per minute.

All this quantity will be of an increased temperature in regard to the surrounding air; and the heavy gas (carbonic acid gas) will be so mixed with azotic gas and vapour, both of which are lighter than air, that the combination must ascend, and occupy the upper part of the room, and will cool and mix with the air of the room, if not allowed to escape; while its increased temperature gives it the proper degree of levity. Hence, the ceiling of an apartment is the proper place for the outlet; and the form of the ceiling may be such as will facilitate the ascent of the vitiated air to the outlet, as will appear by the annexed figure. When ceilings are domed, coved, arched or groined, and the ventilating tubes ascend from the most elevated parts, they are most favorable for ventilation: both as far as regards dispelling that of the air which is most vitiated, and giving a higher column of rarefied air to cause its ascent. But there should be the means of opening and closing the aperture, so as to regulate the quantity of ventilation at pleasure: this may be easily effected by balancing he plate A, which closes the aperture by weights: the motion may be communicated by a line or a wire, over the pulleys P. P. All that is necessary to be attended to in the arrangement is to place either a part or the whole of the balance weight at H, the part of the wire which is taken hold by to move it.*



The power of ventilation in a room should obviously be adapted to the greatest number of people it is supposed to contain at one time: and it is obvious that we had better err in excess than defect. Perhaps, however, a few examples, in round numbers, will afford my readers a more distinct idea of the quantity of air it is desirable to exchange in a minute in a crowded room. We have found that there should be four feet per minute for each individual; therefore, when a room contains 200 people, there should be 800 cubic feet of air changed every minute; or a little more than would fill a room nine feet square and nine feet high. For 400 people there should be 1600 cubic feet of fresh air every minute, to preserve the air from becoming vitiated; and so on in proportion. When we consider the actual ventilation of crowded rooms, it will not appear wonderful that they feel oppressive and disagreeable, and in estimating these quantities, if we have not been very strict in taking the lowest results, neither can we be assured that any ventilators will be of that perfect construction, which would be necessary for the noxious part alone to be removed; and, therefore, the balance of purity will be barely sustained.

* This method appears to be nearly the same as the Romans employed to regulate the temperature of the Laconicum, or sweating-stove.—See *Vitruvius*, lib. V. Chap. X.

The most difficult season for ventilation is the summer; and we may consider that there should not in warm weather, be a difference of temperature exceeding ten degrees; and with this limit as to variation of temperature, we shall have this rule for the area of the tubes:

Rule.—Multiply the number of people the room is to contain by 4, and divide this product by 43 times the square root of the height of the tubes in feet, and the quotient is the area of the ventilator tube or tubes in feet.* By the height of the tubes is to be understood the height from the floor of the room to the place where the air escapes to the external atmosphere; and they must all be of the same height when there are more than one. The spaces for admitting fresh air should be near to the floor, or in the floor of the room, and will be required nearly of the same size; for the difference in the bulk of air is only 1-48th part less when ten degrees colder; but it is better to make them at least double the size, in order to avoid a rapid influx of cold air. In a room ventilated in this manner, an open fire is inadmissible; but in the Chapter on Grates (Chapter X.) we shall have occasion to consider how the two plans may be combined.

Loss of Heat.—There will be for each individual, four cubic feet of air per minute, conveying off a quantity of heat equal to the difference between the heat of the external air and that of the room. There will also be a considerable loss from opening and shutting of doors, without improving the ventilation; but the heat of the room will not be so altered by these partial changes, as to render it necessary to allow for them.† The crevices round windows and doors allow a considerable quantity of air to escape without improving the ventilation: for the quality of the air is not improved by allowing any to escape at any place much below the level of the ceiling; and it appears from the preceding note, that in the extreme season, for which the quantity of heat should be estimated, it will, at an average, be eleven feet per minute for each door and window communicating with the external air. Internal doors admit air; but the air so admitted being warmer, and in general no more then equivalent to that required for supplying the ventilation at the ceiling, they need not be considered.

The solid matter of the walls, floors, and ceilings of an apartment, after being raised to the temperature of the air, take away only a very small portion of heat when formed, as usual, of wood, plastering, for other slow conductors. But the glass of the windows suffers heat to pass through in considerable

* The area of the tube that would be sufficient to take away the vitiated air, may be thus determined. Let h be the height from the floor of the room to the top of the tube in feet, a the area of the section of the tube in feet, $t-x$ the difference between the temperature of the air of the room and that of the external air, and B the quantity of air in cubic feet which is to escape through the tube in one minute.

Now, the force producing motion in this case, is the difference between the weight of a column of external and one of internal air, when the bases and heights are the same, which will be $h\left(\frac{t-x}{450\times t}\right)$

And, by the principles of hydrodynamics, $60\sqrt{\frac{64\frac{1}{3}h\,(t-x)}{450+t}} = B.$

But this supposes the aperture to be so formed that there is not a contraction in the stream of air; it is found by experiment that, in all cases this contraction diminishes the quantity discharged about three-eights of the whole: consequently, we shall have, neglecting the fractions.

$$\frac{B}{300}\times\frac{\sqrt{450+t}}{h\,(t-x)} = a$$

That is, B cubic feet of air will be discharged per minute, through a tube of which the area of the section is a feet.

When the difference of temperature between the internal and external air is five degrees $\frac{B}{30\sqrt{h}} = a$; when ten degrees, we have $\frac{B}{43\sqrt{h}} = a$, which is the rule in the text, and, when the difference of temperature is thirty degrees, which will often be the case, we must have the power of reducing the aperture to $\frac{B}{75\sqrt{h}} = a$; and when the difference is 56°, $\frac{B}{100\sqrt{h}} = a$; and so of any other difference of temperature.

† If a doorway be constantly open, and h be its height, and we consider that point in the height where the air is not in motion to be at half the height, then b being the breadth, the area of the space through which air enters will be $\frac{1}{2}hb$; and

quantity: we must therefore consider the cooling effect of the external air on glass. To determine the quantity of heat transmitted through glass in each minute, we shall find it an advantage to measure it by the quantity of air cooled down from the temperature of the room to that of the external air. From the principles already stated it may be shown, that the quantity of air, cooled in a given time, is simply proportional to the surface of the glass exposed to the external air: and, consequently, will be constant, whatever variation of temperature may take place. This result is a consequence of measuring the quantity of heat that escapes, by the quantity of air heated to the same number of degrees as the excess of temperature of the surface giving off heat.*

Rule.—If the area of surface of glass be mutiplied by 1·5, the product will be the number of cubic feet of air per minute which will be cooled from the temperature of the room to that of the external air.

From these estimates of the cooling circumstances, it is easy to form a general rule of sufficient accuracy for practice, with such limitations as it will be proper to introduce.

Rule.—In public buildings, dwelling-houses, &c., the quantity of air in cubic feet to be warmed in one minute should be equivalent to four times the number of people the room is intended to contain, added to eleven times the number of external windows and doors, added to one and a half times the area in feet of the glass exposed to the external air: the sum will be the quantity in cubic feet, which is to be used in calculating the quantity of surface of steam-pipe, or in calculating the quantity of fuel.†

If the windows be double, and shut so close as to prevent motion in the air between the two windows, then the cooling from ventilation alone will have to be taken: that is, four times the number of people the room is intended to contain, will be equal to the cubic feet of air to be warmed in one minute. If the windows be rendered simply air-tight, then the number of them multiplied by 11 may be neglected. If the cubic feet of space in a room be divided by the quantity of air to be warmed in one minute to sustain its temperature, the ventilation being stopped during the time. But this will soon be found by trial; and where the windows are double, it will be desirable, to have extra pipe, on purpose to raise the heat to the proper degree in a shorter time. Indeed, this method will be found to s ave both time and heat in many instances.

substituting this Value of a in the equation $\frac{B}{300} \times \frac{\sqrt{450 + t}}{h\,(t\,x)} = a$, we have $B = 150\,bh^{\frac{3}{2}}\,\frac{\sqrt{t-x}}{450+t}$.

This supposes the velocity to be the same at all points in the height, but it will vary so as to be zero, at or near the middle, therefore, according to the principles of variable quantities, the above expression should be divided by the index of the height which gives:

$$B = 100\,bh^{\frac{3}{2}}\,\frac{\sqrt{t-x}}{450+t}$$

where B is the quantity of air flowing in per minute in cubic feet; if $t - x = 60°$, we have

$$B = 34\,bh^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

The influx of air at crevices and joints at the sides of doors and windows may be easily estimated by this equation; where b must be the sum of the horizontal breadths of the joints in feet. The breadth of opening of the joints of a well-fitted door should be 1-200th of a foot: but they more frequently measure twice that quantity, and in that case $B = 34\,h^{\frac{3}{2}}$. And we see that high doors will tend more to cool rooms than in proprtoion to their increase of height. The average height is about seven feet: and taking it at eight feet, to allow for the bottom and top, the quantity flowing in when the difference of temperatue is 60°, will be 11¼ cubic feet, and the same quantity may be allowed for windows.

* It is shown that $0.000644\,(T-t)\,S = s$, when the surface giving off heat is glass. But the heat of the surface of the glass will generally be less than the mean temperature of the room; and in the extreme case of cold, this difference may be taken at $\frac{1}{6}$; therefore, when $r = T - t$, we have

$$\frac{5. \times 0{\cdot}000644\ s}{6} = 1, \text{ or } S = 1853.$$

Now, as this quantity of surface will cool down 2850 cubic feet of air, from the temperatnre of the room, to that of the external air, we have,

$$1853 : 2850 : : 1 : 1{\cdot}5 \text{ nearly.}$$

That is, one foot of surface of glass will cool one and a half cubic feet of air, from the mean temperature of the room to that of the external air in each minute, which is the rule in the text.

† If P be the number of people the room is to contain, W the number of windows, and G the area of glass, then $4P + 11\,W + 1{\cdot}5\,G = A$. Hence we have $\frac{t\,t\,(4P + 11\,W + 1{\cdot}5\,G)}{2{\cdot}1\,(200 - t)} S$, = the surface of steam vessel in feet

OF THE VENTILATION OF HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, &c.

15. Buildings for the reception of people in a state of disease require more than ordinary care to keep them pure and wholesome; because disease brings so many additional circumstances, all tending to vitiate the atmosphere. The breath is charged with fœtid effluvia, the perspiration is more abundant and more contaminating: a greater number of persons are crowded together, and are kept in the same place, both night and day, the effluvia from their beds, because various causes of impurity from particular diseases, all tend to deteriorate the air; while, if in any place, pure air be essential, it surely must be in that which is appropriated especially to the restoration of health. Hence we should make the change of air more rapid than in dwelling-rooms; perhaps six cubic feet per minute for each individual will be sufficient.

In warm weather, all the circumstances tending to vitiate the air act in an increased proportion; hence, the free ventilation of an hospital is still more necessary in summer than in winter. Let us, therefore, endeavour to direct the little knowledge we have obtained of the subject, to improve these excellent institutions; let us try to make them, as far as possible, fulfil the intentions of their benevolent supporters, for we cannot direct science to a more desirable object than to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-creatures.

16. From the nature of all airs to mix, when suffered to be long in contact,* we ought to endeavour to remove any impure or noxious air as soon as it is produced; and, therefore, the ventilation should be continual. But the tendency of airs to mix is increased by agitation; hence, no means should be employed to agitate the air; except it be at particular times, when the air is passed through in large quantities to purify the apartments.†

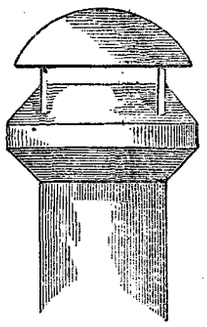
17. We have two means of producing continued ventilation; the one by heat, and the other by mechanical power. In many cases both may be employed with advantage, and they will, in either case, produce the greatest effect, when they act immediately upon the most impure kinds of air in the apartment, (as stated in Art. 8.)

In conformity with this principle, what is lighter than common air, such as azotic gas, vapour, and effluvia, should be drawn from the top of the room, and by means of ventilator tubes, not very distant from one another. If the impure air be to escape in consequence of its own levity and elevated temperature, which in this case will be sufficient, it should be through tubes of uniform diameter, for every enlargement produces eddies, and interrupts the discharge of the air. Each tube should be independent: for if currents be let into the same tube from different apertures, they will cross each other and interrupt the flow of air. The tubes of rooms on the same level, which communicate with one another, should be all taken to the same height, otherwise cold air will blow down some of them; and if this does not happen, the effect of the lower tubes will be less than that of the others.‡

* See Thompson's Chemistry, Volume III., page 32, where the results of many experiments are collected.

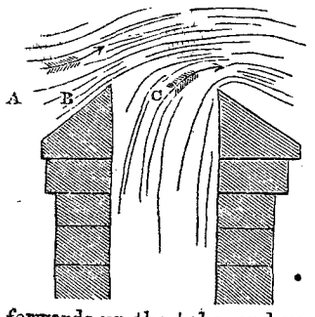
† When the solid matters of the wards of an hospital have become saturated with fœtid effluvia, this mode of purification is not sufficient. The following extract from Dr. Thompson's Chemistry, gives a brief but comprehensive view of the means that may be successfully employed in aid of ventilation :—" Vinegar diminishes the odour, but its action is slow and incomplete. Acetic acid acts instantly, and destroys the fœtid odour of infected air completely. The fumes of nitric acid, first employed by Dr. Carmichael Smith, are equally efficacious. Muriatic acid gas, first pointed out as a proper agent by Morveau, is equally effectual. But the most powerful agent is chlorine gas, first proposed by Mr. Cruikshanks, and now employed with the greatest success in the British navy and military hospitals." The last deserves the preference, because it acts with greater energy and rapidity. All that is necessary is to mix together two parts of common salt, with one part of black oxide of manganese, to place the mixture in an open vessel in the infected chamber, and to pour upon it two parts of sulphuric acid. The fumes of chlorine are immediately exhaled, fill the chamber, and destroy the contagion. Or the oxymuriate of lime, sold for the purposes of the bleacher, may be mixed with sulphuric acid, and placed in the infected apartment."—(Volume III. page 194.) See also Fourcroy's Art. Mephitisme Chimie Encyc. Method.

‡ An open fire, with a chimney in a ward, is inadmissible with this mode of ventilation, and will completely stop it: for a current of cold air will either come down the ventilating tube, or the room will smoke.

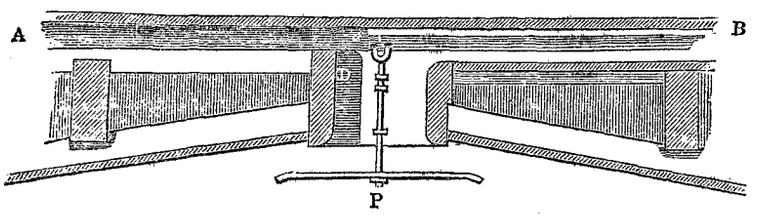


But several tubes from the same level may be opened into one common top with advantage, and this top, whether for single or other tubes, should be either moveable with a vane to turn its aperture from the wind, or because these moveable tops or cowls, when not very accurately made and kept in good order produce a disagreeable rattling and creaking noise,* and to make them well renders them expensive. We may often employ with advantage a top formed in the manner described in the figure.

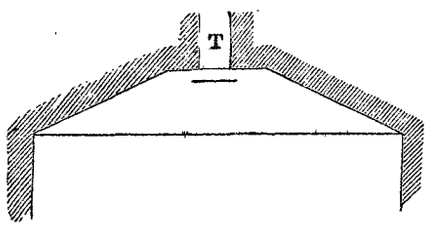
The tops may be of thin metal, painted a dark colour, and exposed to the free action of the sun's rays. The upper cap prevents down blasts of air, but in a steady horizontal wind, the lower cone alone would be sufficient. Its action is easily understood by a reference to the next figure; for when a current of wind, moving in the direction A, B, impinges on an oblique surface B, it is deflected, and rises over the aperture C, leaving a space for the air to rise and mix with the wind; it will even draw the air out of the flue instead of interrupting it. †



The area of the tubes should never be greater than is wanted for the extreme quantity of ventilation; for a tube that is larger than necessary, will either allow a double current, or the rising current will be retarded by eddies. The best form for the mouth of the tube, with its register will be a circular aperture as shown in the next figure, with a balanced circular Plate P, to close it. The plate should be larger than the aperture, in order that the air may be drawn into a horizontal current, for the purpose of taking away the portion of the air next the ceiling. If the tube were left without a plate, the air immediately under it would press forwards up the tube, and very little of the worst air which collects at the ceiling would escape.



18. A flat or level ceiling is very ill adapted for ventilation. They ought always to be dome-shaped, or of the form of a truncated pyramid, as shown in the annexed figure, so as to rise in the centre, and at this centre the ventilator tube T, should be placed.



When we do not attempt to employ curved lines, ceilings of this kind are not much more expensive than flat ones, they look better, and are admirably calculated for the important object of good ventilation.

We cannot always proceed in a vertical direction from the centre of the ceiling, but there is no great objection to the first part of the tube being nearly horizontal, where we can have a considerable height of vertical tube, when we arrive at it; and it is fortunate that, usually, when we cannot ascend in a vertical direction at first, we almost always can have a sufficient height of vertical tube. The last figure to Art. 17, shows how the horizontal part of the air-tube, will pass between the tim-

* When a cowl runs in leathern collars, it makes much less noise.

† These tops are described in the Journal de Physique, for 1788, page 161

bers of a floor; AB is the air-tube, which should be got as deep as possible, so as not to cut the timbers. The same figure will show how the timbers of a floor may be disposed, so that there may be a rise in the centre without loss of space. A flat curve would greatly improve the appearance; C is a cord, which is passed over a pulley D, for raising or lowering the plate P, as described in Art. 17.

19. In the next place we have to consider, how a supply of fresh air should be obtained; for if fresh air be not supplied, there will be a risk of a double current in the ventilating tubes.

Fresh air in summer should be obtained, if possible, from the shaded side of the building, as by that means we shall have an effect equivalent to the thorough air which Galen thought to be so very necessary. To effect the admission of cold air in the best manner, there should be many openings over a great extent of space, and the openings again divided into small spaces by the kind of wire work called wire-gauze, so that the air may have no sensible current.*

When the windows happen to be at the shaded sides, the ventilation will be easily effected by letting in the air at the lower part of them, by no means opening the top. When the windows do not happen to be on the shady side, we may obtain the cool air from that side by air tubes, which may be rendered further useful in the arrangement for warming in winter, as will be afterwards shown. But in whatever manner fresh air is obtained, it should be introduced near to the floor, and at various places, and dispersed as much as possible, to avoid currents. The place of admission must be near to the floor, or at gratings in it; but not nearer to the ceiling than can be possibly avoided.

To reduce the velocity, the area for supplying fresh air must always be greater where it enters the apartment, than that for the escape of impure air, but where it is admitted by tubes, the mouth of the tube, or entrance from the external air, may be with advantage made equal to or rather smaller than the tube for the escape of the impure air.

20. Having provided for admitting a fresh supply of air, we may proceed to consider, how the heavy impurities are to be discharged, which may accidentally collect in the passages. If any opening were made to the external air, cold air would enter with difficulty, and have no tendency to free us of the heavy airs, already at a balance with the atmosphere by their greater specific weight. But they must not be suffered to collect in the passages, otherwise a greater evil is created than we seek to remove; for nothing can be more objectionable than diffusing impure air through the passages.

Now, if we provide a full supply of fresh air, a small power would be sufficient to abstract the air rendered heavy by the carbonic acid gas, which is accidentally diffused in consequence of being condensed before it arrives at the ventilating tubes; therefore it appears to me that it would be most certainly effected by means of a ventilator similar to that invented by Doctor Hales, or the still more simple one of Mr. John Tayler,† worked by a regulated power on the principle of clock-work, and with the addition of an apparatus for opening the valves. The expence of labour to raise a weight every day to keep it in constant action, would be much less than the expense of fuel, and attention to produce the same effect by fire, besides the action being more certain.

* The good effect of thus dividing the current of air into small streams, I found had been noticed, before I tried it by Clavelin, who appears to have found it equally beneficial. See Caminologie, Dict. de Physical Encyc. Method, and Mr. Gilbert has remarked that "one obvious expedient is to subdivide the current into numerous streams."—Quarterly Journal of Science, Volume XIII. page 116.

† See transactions of the Society of Arts, &c., Volume XXVIII. page 218, or Repertory of Arts, Volume XVIII. page 377. When the parts are balanced, the resistance of Taylor's machine is easily calculated. Let B be the quantity of air to be exhausted per minute, and a the area of the pipes, then $\frac{B}{60\,a}$ = the velocity in feet per second, and $\sqrt{64h} = \frac{B}{60\,a}$ by the principles of hydro-dynamics, where h is the height of the column of air in feet, the weight of which would produce the velocity, and we have $h = \frac{B^2}{230400\,a^2}$ therefore, the weight of the column, or $h \times \cdot 0753 = \frac{B^2}{174791\,a^2}$. In practice we shall lose about half the effect of the power in the friction of the machine, the friction of the air, and the power expended in opening the valves. Whence, $\frac{B^2}{87{\cdot}000\,a^2}$ pounds, with a velocity $\frac{B}{60\,a}$ feet per second will be required, or a mechanical power of $\frac{B^3}{52.20{\cdot}000\,a^2}$ pounds

To produce the effect we desire, the best plan seems to be to have open gratings in various parts of the passages, with tubes from each to the place of ventilator; and the gratings might be provided with slides, so that the action might be confined more to particular parts, as occasion might require.

21. There is another important part of the ventilation of hospitals, &c. to be noticed, which is the water-closets. We cannot prudently mix this process with the other ventilation; but it may be easily effected when these conveniences are situate any way near to a place where it is necessary to have a boiler for hot water.

Thus, let the boiler have a cover of sufficient weight to confine the steam, and let a pipe on the principle of a distiller's worm, pass from the top of the boiler up the middle of a trunk or air tube, through the closets, and return to the boiler by a smaller pipe furnished with a cock to let out the air when the apparatus is set to work. The steam which rises and condenses in the steam-pipe, will afford a continual supply of heat to air in the trunk, which being made open at the top with a vane to turn its mouth from the wind, and being supplied only from the closets, its effect will be to draw a continual current of air from them, while they are supplied with other air from the passages of the house.

22. Another method may be employed in this manner. Let a flue be formed of sufficient magnitude to contain a copper tube within, which copper tube should form the smoke-flue of a fire that is constantly kept on. The warmth which a pipe of this kind would communicate to the air in the flue round it, would cause an ascending current of air, which, being supplied from the closets, they would be constantly ventilated without trouble or attention. If the copper pipe formed the smoke-flue to a close or boiler fire-place, it woud be still more effective.

The usual means resorted to for ventilating hospitals are not adapted for the purpose: because they can act only on the condition, that the air in the hospitals is specifically lighter than the external air.

Having now considered the most useful particulars regarding ventilation, and the causes of loss of heat, I shall proceed to describe the construction of apparatus, and their principles of action, and give examples of their application, and the proportions for practice.

OF WARMING AND VENTILATING DWELLING HOUSES, CHURCHES, WORK-ROOMS, &c.

23. The preceding Chapters contain the general principles of proportioning and constructing steam apparatus, and the still more essential conditions which will procure good ventilation: it therefore only remains now to give examples of their practical application, so as to join comfort and health with economy. I shall point out such methods as seem to be best adapted for the cases I consider, and limited to the temperature which appears suitable for the particular cases; there will then be no difficulty in making any change, when a different view of the subject renders a change of porportions necessary.

one foot per second, or more conveniently $B\left(\frac{B}{2285\ a}\right)^2$ = the mechanical power. The force of a man such as would be likely to be set to work of this kind, would not exceed 20lbs, raised one foot per second, therefore, $\frac{B}{20}\left(\frac{B}{2285\ a}\right)^2$ = the number of men to pump B cubic feet of air per minute. It is obvious that the larger we make a, the area of the pipe, the less power will be necessary. When we make a = 1 square foot, and B = 470 cubic feet per minute, $\frac{B}{20}\left(\frac{B}{2285\ a}\right)^2 = \frac{470}{20}\left(\frac{470}{2285\times 1}\right)^2 = 1$ nearly: whence one man of the power we have considered will change 470 cubic feet of air per minute. The ratio of the velocity through the pipe to the velocity of the cylinder, should be as the diameter of the cylinder is to the diameter of the pipe if the ratio be made different there will be a loss of effect.

This contrivance, when executed in a proper manner, and proportioned on true principles, may be effectively applied in aid of the ventilation of mines, and particularly coal mines. A steam engine of eleven horses power would change all the air in the workings of a colliery of a mile square once a day, supposing the seam to be five feet thick and the whole cleared of coal as far as practicable; and with the advantage of directing the action to any particular part of the pit, there would be very little risk of an accumulation of fire damp.

ROOMS, PASSAGES, &c. OF DWELLING HOUSES.

In dwelling houses it does not appear to be desirable to employ steam heat alone; but it may always, in large houses, be made an auxiliary mode of procuring warmth and assisting ventilation.

A large room is seldom comfortably warmed by open fires; and halls, staircases, and passages cannot be warmed by them without a great waste of fuel. But the most advantageous method seems to be, to unite the two principles of warming: that is, in the rooms to use the radiant heat of an open fire, and also supply the rooms with air partially warmed, while the passages, halls, and staircases are warmed by proper steam vessels. Warming the air, which is actually in those places, is better than throwing in warm air; for less fuel is required, and better ventilation is effected by warming the air, and it is much to be preferred to the plan of drawing air from the basement or areas of a house by warming it, for such air is too frequently stagnant and unfit to be introduced into a dwelling room. Whenever warmed air is to be introduced, it should be brought from a higher level, where it is more frequently changed by winds; and those who know the principles of hydro-namics will know that there is no difficulty in obtaining this kind of pure air.

We cannot admit of common steam pipes for houses; and it is not necessary that it should be done, for various means may be had recourse to for rendering the steam vessels ornamental. It may be done by giving the vessels themselves an agreeable form, and a character suited to the place; or the other common pipes may be collected in masses and covered with open screen-work or with marble or other pedestals, side-tables, &c., or with open work panels; or the pipes may be concealed in the walls, and the air be admitted by registers. All that is necessary to be attended to is, that the air may have free access to the heated surfaces, and favourable egress when it has acquired the proper degree of warmth.

When a sufficient quantity of heat is given to the passages, halls, staircases, and galleries, to maintain them at a temperature not exceeding 56 degrees, more warm air will not be required in the rooms than will be diffused from the passages, &c., except there be some of very considerable magnitude, and these might be warmed by pipes covered with open work pedestals, &c. within the rooms.

Where it is proposed to warm a supply of fresh air for an apartment, the air should not be warmed beyond 56 degrees and should be admitted at an opening not more than a foot from the floor. Dwelling rooms which are used only for short periods, and thoroughly ventilated by the windows between those periods, require less attention to systematic ventilation: yet it is well to provide for a continual change of air in every other case. And in rooms which have not open fires, this continued ventilation ought to be from the ceiling. The same ornament which encircles the lamp hook may cover the plate for the escape of impure air (see Art. 17 and 19).

24. In order to give the reader some idea of the manner of estimating the quantity of heat a given space requires, an example will be best. Let us suppose that there is a hall, a staircase, and two passages, to be sustained at 56° when the external air is at zero; that the hall has two windows, each ten feet by four feet, and that the entrance door to the hall does not open directly to the external air. Let the stair-case be supposed to be lighted by a domed skylight eight feet in diameter, with lapped glass, and thirty feet from the floor, and that there are two windows to each of the passages, each seven feet by three feet six inches.

The area of glass will be,

Hall,.....80 feet,
Staircase,.....100 feet.
Passages, ...98 feet.

278 superficial feet of glass:

and this quantity of surface of glass will cool 417 cubic feet of air per minute.*

* In all cases, the quantity of heat required will be greater as the quantity of glass is greater: but from motives of economy let us never exclude the invigorating influence of an abundant supply of light, particularly in schools and work-rooms; for the more we exclude light and air, the more pale and languid we shall render the persons who inhabit them. By making the windows double, the loss of heat may be reduced to less than one-third, without sensibly lessening the quantity of light.

We have next to estimate the quantity of heated air that will escape at the skylight and other openings of the windows, &c., in the upper passages: all of which will be found fully equivalent to an opening of half a square foot at the skylight, and the air will escape with a velocity due to the height of a column of rarefied air thirty feet in height; consequently, the difference of temperature being 56°. We have already found that $\frac{100\sqrt{30}}{2} = 275$ cubic feet of air, will escape in one minute. And, therefore, we shall have to heat

$417+275=692$ cubic feet of air per minute, to supply the loss of heat, without estimating any thing for loss by opening and shutting of doors, &c.

Now, we have seen that $\frac{692\times 56}{2{\cdot}1\times(200-56)} = 128$ feet of surface of steam pipe will be required to produce this effect, which may be grouped in the most convenient places on the ground-floor: observing, that we have supposed all these places to open into one another, with the doors seldom closed so as to prevent free communication of air; and in this case, a small quantity of surface of pipe should be appropriated to the staircase, because all the heated air from the other places will flow to it in consequence of its height. I have chosen this case, which is a very common one, to show the disadvantage of an open skylight in such a place as a staircase, whenever it is kept at a higher temperature than the outer air.† It is however favorable to summer ventilation: and all that is necessary to render it less objectionable in winter, is the addition of a horizontal light that will fit tolerably close, so as to make it a double skylight. An addition of this kind, in such a case as we have here calculated, would save about one-third of the quantity of fuel, and much of the expense of the apparatus for heating the space, and render the house a great deal more comfortable in the winter season.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

25. Churches and Chapels are usually lofty and capacious: so that in winter, when heat is required, only a small quantity of ventilation is necessary, on account of the short period the congregations remain in them at one time. But an abundant summer ventilation must be provided for. I shall first consider the means of heating them in winter, and afterwards the ventilation for summer. Let us suppose, a Church for 1200 people to contain 100,000 feet of space, and that the congregation in winter is, at an average 600, and that there are 28 windows with 1000 feet of surface of glass, and that it is to be kept at 60°, when the external air is at 30°, or 30° above the external air.

Here the loss of heat from the glass will be	1500 cubic feet.	
Ventilation for 600 people, ...	2400 „ „	
And the escape of heated air from the windows, about	300 „ „	
Making the total quantity to be heated per minute,	———	4200 cubic feet.

The quantity of surface of steam pipe that will produce this effect is 428 feet, and since there is 100,000 cubic feet of space in the Church, divide 100,000 by the quantity to be warmed per minute or 4200, and the quotient 2400, is the number of minutes the boiler should be in full action in this case to warm the whole of the air in the Church.

In order to distribute the heat, simple steam pipes of cast iron, of about four inches diameter, will be found most convenient and effectual: these must be placed according to circumstances; they should not be raised much above the floor, and in most cases will pass conveniently under the seats.

If four inch pipe be used, you will require as many feet in length as you want feet of surface of pipe, because a four inch pipe girts very little more than a foot: and accordingly, the boiler should contain 37 cubic feet of steam, for this will be found to be the quantity that would fill the whole of the pipes, (Table IV. Art. 219,) see Plate VII.

26. The summer ventilation of a Church or a Chapel is an important subject, were it only in so far a bodily inconvenience renders the mind unfit for the duties of the place; hence, the currents of cold air to which a person of delicate constitution is exposed by an ill-conducted system of ventilation, should be carefully avoided: for it is a hard case indeed, that such a person should have to encounter, unnecessarily, all the

† The heated air is driven out at the apertures of such a skylight by the force of a column of rarefied air 30 feet high.

evils of disease, in consequence of attending the pubic worship of our Creator. I will, therefore, with sedulous attention, endeavour to point out the causes, and the means of lessening the effects of bad ventilation.

When the air of a Church is warmer than the external air, if a window be partially opened at some height from the floor on one side of the Church, and another be opened on the opposite side, a current will take place; and the colder air from the shaded side will be projected with considerable velocity upon the heads of those seated at some distance from the wall where it enters. If you form the aperture so as to direct the current upwards where it enters, you lessen its effect in a slight degree, because you disperse it more; but still it must descend, though with less velocity on the heads of those beneath. Small openings to admit the cold air will only serve to increase its velocity, and consequently, to render it more dangerous; particularly when openings, from which the warm air is emitted, are large, and the vertical distance between the floor and the place of emission is considerable.

To remedy these inconveniences, the spaces for admitting cold air should be abundantly large, and divided as much as possible: they should be near the floor, so that the air may not have to descend upon any one; by making the openings large, and covering them on the inside with rather close wire-work, most of the current may be prevented;* and it may be still further prevented by bringing tubes under the paving, to admit cold air in the central parts of the Church. Of course, all such openings must be provided with close shutters.

The warm air should escape at the ceilling at different places, through air trunks, furnished with registers The air trunks should be of equal height, and equal exposure to the sun. If the aperture be made through the ceiling into the space in the roof, and from this space an air-tube be taken up within the steeple or bell-turret, an effectual ventilation may be obtained without adding outlets to the roof. Where external appearance is less studied, a common luffer boarded top for an outlet from the roof will answer. All side or end windows should be kept shut, for if the apertures at the ceiling be of proper size, side openings will diminish instead of increase the ventilation.*

Ventilation is most difficult to maintain in close, still, and gloomy weather; suppose we wish to provide ventilation sufficient to prevent the internal air from being of a higher temperature than 5° above that of the external air: now, if the external air be at 70°, we shall not be able to keep the internal temperature down to 75°, with a less escape of air than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute for each person, because each person will heat quite that quantity of air 5° in a minute at these temperatures.†

When a Church contains 1000 persons and the height from the floor to the top of the tube is 49 feet, we have to find the sum of the upper apertures that will allow 2500 cubic feet of air per minute to escape when the excess of temperature is 5°, which is calculated thus:

$\frac{2500}{30\sqrt{49}} = 12$ square feet. If the height be only 36 feet then $\frac{2000}{30\sqrt{36}} = 14$ square feet nearly.

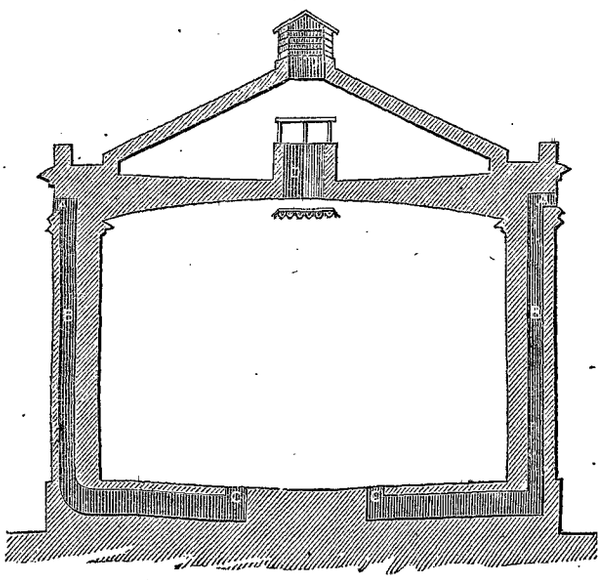
* Wire-work, with 800 apertures in a square inch, answers very well.

* Since this treatise was ready for the Press, a little work on warming and ventilating Meeting Houses was put into my hand where a method of ventilation, in a great measure similar to the one here proposed, is described, and it was found to answer the purpose in every respect; I have therefore less claim to originality in the manner of admitting cool air for Churches than I supposed. The little work to which I allude is, "Observations on the construction and fitting up of Meeting Houses, &c., by William Alexander. Thin 4to. York, 1820." And it contains much that will be useful to a student in practical architecture.

† In Art. 56, it is estimated that the quantity of air passing through the lungs in a minute is 800 cubic inches, or say half a cubic foot per minute, and this air is raised to a temperature of about 95°. Now let t' be the temperature of the external air and t the temperature the room is not to exceed, and $\overline{x-\frac{1}{2}}$ the bulk of external air that would cool down the air respired to the same temperature as the room. Then $\overline{\frac{1}{2}\times 95} + \overline{x-\frac{1}{2}}\,t' = t\,x$, by the *common formula for* ascertaining the temperature of mixed portions of the same fluid, (Playfair's Outlines Nat. Phil. Art. 347, vol. 1). Hence $\frac{95-t'}{2\,(t-t')} = x =$ the cubic feet of air to be removed by ventilation per minute, which in the case in the text is $\frac{95-70'}{2\,(75-70)} = 2.5$ cubic feet. This must be the least quantity, because a considerable quantity of heat is given off by the surface of the body, the amount of which has not been ascertained.

When the ceiling is level, this area should be divided among five or more ventilators disposed in different parts of the ceiling ; but in a vaulted or arched roof, perhaps three will be better, placed in the heighest part of the ceiling, as at D in the figure below.

The openings for admitting cold air should be about double the area of those at the ceiling. The air should not be taken from very near the ground, nor from a confined place. In a new building it might be prepared with flues for cold air down the piers between the windows, for the air to enter at A, in the frieze under the cornice, pass down a smooth flue, and rise into the Church through gratings in the floor C.C. and by disposing some of these flues on each side of the Church, they would act with the wind in any direction. The flues for admitting cold air may have their entrances B. B. at any lower points : and it is not necessary they should be in the walls ; indeed, the same effect may be obtained in various ways, which will readily suggest themselves, according to the circumstances of the case it is to be applied to.



OF WARMING AND VENTILATING HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, FEVER-HOUSES, HOUSES OF EQUAL TEMPERATURE, PRISONS, &c.

HOSPITALS.

27. In all places devoted to the relief of the sick and the infirm, crowding many people together without due attention to ventilation, may generate a greater portion of misery than there is the power to relieve. It has not unfrequently happened, that diseases have assumed a more obstinate nature, and sores a more malignant character, in hospitals where great attention has not been given to purify the air, and to remove noxious effluvia.* On the other hand, it is equally true, that the institution of health-offices, hospitals, and fever-houses, have been the means of checking the progress of infectious diseases and preserving the health of populous districts, where the ravages of such diseases are most dreadful.

The choice, where there is the latitude of choice, of an open and healthly situation for buildings of this kind, is of great importance; it has been said that architects seldom aim at more than perfection of exterior proportion :† but the truth is, architects are seldom consulted on this point; for if the writers on architecture be studied, it will be found that they have not overlooked the effect of the situations of buildings on health ;‡ but it would extend this work too much to treat of the subject here.

In providing a suitable degree of warmth and ventilation for a hospital, it will always be desirable that these operations should be as distinct as possible: they ought both to be perfectly under the command of the attendants, and the ventilation so conducted that there may be no injurious currents of cold air: that it may be equally effectual in dispersing the heavy polluted air, and the lighter gases, vapour and effluvia, that the ventilation may be abundant without producing much agitation in the air, and that there may be the means of producing a more rapid change of air to purify the rooms when necessary.

Though I have not here to consider the nature of the construction of a building proper for a hospital, it may be useful to remind the reader that every species of matter that absorbs effluvia, every thing which becomes damp and adhesive in a moist atmosphere, should be used as sparingly as possible in the interior of an hospital. The effect of all such substances in collecting deleterious matters is incredible, and after they have absorbed a quantity, mere ventilation will be found ineffectual in removing it.§ We must have either recourse to exposing those substances to the joint action of the sun and air, or remove it by washing with water, or by the diffusion of a volatile acid. As far as my own observations have extended, all painted surfaces soon attract a considerable quantity ; and particularly when the paint is upon metal. In fact, unless metal could be kept with a clean polished surface, (which is impossible), it is not so good as close-grained wood, because the air condenses on the metallic surface at every change of temperature. For bedsteads and other moveables, smooth compact wood should be used, their forms should be simple, so that every part may be easily cleaned, and their surfaces saturated with oil instead of being painted with body paints. There should be no more linen, cotton or woollen matters, than comfort and decency render necessary ; but when these are frequently changed, and part of the drying done in the open air, in a place where they can have the effect of the sun, the use of these comforts should rather be regulated by the expense than by any

* See Howard's account of the Lazarettos of Europe, pp. 11, 54, 56, 60, &c.

† Philosophy of Domestic Economy, page 2.

‡ See Vitruvius, Lib. I, Cap. II., IV. and V., also Lib. VI. Cap. VII., and Alberti introduces the subject by saying—"the ancients used the utmost caution to fix upon a place that had nothing noxious about it, and especially they took particular care that the air was not unwholesome or intemperate, for they knew that if the earth or water had any defect in them, art and industry might correct it, but they affirmed that neither contrivance nor multitude of hands was sufficient to correct or amend the air, and it must be allowed that as what we breathe—is so conducive to the nourishment and support of life—the purer it is, the more it must preserve our health."—Book 1. Chaps. III., IV. and V.

§ "The leaves of my Memorandum Book," says Howard, "were often so tainted, that I could not use it till after spreading it an hour or two before the fire."—*Howard on Prisons*, page 13.

danger of creating a source of impurity. For the very circumstance of their free absorption of effluvia must rather tend to improve the place than otherwise, provided they are frequently changed, and throughly cleansed at each change. The same remark will apply to every other moveable article that can be easily taken out. It appears to me that a room with a south aspect and free ventilation, would be a desirable addition to each floor of an hospital for the purpose of wheeling all the bedsteads into, that are not occupied during the day, whenever the weather might be fine and clear. The walls and ceilings of the wards and passages should be well plastered, so as to be smooth and even; and only lime-whited, with lime slacked in hot water, and the addition of a small portion of colouring matter to take off the glare of so much white :* where the walls are likely to be rubbed against, the lime may be mixed with beer grounds, but not in other parts, and size-colouring should not be used.

In constructing the parts necessary for ventilation, the tubes for air to go out at, should be plastered where they are sufficiently large, and smaller ones constructed of either earthen-ware or wood; while the tubes for admitting fresh air may be made with advantages of metal; sheet-zinc would answer very well for the latter, or tinned iron. When the air is to be warmed as it enters, the process will not go on when particular winds prevail, unless it be admitted at some point on the windward side of the buildings, or by a high air flue, with a top that is formed so that the wind may force the air down it in whatever direction it blows. If all these circumstances be not attended to, the best constructed apparatus will be ineffectual with some winds.

28. These preliminary remarks will perhaps be sufficient to render an example intelligible; and if we take the case of a single ward, the whole of an extensive hospital will be only the repetition of the same calculations with the necessary variation of heights, &c.

Let us suppose a ward to be 90 feet in length, and 22 feet wide, the height 10 feet, and to contain thirty beds or 30 people and attendants, the surface of fifteen glass windows being 400 feet. Here $(6\times38)+(11\times15)+(1{\cdot}5\times400)=993$ cubic feet of air to be heated per minute, hence we may calculate on 1000 feet. Now as the ventilation should be continued through the night, there should be this quantity warmed constantly. The temperature in the night may sometimes be at zero, and if in that case the air be kept at 50° in the ward, it will be sufficient, and (by Art. 44) $\frac{1000\times50}{2{\cdot}1\ (200-50)}=160$ feet of surface of steam pipe. But the portion to supply the ventilation should be warmed to about 40° before it enters in this case; therefore, the quantity $38\times6=228$ cubic feet should have this degree of heat communicated to it in a small air chamber which will require $\frac{228\times40}{2{\cdot}1\ (200-40)}=27$ feet of surface of steam pipe; hence the quantity of steam pipe to be in the ward is $160-27=133$ superficial feet. In disposing this pipe, I should prefer continuing a small pipe along the wall on each side of the ward, at about three inches from the wall, and five or six inches from the floor. This will render it necessary to prevent the bedsteads going close to the wall; but such an arrangement will allow a free course of air round them, and be rather an advantage. The pipes in a hospital should be arranged so that the steam may pass in a small pipe direct from the boiler to the highest level; a gentle descent being given to the steam pipes from that point till they terminate in a small pipe, which should convey the water of condensation to the boiler. The passages should be warmed nearly to the same temperature as the wards; and the best plan of ventilating them appears to be by introducing warm air at such a temperature as will assist to expel the colder part through the water-closets If we pursue any other mode of ventilation, it will have a tendency at all times to interfere with the more important processes of ventilating the wards and the closets. For the greater height of a column of rarefied air in the staircases will overpower the ventilation in the wards; and drawing the vapour, impure air, &c. out of them, it will, in its slow ascent in these wide spaces, be cooled to the density of the atmosphere, and we shall have them filled with a heavy mass of impurities, as too frequently is the case at present. In order to give effect to the system here proposed, the doors to the wards should be as low as possible; there should be no processes carried on in the open passages which will injure the air, as they may always be done with equal convenience in places separated from the passages, and with low doorways into them, and a small

* The use of hot lime in destroying infectious effluvia, is admirably illustrated by Howard's experiments on the rooms in which he was placed at Venice, when he arrived there in a vessel which was suspected to be infected with the plague.—*Lazarettos of Europe*, pp. 11. 119.

ventilator at the top of each. The size of the ventilators for the wards must be regulated by the summer ventilation. Let the height from the floor of the ward to the top of the air-tube be 25 feet. In a note to Art. 188, it has been shown that an individual will require two and a half cubic feet of fresh air per minute to prevent the temperature increasing from 70° to 75°, but in this case we shall provide for a change of only 3° of temperature, when the external air is at 71° in the shade, which will require four cubic feet of air to escape per minute for each individual; then $\frac{38\times 4}{23{\cdot}6\sqrt{25}}=13$ feet square for the sum of the areas of the ventilators for the ward, and it should be divided into several, placed at different parts of the ceiling of the ward.

PRISONS, PENITENTIARIES, &c.

29. In places for confining felons and the like, the chief object is to give good ventilation, for whatever punishment it may be thought proper to inflict on those who have violated the laws of their country, they should be preserved from disease.

"Warming the rooms in any manner is unnecessary," says Howard* "to those in health, but the sick must be provided for," and the infirmary of the prison being provided with the means of giving warmth, will be sufficient for the latter object.

Now, with the means of letting out air at the ceiling, and of letting in a fresh supply at the floor, it is impossible that the ventilation can ever be imperfect, if it be contrived so that winds may not cause an interruption. On the other hand, when ventilation is attempted by opposite apertures in the sides, it is in windy weather only that ventilation can proceed, and even then not with advantage, as will be evident from the principles established. There ought to be the means of regulating the quantity of ventilation according to the season, but after the examples of conducting the processes which have been given, it will not be necessary to enter into the detail of a subject which receives so much of its character from the nature of the place where it is executed.

* *Lazarettos of Europe*, page 202.

APPENDIX C.

VENTILATION.

Circumstances determining the state of ventilation in apartments.

The state of ventilation in any apartment depends essentially on three conditions,—the quality of the external air,—the quantity that can be made to flow throughout it in a given time, including its mode of distribution, and the regulation of which it is susceptible, whether we regard the temperature communicated to it or the force with which it impinges on the system,—and its freedom from any noxious ingredient that may be developed by lamps, candles, fire-places, or any other special cause. Where sanatory measures sustain a pure external atmosphere by effective drainage, cleaning, and prevention of nuisances, one-half of the remedy may be said to be already secured, and without such measures no system of ventilation can be successful. Examples are not wanting where it may be a fair subject of discussion, whether it is not better to suffer a certain amount of deterioration of the atmosphere from within, when this does not proceed to extremities, than to permit a free and overflowing atmosphere from without where it is overloaded with emanations from drains or extreme accumulations of decomposing refuse, known to produce disease. Such cases, however, are to be considered as rare exceptions, a stagnant atmosphere without, receiving in general only additional contamination from within, which renders it still more deleterious and oppressive by the impurities communicated to it in all inhabited apartments. It is thought right, however, to advert to the extreme importance of beginning, in all cases where it is practicable, with a pure atmosphere, as cases have occurred where disease has been propagated by ventilating apertures, selected without reference to the nature of the air which necessarily entered by them, particularly when taken from the surface of the ground, or from sites not regularly cleaned, or subject to inspection.

Importance of a pure external atmosphere.

Special arrangements for ventilation in individual apartments rarely observed.

In the northern district, as in other places, little or no ventilation is in general observed in any of the dwellings of the different classes of society, beyond those usually accessible by the medium of doors, windows, and fire-places. In such examples of any attempt at systematic ventilation as came under observation, the leading defect was, that though an escape was provided for vitiated air, systematic arrangements were rarely adopted for securing the admission of fresh air.

Want of more delicate adjustment than doors and windows command.

The consequence of this was, that the discharge could not operate, except with such casual force as the irregular entrance of air permitted. It did not appear to be practically understood that, where there is no entrance, there can be no exit, except through the conflicting process of a double current (an ascending and descending movement) through the aperture that ought to act as a discharge alone. Nor did the operation of the fire and fire-flue, in relation to ventilation, appear to have been more specifically investigated than in most other places. Again, where ventilation had attracted considerable attention (and in this mining district, certainly many individuals were well aware of the important relation which it bears to health) the means of regulating the quantity or diminishing the offensive impression produced by local currents had not been brought into extensive operation. The constant complaints were "we have too much air;" or, "we have too little;" "the draught is too strong;" or, "we are oppressed with heat;" "our feet are cold, but there is a sense of fullness and of headache." These evidently indicate the necessity of controling and regulating the ingress to a much greater extent than can be effected by doors or windows alone, of establishing a proper relation between the ingress and the egress, and of proportioning the ingress to the amount of supply required both for any fire-place that may be in action, and for such egress as may be provided.

Leading arrangements for ventilation in ordinary apartments.

It fortunately happens that the means requisite for these essential positions are much more simple for individual apartments, (which are not densely crowded like public buildings) than for larger structures, for if an aperture for the admission of air of sufficient magnitude be always left open, then it will only be necessary to diminish the extent of opening left for the discharge by a superior aperture, or the opening in the fire-flue, according to the relative rapidity with which it may be required, that the ordinary ventilation or the heating power of the chimney shall act.

Injurious results from non-ventilated gas lights burning in apartments.

In the preceding observation, no reference has been made to ventilation by forced currents, induced by any means, except those accessible in almost every apartment, as these are not considered absolutely necessary for ordinary purposes, though very desirable when provision is made for them, by arrangements incorporated with the original structure.

Importance of attending to descending currents of vitiated air induced by more powerful ascending movements.

Ventilation is universally observed to be most defective where great destitution prevails, as a low diet renders the system less capable of bearing that amount of air which would otherwise be agreeable. Protection from cold is the first and great desideratum which the constitution demands in any apartment, and the less the supply of the air, where the chemistry of the system is not in high condition and amply supplied with materials for producing internal warmth by those processes that elaborate the products of digestion, and apply them in every part of the living system, the less is the extent to which its influence is felt. Hence, in the habitations of the poor, economy in the management and application of fuel, and diffusion to an extent such as will render the air gentle in its impulse upon the person, become more and more important in proportion as the circumstances of the inmates are reduced. Similar remarks apply in all cases when the constitution has been enfeebled by disease, want of exercise, or a vitiated and too warm atmosphere, even among those whose means command every luxury that can be purchased for their gratification.

The most defective ventilation accompanies the most extreme destitution.

Again the extreme difference in the demands of the same constitution at different periods (passing over the diversity of different temperaments) scarcely satisfied with one or two hundred times that amount of air when it is warm and loaded with moisture, which is abundantly sufficient when comparatively dry and at a very low temperature, shows the necessity of providing in each individual apartment such openings as may admit at all times of a gentle and regulated movement, though cases constantly occur when, without a wide opened window or a special ventilating power, an adequate supply of air cannot be obtained.

Opposing demands of different constitutions.

Forced Ventilation.

The application of any measures for forced ventilation in ordinary apartments beyond what can be commanded by their natural warmth, and the influence of the fire, or of the fire-flue in warming the wall, does not appear to have been made a particular object of attention; were the kitchen fire-flue—or any separate flue immediately adjoining it—to be arranged so as to receive a communication from each individual apartment, being made of a magnitude corresponding with their number, great facilities for ventilation could be introduced in all new structures, for promoting those natural movements by which ventilation is most satisfactorily sustained.

Workshops and Manufactories.

The ventilation of workshops and manufactories claims as much attention, and is fully as important to those who are engaged in them, as the ventilation of their dwellings. In the latter they may spend from a third to a half of their life in a vitiated atmosphere, and at all events, that period of repose which is often oppressive and unrefreshing from this cause. But in manufactories, more especially where the occupations are sedentary, where the vicissitudes of temperature are extreme, where siliceous, metallic, or other particles are received into the lungs, and induce disease by mechanical irritations, or when acid and corrosive or other deleterious emanations produce still more rapidly dangerous consequences, the subject of ventilation demands a more earnest attention, and is important to the manufacturer who is deprived by early death of skilled and valuable workmen, independent of the severity with which such causes prey upon them and their families.

In all such cases the great point which the manufacturer should endeavour to attain, when practicable, is the direct removal of noxious emanations from the very source at which they are developed. General ventilation must be superadded to give complete relief, but if noxious emanations be once permitted to escape into the atmosphere of the apartment or workshop, the entire change of atmosphere is essential to restore freshness to the air: whereas, if every noxious product be treated as much as possible on the same principle as smoke, by providing arrangements for the direct exclusion of the products of combustion, a much less amount of ventilation is sufficient, and at the same time the ventilation becomes much more effectual.

Importance of the direct removal of emanations from manufactories.

Excepting sedentary occupations, where no peculiar noxious product is to be guarded against, the extreme variety of circumstances peculiar to each occupation in which noxious ingredients are communicated to the air in confined apartments, renders any general plan of operations impracticable beyond what has been indicated, without introducing an amount of interference that might be too prejudicial to the interests of the manufacturer to be generally supported.

The amount of suffering however, and of early death under many circumstances, is so great, that any systematic means of fixing public attention on this subject, to such an extent as would explain the cause of death in factories where it is excessive, and the economy of sanatory measures, would be attended with very beneficial results, equally apparent both to the proprietor and the workman, To the former alone can we look for the general introduction of sanatory measures in their respective establishments; but more intelligence among the workmen is essential to enable them to appreciate and take full advantage of such opportunities as they may have.

Importance of more extended sources of information, both among manufacturers and workmen.

As to the improvement of ventilation in crowded workshops occupied by tailors, milliners, shoemakers, and all persons engaged in sedentary occupations, where few or no deleterious products are evolved beyond those that arise from respiration and combustion, the question would be more justly stated were it described as a question of warming as well as one of ventilation, as it is rarely observed that there is any objection to the discharge of vitiated air, when that which enters is adapted to the state of the system. Undoubtedly, a regular egress for the escape of vitiated air is seldom provided; but this can never be placed on a right footing, however much it may relieve distress, till the ingress of air, and the warmth it may be necessary to communicate, shall have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Warming essential to ventilation, more especially where the occupations are sedentary.

In no case do the evil effects of the imperfect distribution of air manifest themselves in a more palpable manner than where rooms are crowded with individuals engaged in sedentary occupations. An under-current passing along the surface of the floor to the fire place in winter may occasion on the whole, a considerable change of air, but its local movement deprives it of almost all its value. The fire may receive pure air, but little or none moves upwards to supply the organs of respiration.

The evils from defective ventilation are then of great magnitude, and the continuity of their operation gives them a power and influence over the system which cannot be too minutely investigated. Few pause to consider the necessary consequences of 20 respirations per minute, 1200 per hour, or 28,800 in a single day and night, where not only a noxious atmosphere is inhaled, and brought directly in contact with the blood, but where also the state of the air diminishes the amount of discharge of those noxious products which the system discharges more and more largely, in proportion to the purity of atmosphere inspired.

Magnitude of evils from defective ventilation—— 28,800 respirations in a single day and night.

Bad ventilation also, is as injurious to the mind as to the body, and in its more aggravated forms not only induces headache and apoplexy, but, conjoined with other circumstances, is prone to favour that depression which leads at times to low spirits, or even to suicide.

If the progress of air be examined in a room of ancient date, where neither the doors nor windows are air-tight, an ingress of fresh air is almost invariably observed below, and an equivalent discharge of vitiated air above; the fire place being in this case supposed to be inoperative and closed by an air-tight board. Stagnation is thus prevented, and a continuous, though subdued ventilation, maintained through the apartment to an extent dependent on the magnitude of the crevices in the doors and windows, and the conditions of the internal and external atmosphere.

Simplicity and economy of means for reducing the extreme evils of defective ventilation in individual apartments.

Again, if the fire be in action in the same apartment, the air in general enters by all crevices to supply the draught it creates, so that in this manner also, the freshness of the air is maintained. Further, the great altitude of the open fire place in ancient chimney-breasts sustains a very powerful circulation at a higher level, than is commanded by low cottage grates in modern rooms, where the feet may be bathed continuously in cold air, while the head is placed comparatively in a warm stagnant atmosphere, unless crevices in doors and windows permit a considerable change.

Defects from the want of a regular and appointed ingress for air.

It is a matter of much regret that in many houses the supply of air is so perfectly inadequate, both for individual rooms and for passages, that they act continually upon each other, the powerful fire in one room overcoming the weaker draught in the other, and communicating through the passage, which is accordingly more or less filled with smoke, that is, carbonic acid gas, mingled with various visible impurities, particularly charcoal, oily or other substances.

Vitiated air from respiration and perspiration ascends ultimately in ordinary atmospheres. Importance of superior apertures.

Vitiated air from lamps and candles, as well as from respiration, tends to ascend, though, as projected from the nostrils and the mouth, it moves at first, more or less downwards, or in a horizontal direction. In experiments made on this subject, the temperature of air from different individuals placed in a box lined with cotton and open above and below; was, found to be generally four degrees higher above the head than below the feet (the box was suspended in the air), and at natural temperatures, a current constantly ascended on every side from the person. Thus then it is obvious, that, if the natural movements of vitiated air in ordinary apartments be facilitated by one opening at the lower part and another above, every room will ventilate itself sufficiently to prevent the more extreme effects that are so often observed at present. If the lower opening be diffused by extending it along the skirting, the current becomes more mild and equal and less liable to strike upon the person, so as to produce an offensive draught

If the upper aperture be led into a chimney flue, or into an independent flue, warmed by its near position to a hot chimney, its action is more powerful and more uniform than a mere aperture in the wall near the ceiling, and not so subject to modification in windy weather. If it communicate with a powerful chimney flue, it works still better, except when the fire declines, or the supply of fresh air is interrupted, a dangerous recoil taking place, and the upper aperture discharging smoke into the apartment: this defect may be obviated to a great extent, though not entirely, by the use of valves, unless they be regulated and adapted from time to time according to the varying circumstances of the case.

The removal of the extreme evils of defective ventilation, may be obviated by the constant action of apertures too small to induce offensive draughts and currents.

Two apertures, then, at different levels are the great essentials in each apartment, and so ample a supply to all stairs and passages, that they shall not borrow or draw down air, from individual rooms, but give freely to all that do not draw their supply from an external source. The most serious evils from offensive draughts and currents may be greatly diminished by proper diffusion of the air, as well as by the previous communication of warmth to it. Diseases from exposure to draughts appear principally to arise when the constitution has been heated excessively, in consequence of a defective supply of air: but, were a small aperture left continually open, the constitution could never attain that extreme susceptiblity of cold, and aversion to the slightest breath of air which so often accompanies too limited a supply, and that reduction of the insensible cutaneous and pulmonary exhalations by an atmosphere loaded with moisture which leaves the surface of the lungs and skin unduly excited, and turgid with a load of material that would have been dissipated by exhalation and evaporation with a better supply of air.

When a fire-place is in action, it necessarily complicates the ventilation. But all cases of this kind resolve themselves into the following classes.

The first comprehends those in which the fire flue alone becomes the discharge of vitiated air. This cannot be considered the best, as, under ordinary circumstances, the fresh air travels along the floor, and little rises to the head, where it is most largely required.

In the second class, the evil effects of the vitiated air which is prone to accumulate above the chimney-breast, are diminished by its being raised to a higher level than is now common, or, by admitting the external

air from an aperture above, near the ceiling, so as to sweep across the apartment in its descent to the fire-place.

In the third and best class, the chimney flue is reduced to a minimum, and carries off solely the products of combustion; another superior aperture discharging the products of respiration and of lamps and candles, while a free ingress of air prevents all interference of the fire-flue and the ventilating flues. This adjustment is carried still farther in some places by the union of the fire and ventilating flues, and by the provision of a sufficient local supply for the fire in its immediate vicinity, which reduces greatly the general force of the current throughout the apartment.

Ventilation in individual apartments with fires.

The above principles involve the more important bearings of the questions of ventilation, so far as it affects the individual apartments in tenements occupied by the poorer classes of society, it being taken for granted that the evils arising from defective drainage, closets and cleaning, and a bad external atmosphere, have been removed. Practically then, a well constructed window, capable of being opened above and below, realizes, when the fire-place is well arranged, all the essentials for effective ventilation in such apartments. Windows, however, are not recommended as affording the best means of insuring ordinary ventilation, though they may be resorted to with advantage when the weather is not severe, or under peculiar circumstances, and should therefore always be available when large supplies of air are required; but for that more minute ventilation which the system requires and tolerates, in the severity of the winter's cold, and at a time when the dryness of the air promotes rapid evaporation both from the skin and lungs, a much less extended opening is required, and one capable of more minute and delicate adjustment to the ever varying circumstances of the case, than a window can be made to command. The complaints arising from draughts and currents exist only when the movement of air becomes excessive, and is not suited to the temperament on which it impinges. The human frame is so constituted that a movement of air is perpetually sustained around it by natural causes during life. Very cold air having a very gentle movement around the person may not be offensive while a much warmer atmosphere moving rapidly may be productive of extreme annoyance.

Why ventilation by windows alone, has not succeeded when single panes or small openings capable of regulation, have not been introduced.

Taking these circumstances into consideration with the fact that doors and windows appear generally, if not universally, to have formed no barrier against the most defective ventilation, great improvements may be anticipated when every apartment shall be provided with an independent ingress for fresh air, and an egress for vitiated air, which, though small, shall be incessantly operating, much more capable of regulation, and one which can never induce those violent and extreme changes which are produced by the occasional opening of doors or windows that may have been closed for too long a period.

Doors and windows have formed no barrier to the most defective ventilation.

In the great majority of cases, where any attempt at systematic ventilation has been carried into effect in ordinary apartments, the objections which have followed its introduction appear to have arisen principally from two causes, viz., the excessive introduction of fresh cold air, or its local movement arising from cold surfaces, or defective diffusion, which might have been obviated by leading in the air at any more remote part of the room, or in any position, so as to admit of the first impulse being broken by a diffusion board or by extending the aperture of ingress along the skirting.

Importance of diffusion.

Another cause which appears to have retarded considerably the introduction of ventilation in ordinary apartments is the idea that some special force or power is required for this purpose. It is true, indeed, that a power is required; but nature has provided this power in the movements which the warmth of the person necessarily induces in the air which it vitiates; and hence, if the natural movements of vitiated air in ordinary apartments be not opposed and resisted by the absence of apertures at those levels where air, if left to itself, will enter or escape, the discharge of vitiated air upwards by ordinary currents is as fixed and certain as the descent of water by its natural gravity, in draining operations: and, if a modification be induced in apartments by kindling a fire, still, if the chimney flue be not excessive in size, and an adequate supply be given for it, as well as for superior ventilation, these natural movements will be sustained, and proceed in harmony with the functions of the system.

No special force required for ordinary ventilation in individual apartments.

Apertures such as are now adverted to, may not command the extended movements that give the most omplete ventilation, that machinery, furnaces, and other arrangements can sustain; they may be rendered mdre or less irregular by the action of the wind: but, without inducing severe draughts, they will remove the extreme evil that induces so large an amount of weakness, disease, and death, and it is this result that is necessarily most important to society.

Important results from the mutual penetration of gases.

It is also important to know that mere openings operate in another way than by facilitating ordinary currents, according to the relative pressure within and without, in any apartment, though this second mode of action is to be regarded principally as an auxiliary force, in respect to its power of changing the atmosphere in any apartment, however important its functions may be, where the air comes in direct contact with the living frame. So careful has nature been in the securities taken to prevent any stagnation of air around the person, that, besides the movements dependent on an alteration of the specific gravity of each sucessive portion of air that is received into the lungs, or brought in contact with the surface of the body, a power of penetration, revealed in modern times, more especially by the experiments of Dalton and Graham, is found to be incessantly in operation, promoting natural ventilation, and discharging vitiated air from every place in which it is prone to accumulate. This force operates in every direction with a power superior to that of the pressure of the atmosphere, and its tendency is slowly to diffuse all gases and vapours through each other, whatever may be their difference in specific gravity: its action is never arrested except where air-tight barriers are interposed between one portion of the atmosphere and another. Hence, then, where internal and external temperatures approximate so closely as to reduce the movements that commonly ensue between the atmosphere within and that without, and even where they may be reversed, (as when a higher temperature prevails externally than is found within) still the power of penetration between the particles of different gases or vapours never ceases to reduce the intensity with which they may be prone to accumulate in any individual place, provided a communication be maintained between it and the external atmosphere.

VENTILATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Few public buildings ventilated on any fixed plan; importance of double windows or double glazing with an intervening stratum of air in preventing local currents.

The same defects that prevail almost universally in the public buildings in other districts, are equally conspicuous in the public buildings in Newcastle, Sunderland, and other towns in the north of England. Churches with galleries near the ceiling—schools receiving vitiated air from other schools—one with vaults below it for the reception of dead bodies—and cases of recently erected buildings without a single aperture for the ingress or egress of air beyond those which doors or windows afford, all attest that even in this mining district the ventilation of public buildings has assumed no regular or systematic shape. Out of ten Churches, Chapels, and Meeting Houses in Sunderland, two had been the subject of special arrangements for ventilation. In severe weather, the large windows in public buildings produce great severity of local currents which double glazing can alone remove.

Churches.

In few places for the most part, could ventilation be improved with greater facility than in Churches. The figures in the Plates indicate the more important circumstances that require attention, excepting those cases where the condition of a Churchyard, or bodies placed under a Church, affect the purity of the air, and prevent the appropriation of Churches, that would otherwise often be of great value for warming and ventilation.

Schools.

But in no public buildings did systematic ventilation appear to be so desirable as in schools, where the long period spent in them, as well as the age of the pupils, and the numbers so often crowded in a given space, renders them peculiarly prone to suffer from a stagnant atmosphere. It may be very generally observed in schools that the atmosphere is often considered pure and wholesome by the teacher, when a stranger entering the school, may perceive an impurity of which

the occupants of the room are altogether unconscious. The same may be observed in all places where the atmosphere is comparatively fresh at the commencement, and deteriorates so slowly and equally, that unless it be contrasted with the external atmosphere, it often attains a state in which it renders every exertion irksome and fatiguing by the extent to which it impedes the functions of respiration, whose due operation is so essential to any continuous exertion either of mind or body. A reference to the Plates will explain the common causes of failure in the ventilation of schools, such as were observed in the northern district, and the principles on which their right arrangement in this respect depends, where no special mechanical nor heating power is used for sustaining forced ventilation. In no schools at the period when those in this district engaged my attention, was so much illness found to prevail as in some of the schools in Durham.

Amount of disease in Schools at Durham.

In the blue coat school there, out of 387 boys, about 60 were on the sick list: and in the girls' school, immediately above it, there were more than 20 unwell among 234. These are the numbers stated to me by Mr. George Goundry, the master, whom I requested to inform me on the subject, after I had inspected both schools, which were entirely devoid of any system of ventilation beyond what doors and windows afforded. Most of the pupils were unwell with scarlet fever, which prevailed very widely in Durham at that time. It was reported generally to have been mild, but I ascertained that in some places at least it had been very severe, two and even three deaths having occurred among young persons in individual families.

In an infant school in Durham, to which my attention was directed by Mr. Fox, 30 children out of 90 were absent from illness, (scarlet fever). There were no means of systematic ventilation, a slaughter house and a piggery were noticed opposite the principal window.

Crowding of Schools.

Great errors are often made in schools, where rooms intended only for a few individuals are crowded subsequently to an extent altogether incompatible with the original provisions made for ventilation. Cases have come under my notice in other districts where three and four times the number of pupils for whom ventilation was originally provided, have been introduced into the school-room. Some of the schools in the northern district appeared to me to be as crowded as any I have seen in other places, and certainly the general impression which they conveyed was, that if any buildings should be subjected to inspection in reference to their arrangements for ventilation, school-rooms pre-eminently present themselves for consideration, not only from the powerful effect which ventilation must have upon the health of pupils, but also from the influence which the maintenance of a pure atmosphere and the example of the simple manner in which it may be sustained, must exert in disseminating widely throughout the whole community a practical knowledge of means that are equally applicable to the habitation of the higher classes and the dwellings of the poor.

Public buildings often heated by returning currents of vitiated air.

In public buildings in general, where extreme transitions such as are observed at the houses of Parliament and in Courts of Law, do not come into operation, it will be found that the leading objections to ventilation depend essentially on the ingress of air being too generally permitted without that nice adaptation to the circumstances of the moment which the state of the constitution may demand; and therefore so long as proper means of diffusion are not secured, nor the supply of an adequate amount of heated air in cold weather, public buildings in the northern district cannot be expected to differ much from those in the metropolis, where so many specimens are afforded in which the principal source of heat arises from the returning currents of vitiated air, warmed by the combustion of gaseous products from lamps, candles, or respiration, and descending and ascending again and again in circling movements to the source of contamination, instead of being discharged at once, on their first ascent to the ceiling.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In the following Illustrations, it is endeavoured, by the use of pink and blue colours, to convey a more precise idea of the movements of air in ventilated apartments, of its stagnation in others, and of the motion of air in ordinary rooms. Among a great mass of society, to whom the question of ventilation ought to be most interesting, so little knowledge exists as to the nature of the atmosphere, and of the evils that arise from neglecting its relation to the human frame, that too much attention cannot be paid to any means which may assist in rendering its influence more easily intelligible.

Pink ink indicates fresh air, and blue ink indicates vitiated air.

Purple tints, produced by the intermixture of the others, show the mixture of the fresh and vitiated air.

It may also be proper to remark, that as these illustrations are intended to point out leading considerations, mere details of adjustment have been sacrificed in the figures, wherever it was necessary, from any interference that might have rendered less distinct the movements which they are intended to explain. In particular, it is necessary to remark,—

1. That all apertures, communicating directly between apartments and the external atmosphere, are supposed to be controlled by valves.

2. That all ingress apertures terminate in diffusing surfaces proportionate to the effect which it may be intended to sustain.

3. That illustrations of the influence of local currents, produced by ice-cold glass, have been omitted, they can be remedied where this is essential (in all cases it is desirable), by double windows, or moderated by transparent calico or gauze.

4. The area for the ingress and egress of air, and for the discharge of smoke, is not specified; as in old and new apartments, the ever-varying details of local structure, exclusive of constitutional peculiarities among the inmates, give an equally varying influence to apertures of the same size: as a general rule, however, it may be stated that, in a room from twelve to fourteen feet square, occupied by from six to twelve persons:—

a. An aperture of one foot area for the ingress of air, and one foot area for egress, may be considered sufficient in moderate weather, if they are favorably disposed for promoting the movement of air.

b. Apertures of three or four inches square will relieve such apartments of the most extreme stagnation. If such apertures work well, passing into, or near warm flues, they are as large as the majority of persons will tolerate in winter weather, unless the air be warmed previously, or well diffused at its entrance.

c. In summer weather, the opening of a window may be necessary to give the same amount of relief which the small aperture affords in winter.

d. The air, after being led into an apartment, cannot be too largely diffused, as explained by the figures, before becoming generally distributed throughout it.

e. A well constructed fire-place flue should not exceed nine by four and a half inches area, unless a much larger fire be required than is necessary for an apartment such as has been mentioned; it is presumed that smokeless fuel alone is used, if the flue be not straight; where circular flues are introduced, they may be made still smaller.

f. Valves in the chimney flue, and in the ventilating apertures, can alone secure the varying adjustments which the varying state of the constitution demand.

g. Where ventilation is sustained by forced measures, or by the continuous heat of a kitchen fire, or any equivalent arrangement introduced for the purpose, much smaller apertures are sufficient for the ingress and egress of air than are otherwise necessary, the continuity and power of action compensating for the smaller dimensions.

CASE I.

(PLAN and SECTION).———These illustrate the general progress of air in a school in Durham where there was a great amount of sickness, the air entering on one side, traversing the school, and finally escaping at the other side. Though a constant movement was effected by open windows, the vitiated air, from the larger portion of the school, was the only supply received by the junior pupils, who occupied an elevated platform. The figures are not drawn to scale, but give my recollection of the circumstances of the case as I found them on examination. The windows marked on the plan indicate those that were open.

CASE II.

(PLAN and SECTION).————These point out the progress of air from a school in Sandgate, Newcastle, which formed the only source of supply to a school for junior pupils above it.

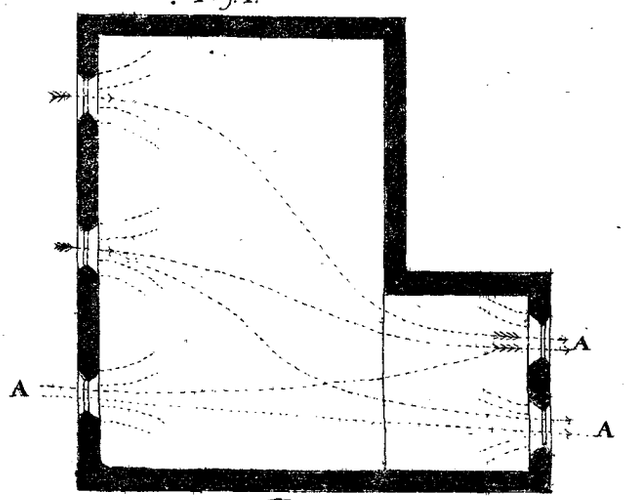
CASE III.

(PLAN and SECTION).————These point out the general condition of air in schools ventilated by windows alone.

PLATE VIII.

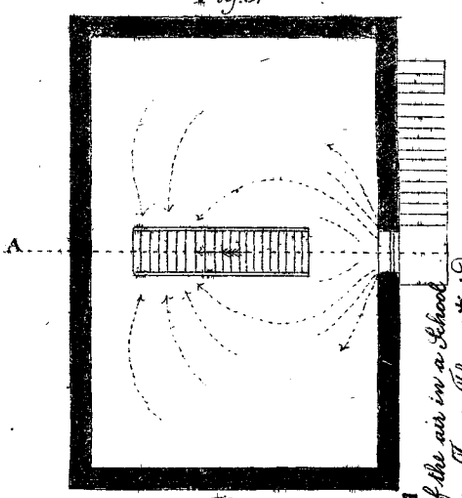
GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF AIR IN SCHOOLS, WHERE IT WAS FOUND MOST OFFENSIVE.

Fig. 1.



Plan

Fig. 3.

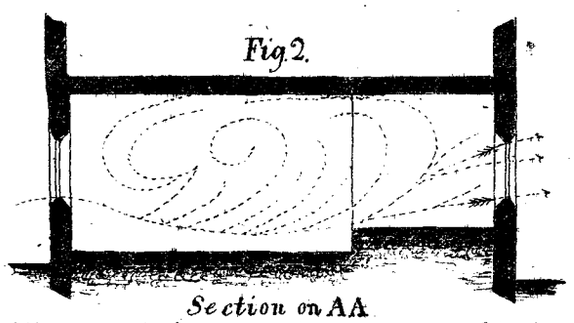


Plan.

Section on AA

Illustration of the State of the air in a School at Sandgate, New Castle on Tyne. The vitiated air from the lower School (a) affording the only supply to the upper School. (b)

Fig. 2.



Section on AA

Illustration of the progress of air in a large School in Durham, where, when the Wind inclined in the direction indicated, the Junior Pupils seated on an Elevated Platform, were exposed to a highly vitiated atmosphere

Fig. 4.

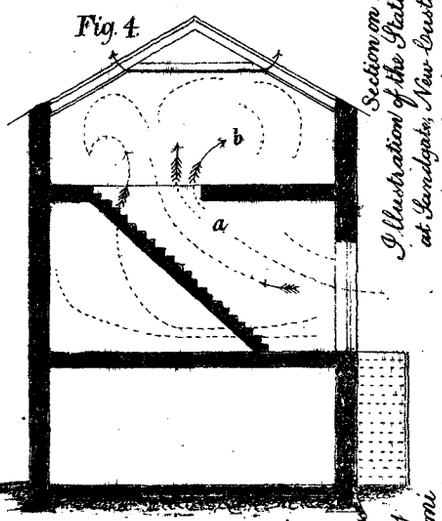
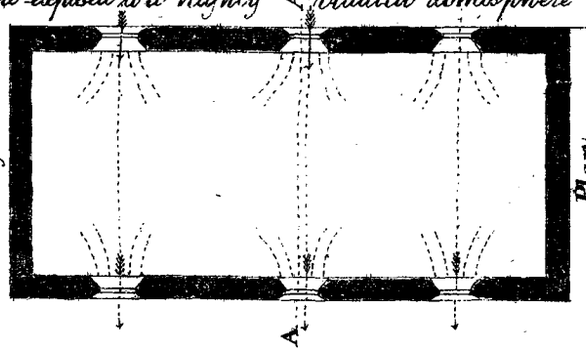
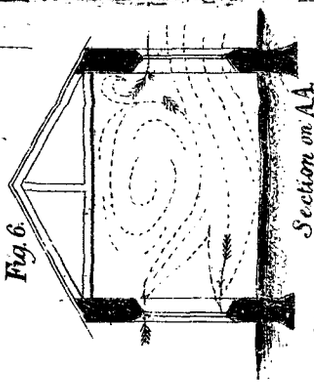


Fig. 5.



Plan

Fig. 6.



Section on AA

Illustration of the usual progress of air in a School ventilated by Windows, the fresh air freely admitted at one side, and the vitiated at the other.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF FIRE PLACES.

The figures in this Plate show the usual progress of air in a well, and in an imperfectly constructed fire-place, and they are introduced to show more precisely than mere verbal explanations, the leading circumstances that should be kept in view in determining the ventilation to be sustained in any apartment where a fire-place is in action. Returning smoke, particularly when fires decline and the supply of fresh air is imperfect, is a frequent cause of a vitiated and oppressive atmosphere in the habitations of the northern district, but not perhaps, to the same extent as in other places, from the more powerful fires usually sustained, and the greater moving power accordingly which the chimney flues acquire. The greater the reduction in the chimney flue in proportion to the amount of fuel consumed, the less the offensive draught in the immediate vicinity of the fire-place. The greater the amount of air heated by the fire-place before entering the room, the less objectionable will its movement be in its progress through the apartment.

In figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. *a.* Indicates the entrance of air by a special flue.

b. The warming chamber.

c. A porous dado, receiving the warm air and distributing it through the apartment.

d. A direct supply to the fire.

e. A moveable blower.

f. The fire flue.

g. Regulating fire valve.

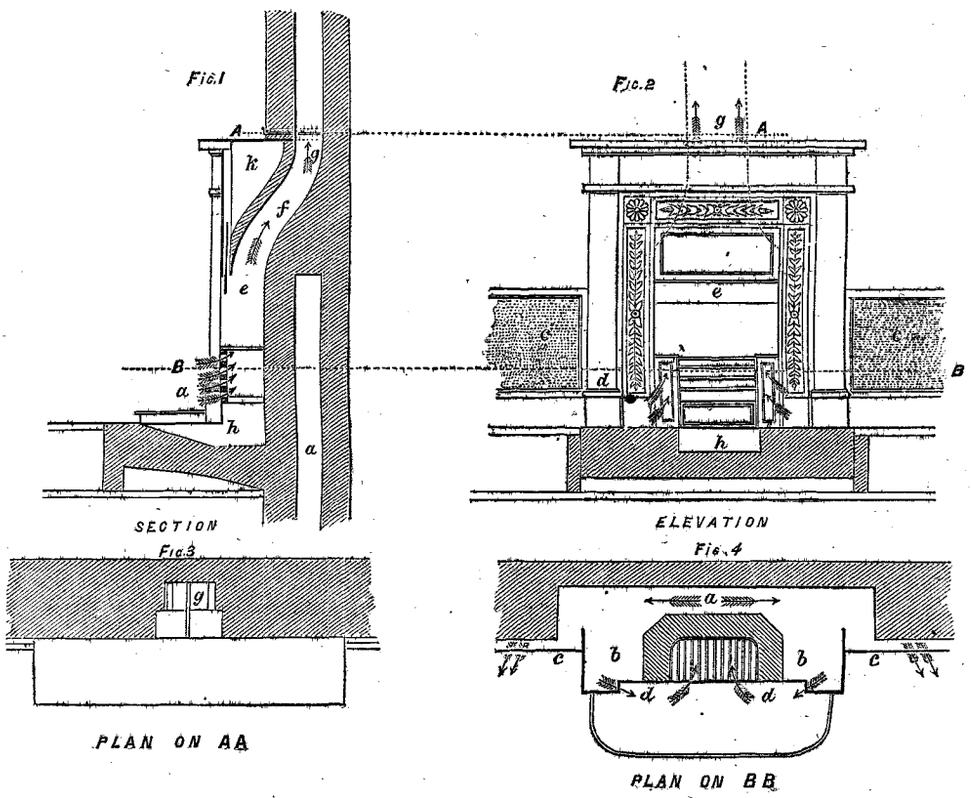
h. The ash pit, closed at all times in front of the fire place, except on removing ashes.

In this fire place, iron is avoided in immediate contact with the fuel, wherever it is practicable, with due reference to the structure of the grate.

Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8, point out one of the most common forms of defective arrangements in the construction of grates, intended to diminish excessive draught at the fire place *O*, indicates iron in the grate; *k*, to an extent that prevents brilliant combustion, and renders the fire prone to be extinguished sooner than in those cases where the fuel is in contact with bricks or fire clay lumps: *m*, the valve, which is generally shut; and *n*, the opening by which the products of combustion usually escape, the position of the inclined plane on either side favouring the discharge of vitiated air into the apartment.

PLATE IX.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF FIRE PLACES.



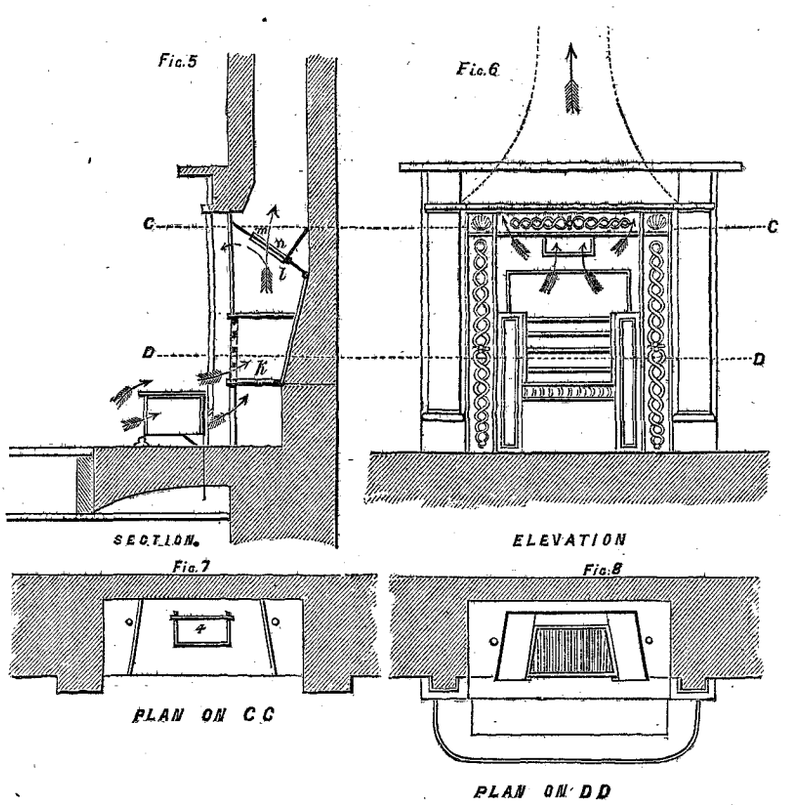


Figure 1,————Points out the movement of vitiated air from a fiery heap, when the atmosphere is comparatively calm, the ascending products of combustion returning in ever varying circles to the level of the ground according to their temperature, and the amount which does not escape at once by diffusion into the surrounding air.

Figure 2,————Illustrates the manner in which vitiated air is prone to be beaten down into the valley of the Tyne, a rapid current passing over it at a considerable elevation, without causing that change which might have been at first anticipated, and permitting it in many cases to flow at right angles to the pure air above. This movement of vitiated air may be traced in innumerable streets, lanes, squares, courts and alleys, and often affects very powerfully the quality of air observed on one side of such places, while on the other, the air may be comparatively fresh.

The ventilation of gas-burners may be effected by an upward movement in the manner indicated in *Figure* 3, (Plate X.), where the products of combustion are represented as passing from a common argand into a chimney flue in the manner indicated in *Figure* 8, (Plate XII.), or they may be made to descend in an opposite direction, as pointed out in *Figure* 4, (Plate X), where the ventilating tube descends through a stone or other protected table to a similar flue, whose power determines the downward draught, the ascending or descending burner, being modified indefinitely according to the special circumstances under which it is used, and the effect which it may be intended to produce.

Considerable expense is at times incurred in the adaptation of glasses to such ventilated burners. To obviate this, the radiating burner is recommended, in which union-jets are so arranged that a powerful and smokeless flame can be maintained of any intensity almost, according to the number employed. They may be disposed in various ways, as in Figures 5 and 7, Plate X., (corresponding with the plans, Figures 6 and 8). The union-jet, in which opposing currents of gas flash into a thin sheet of flame, at right angles to the plane in which the currents proceed, always gives a comparatively white light. In cases where the argand is said to be much more economical in producing light, it will be found that it has been stinted of a proper supply of air, and burns with a light more or less of a reddish hue, according to the deficiency of combustion, dependent on too small a supply or an imperfect application of atmospheric air.

PLATE X.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF AIR IN SCHOOLS, &c. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES. MOVEMENTS IN THE EXTERNAL ATMOSPHERE. VENTILATION OF GAS LAMPS.

MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES.

Fig. 1

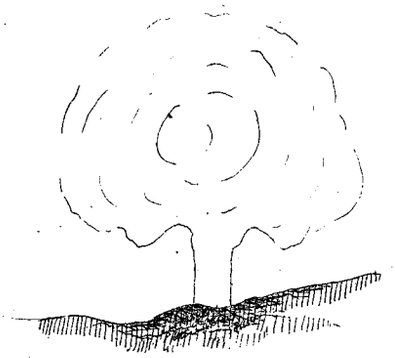


Fig. 2

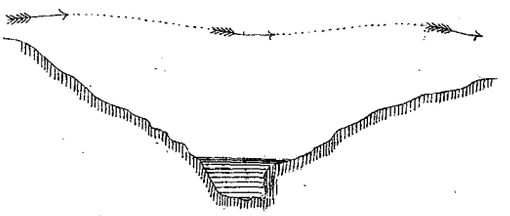


Fig. 3

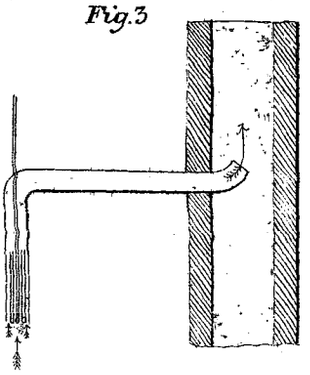


Fig. 4

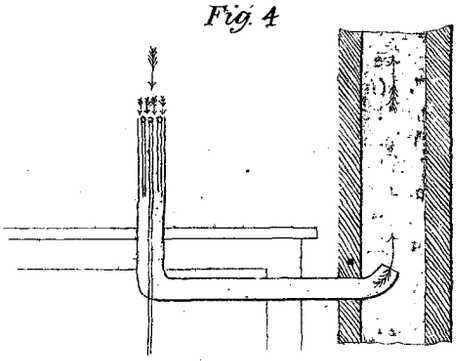


Fig. 5

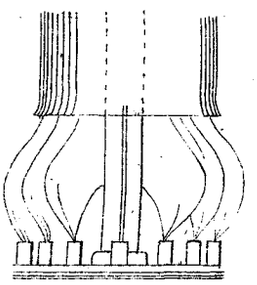


Fig. 7

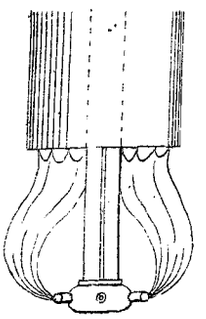


Fig. 6

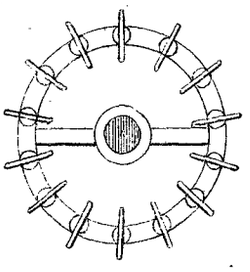
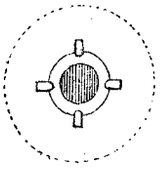


Fig. 8.



The greater number of the cases explained in this, and the following Plates illustrate the leading circumstances connected with ventilation to which my attention was directed by members of the local Committees, in examining individual appartments already built, and give examples of the nature of the inquiries usually made during the progress of my visit, and the varied and limited measures which different individuals were disposed to adopt.

Case. 1.——No ingress can be permitted at the sides and no egress above; the common fire place is all that is available for the discharge of air, and it cannot be pierced above the chimney piece. An aperture may be made opposite the fire place, but it cannot be higher than two feet above the floor.

Answer.—Fig. 1, (Plan).——The ventilation will never be satisfactory if the room is crowded. The progress of the air will be directly from the ingress to the egress by the fire, at a low level; endless revolving currents at a higher level than the chimney piece may or may not produce a sufficient mixture wtih the leading current below, to sustain a proper atmosphere.

Case 2.——The ingress of air can be permitted only at the same place as in the preceding case, but there is no objection to subsequent diffusion: and it is an object to sustain a general movement of air throughout the apartment, and to reduce to a minimum the strong currents in the immediate vicinity of the fire-place, such as must ensue in case 1; superior apertures cannot be agreed to either for the ingress or egress of air.

Answer.—Fig. 2, (Plan).——The ventilation will be imperfect to a certain extent, as in the preceding case, from the want of a superior aperture. The ingress of fresh air by a flue, immediately adjoining the fire-place, will reduce, in proportion to the amount admitted, there, the severity of the current impinging on any one near the fire. By opposing a board to the ingress, the entering air may be diffused to any extent around a porous skirting, according to the amount of escape that may be permitted from it at different places.

Case 3.——A single aperture alone can be permitted, both for ingress and egress of air, it is required to ventilate as much as circumstances permit, no chimney being in operation, and doors and windows being too air tight to permit of any discharge.

Answer.—Fig. 3. (Section). Let the aperture be made at the highest part, of a magnitude proportionate to the amount of discharge demanded. A current will enter in general by the lower portion of this aperture, while corresponding current passes outwards by the upper portion. This movement will always be induced when the air in the interior of such an apartment is warmer and lighter than the external atmosphere. No ventilation, however, can be expected under such conditions where the atmosphere within is colder and heavier than that without: the air will then remain stagnant, in the same manner as water in a well. (In this case where an aperture made below alone, then an interchange might be expected, as the warmer and lighter air would enter and ascend, displacing the colder air through the lower part of this lower aperture.)

Case 4.——Windows and doors cannot be used for ventilation, and there is no fire-place nor spare flue accessible; it is required to ventilate by natural movements a small School room.

Answer.—Fig. 4, (Section).——Make an opening under the window, and diffuse the air permitted to enter by it around the skirting, in the manner described in Case 2. Let a superior aperture be made at the highest accessible part of the room, of an area proportional to the discharge required. The ventilation will be powerful or indifferent, according to temperature within and without.

Case 5.——Diffusion can be obtained extensively at the skirting. Objections are entertained against any superior aperture, in the outer wall; the chimney has a powerful draught: it is required to carry off air by a superior aperture, as well as by that which common fire-place presents.

Answer.—Fig. 5, (Section).—— Pierce the chimney in the upper part of the wall, near the ceiling: let the aperture be defended from the fire or heated air, and capable of being shut absolutely air tight by a metal valve, which can be so securely fixed in its place as to prevent all return of heated air on any extreme occasions when this may be apt to take place, or such recoil as may ensue when the fire declines, and becomes nearly extinguished, and the power of the chimney is proportionally reduced. Let a copious ingress of air be always maintained so as to satisfy the demand of the fire-place, and of the discharge by the aperture near the ceiling. Though the chimeny has a powerful draught, the ventilating aperture will work well or indifferently according to the supply of air, and the temperature within and without.

Case 6. Fig. 6, (Section.)——If the supply of air be too small, though it may be traced entering at the proper aperture; if the fire be two strong, and the opening immediately above the grate be uncontrouled by a valve; and still more, if the aperture near the ceiling be too large, then a dangerous recoil is prone to ensue, as indicated in Figure 6.

This in reality is only a variety of one of the most common movements of air when backsmoke vitiates the atmosphere of any apartment.

Case 7. A cellar is provided with a fire-place; no diffusion can be permittted at the sides below from the manner in which the chimney top is exposed at local external currents: a fire is in constant use, it is required to obviate the recoil from the chimney, and to provide suitable ventilation.

Answer.—Fig. 7. (Section).——Let the opening between the top of the fire and the chimney piece be diminished as much as possible, and admit air at a superior aperture, diffusing it on entering at the ceiling.

Case 8. It is required to sustain at all times a steady and uniform ascending current through an apartment, where it is important not to admit air at the level of the ground, and where it is impossible to apply mechanical power, or to carry an elevated chimney to any considerable height above the level of the ceiling.

Answer.—Fig 1. (Section).——Let air be taken in by an opening at the highest accessible altitude; let two tubes be formed within the apartment, the first to convey the air from the ingress to the floor, where it may be diffused to the desired extent, and the second to convey it from the ceiling to the fire-place, F, where a gas light, a fire, an oil lamp, a steam pipe, a hot water coil, a stove, or any other source of heat, may be applied to sustain, without interruption, the required movement.

PLATE XI.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF AIR IN SCHOOLS, &c. (CONTINUED).

MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES.

Fig 1.

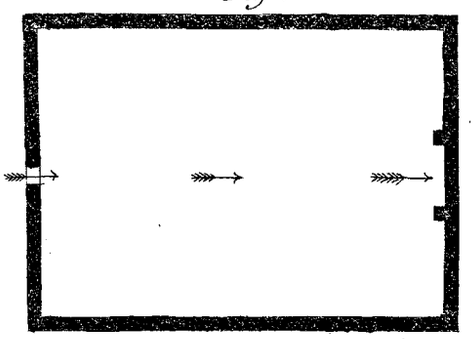


Fig 2

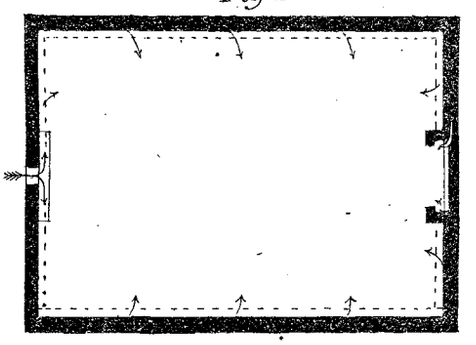


Fig 3

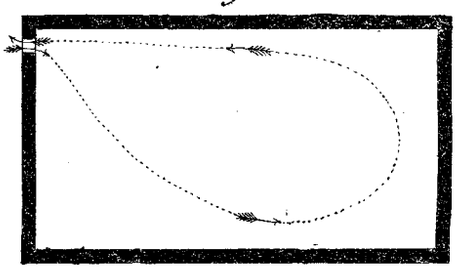


Fig 4

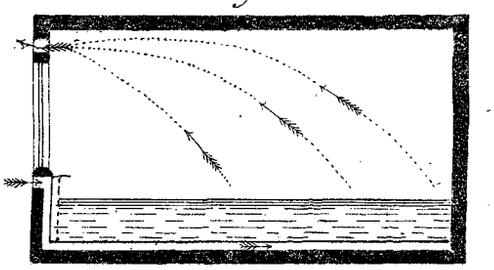


Fig 5

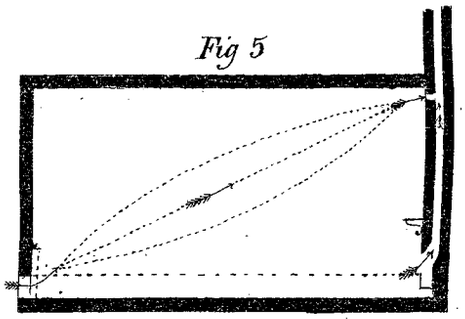


Fig 6

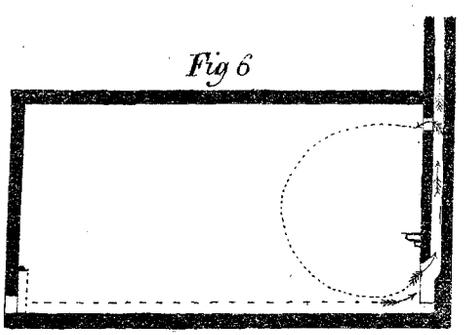


Fig 7

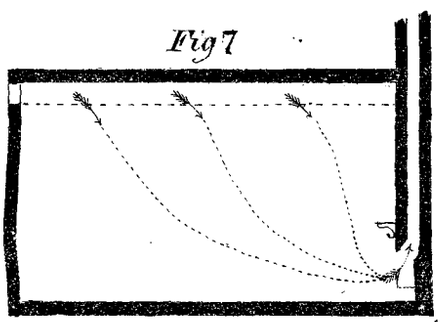
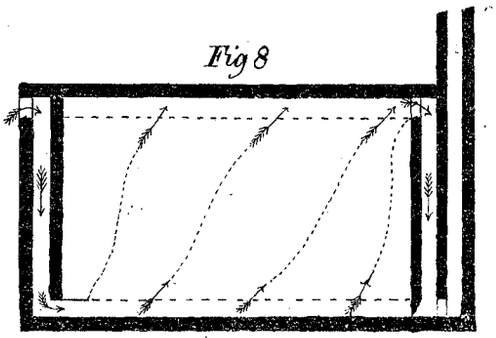


Fig 8



Case. 9. It is required to introduce warm air into an apartment, and no means are to be allowed beyond those that can be introduced in the structure of an open fire-place.

Answer.—Fig. 1. (Section), and Fig. 2. (Plan). Let the fire-place be constructed in such a manner, that air, entering from without, must necessarily pass across warm bricks, or through any chamber provided in forming the fire-place, before it enters the body of the room.

Very complete arrangements for effecting this have been introduced in many grates, and have been some itmes combined with the general ventilation of the apartment (see Plate IX).

Case 10. It is required, in an ordinary apartment, where the chimney flue cannot be touched in consequence of a tendency to smoke, to combine the advantages of a superior discharge with those of an open fire-place, reducing the current in the vicinity of the fire-place to as great an extent as may be practicable.

Answer.—Fig. 3. (Section). Let a free ingress for general ventilation be permitted, with all the diffusion that circumstances will permit: let a separate supply of air be given in the immediate vicinity of the fire-place, as ample as the fire can consume, allowing for the great expansion which the air undergoes in its progress to the chimney; let the open space between the chimney piece and the grate be reduced as much as is compatible with the free use of the fire; let the valve in the chimney flue (immediately above the chimney piece), close this flue as much as is consistent with the removal of the products of combustion, and the power with which it is required that the fire shall burn; by a spare flue, or some other superior aperture, let the vitiated air be carried off above and discharged, but not in the immediate vicinity of the chimney top, where the fire-flue terminates.

Case 11. It is required to ventilate powerfully one end of an apartment near the fire place, but to sustain the atmosphere in the rest of the apartment with no more ventilation than that which is induced by the more gentle and secondary movements that are consequent on indirect ventilation.

Answer.—Fig. 4. (Plan). Let the ingress be so arranged that the direct progress of the air between it, and the discharging fire place shall involve the space where the greatest ventilation is desirable. The movement is less in every other portion of the apartment, according to the distance from the leading current, and may be proportionally charged with bad air.

Case 12. The ventilation effected by crevices in doors and windows is as much as can be permitted, every thing would be satisfactory were it not for the occasional return of vitiated air from a stove.

Answer.—Fig. 5. (Section), and Fig. 6. (Plan). Permit a larger ingress of air, so that the stove may have a sufficient supply or adjust valves, so as to prevent return; and if it should be required to dispense with valves altogether, and to sustain an atmosphere perfectly free from all return, let an opening be established to supply the stove with fresh air from without, so that at times, however feeble the current may be, any returning movement shall neither arrest the progress of combustion, nor be the cause of any ingress of vitiated air into the apartment.

In stoves constructed in this manner, the products of combustion, except where the fire is kindled or fed, may be considered as hermetically excluded from the apartment. In many buildings in northern countries, they are kindled and fed from without, where there are appropriate corridors or passages.

Case 13. Fig. 7. (Section).—The ascending products of combustion from gaslights cause a corresponding descent of vitiated air, with which the head and superior extremities may be surrounded, though the feet are bathed in a cold atmosphere. It is required to carry off these products, so that the air shall be no more contaminated by them, than if they were not found within the apartment.

Answer.—Fig. 8. (Section). Let a superior ventilation be established to such an extent as to involve and carry away all the products of combustion, or let burners be arranged in such manner, or provided with appropriate tubes, securing them as effectively as a good chimney flue withdraws the products of combustion from a common fire.

PLATE XII.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c. (CONTINUED.)

Fig. 1

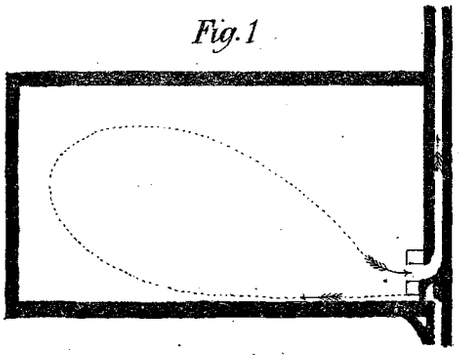


Fig. 3

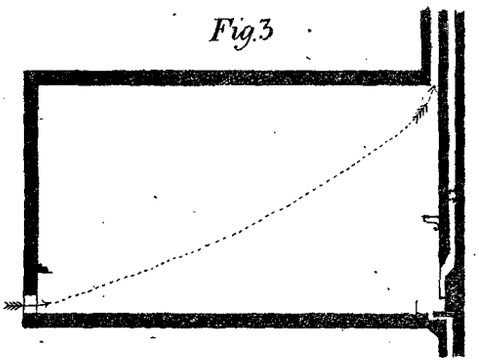


Fig. 2

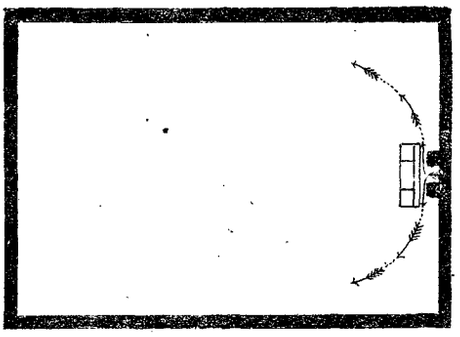


Fig. 4

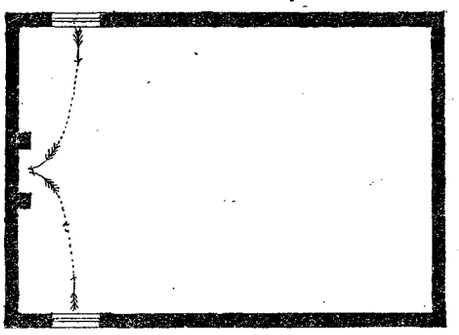


Fig. 5

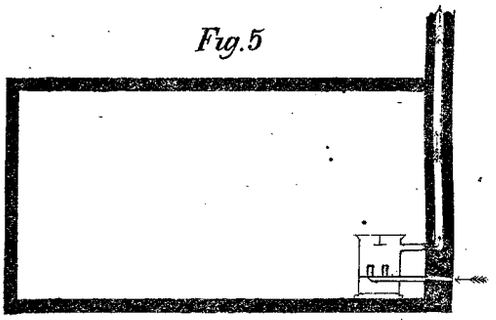


Fig. 7

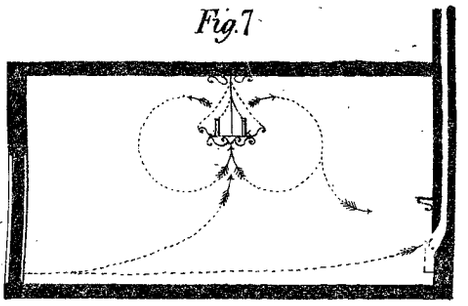


Fig. 6

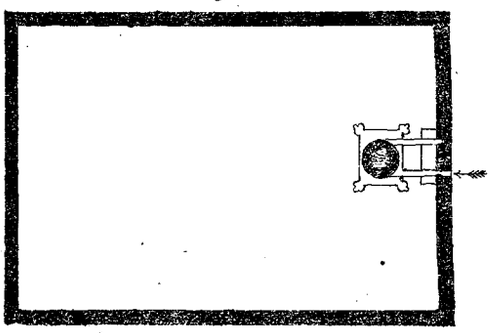
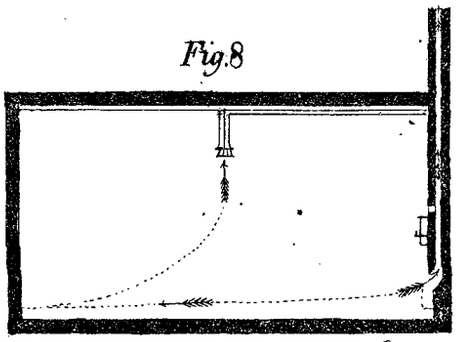


Fig. 8



Case 14. (Fig. 1). Perpetual headache is observed in the lower and inner apartments of houses forming part of a Court, surrounded on every side by lofty buildings and accessible only by a very narrow entrance.

Answer.—This case is incurable, except by opening the Court so as to admit of free external ventilation, or by supplying these lower apartments with air by channels from without the court, for except on those occasions when a comparative calm permits the free and slow ascent of products of combustion from surrounding chimneys, the court is always subject in whatever way the wind may blow to the precipitation of these products, whether visible or invisible, passing currents causing them to descend on one side, while they ascend and escape on the other. Endless modifications of such movements may be observed, and very marked instances of long continued headache, oppressive debility, and lowness of spirits, have been traced to those causes.

Case 15. Fig. 2. (Section). Two school-rooms are heated by a common stove, the upper one is subjected to a local current of great intensity, which dashes rapidly to the ceiling as it passes; the lower school gains little benefit from the stove, except the radiation from the external surface below, giving local intensity instead of a general and equal warmth.

Case 16. Fig. 3. (Section). This case indicates an arrangement of a much more complete and effective nature, both for economy of fuel, and for the supply of air in one of the simplest forms of schools. From a horizontal stove, an iron tube traverses a fire proof air chamber, terminating in an upright chimney the stove being constructed in the same manner as Dr. Arnott's so as to give extended surface, with moderate temperature. Air entering from above descends at a distance below the level of the stove, before it escapes into the general air chamber. Diffusion at the sides reduces all severity of currents, and a valve in the central discharging aperture above regulates the amount of movement.

Case 17. Fig. 4. (Section). This case represents a school room, and the house of the school master below it, warmed by a central stove in the passage, the influx of air being at all times open so as to afford an ample supply, the amount of movement through the school or the apartments below it being regulated by the adjustment of valves in the discharging apertures.

Case 18. Fig. 5. (Section). This figure indicates the adjustments for an infant school, where it is required to supply warm air by the rising steps, cold air from the opposite end of the school, or cold air from both ends at the same time, according to the state of the external atmosphere.

Case 19. Fig. 6. (Section). Indicates the discharge of carbonic acid, such as was observed in one of the apartments referred to in the local reports.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c. (CONTINUED.)

Fig. 1

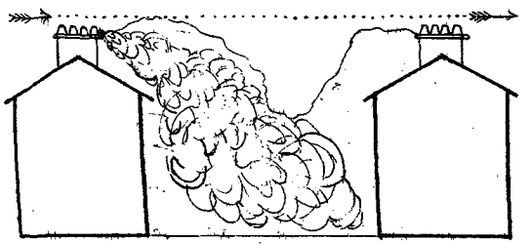


Fig. 2

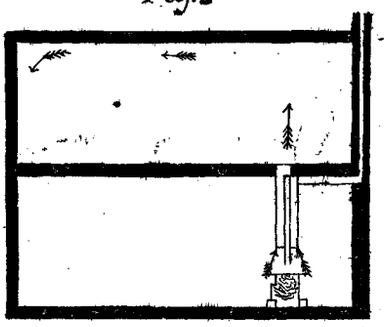


Fig. 3

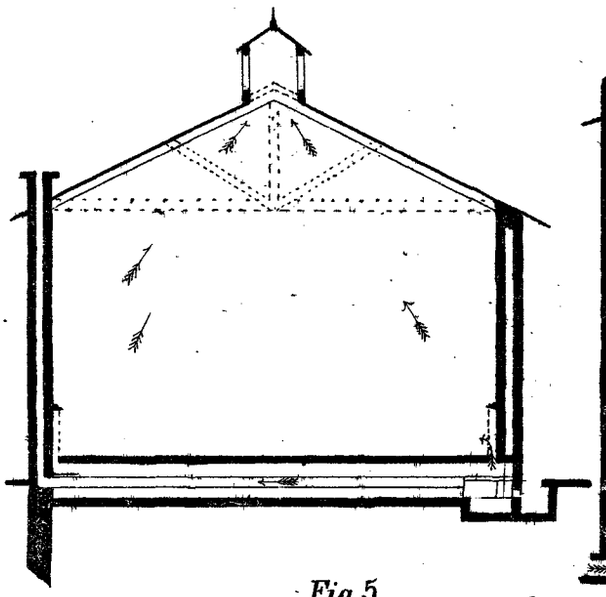


Fig. 4

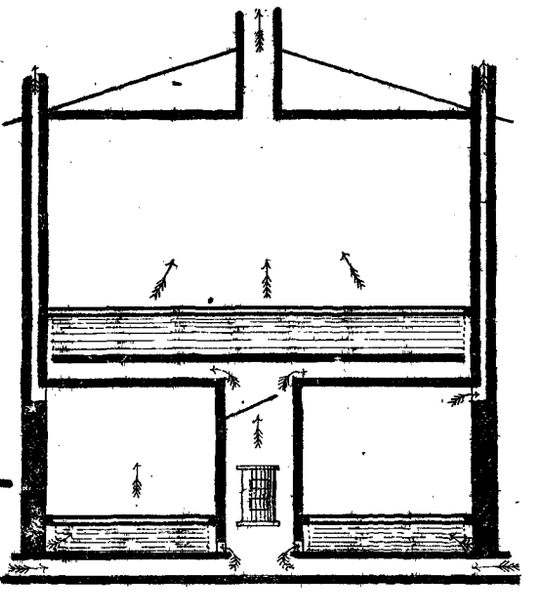


Fig. 5

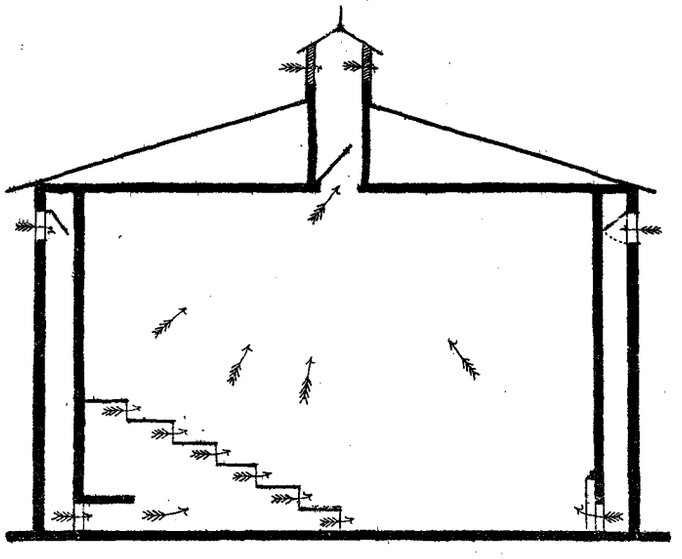
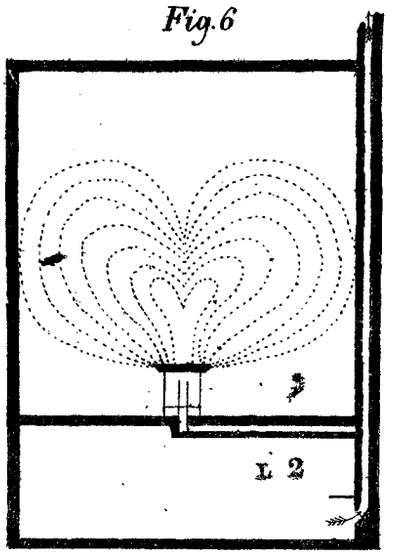


Fig. 6



Case 20. Three School rooms accessible by a central external stair case, are destitute of all means of ventilation; it is required to introduce the most simple and economical arrangements that are practicable for relieving them of the severe evils to which they are subjected.

Answer.—Fig. 1. (Section). Make openings *a*, *a*, *a*, capable of being controuled by valves, and let the entering air, instead of bursting abruptly inwards, be forced into a channel of diffusion formed round the skirting. The entrance alone may be sufficient, breaking the impulse of entering air by a board placed before it, if the porous skirting cannot be provided. Construct three separate discharging tubes *b*, *b*, *b*, proceeding from the ceiling of each apartment, the escape of vitiated air through them being controuled by valves, which may consist merely of wooden flaps, elevated or depressed by a cord.

Case 21. In another series of three School rooms, not ventilated by any means, it is found that there are three spare flues, one to each. No openings for the admission of air can be made in the external walls, no diffusion can be given at the skirting.

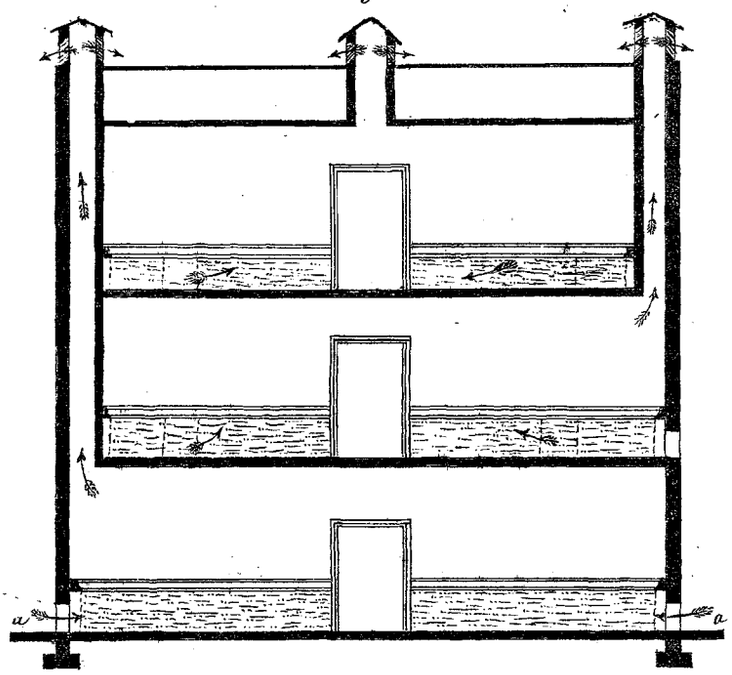
Answer.—Fig. 2, (Section). Supply the staircase freely with air from without, put a porous panel in the doors, or frame doors altogether porous, break into a spare flue immediately under the ceiling of each room to be ventilated, and place a valve there to controul the escape of air. Cut off all connection between these flues *b*, *b*, *b*, and any other apartments. If the stair be lighted with lamps, let all products of combustion pass, as indicated, into a separate flue.

Case 22. Three Schools require the simplest ventilation; no openings can be made in the external walls; only one external discharge from them all, and from the stairs can be obtained.

Answer.—Fig. 3. (Section). Supply the staircase freely, as in the preceding case, make one external discharge (*b*) sufficiently ample to receive three independent branches *c*, *c*, *c*, ; let a valve there regulate the flow of air through each class-room, and let the stairs be provided with porous doors to break the force of the entering currents.

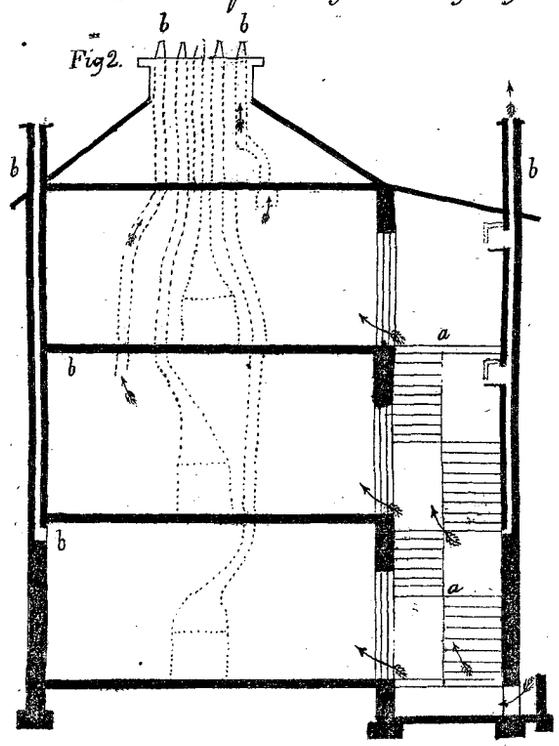
VENTILATION OF SCHOOLS, BUILT ORIGINALLY WITH NO PROVISION FOR VENTILATION BEYOND DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Fig 1.



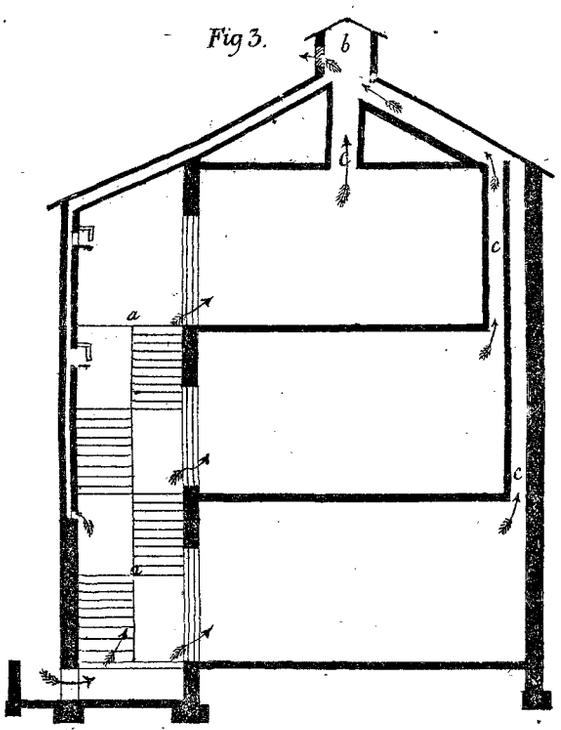
Longitudinal Section illustrating isolated ingress (a)(a) and isolated egress (b)(b) for each individual school. Ingress into schools by porous skirting, or dado. Amount of air regulated by egress valves.

Fig 2.



Transverse Section. illustrating general ingress by Staircase (a)(a) and isolated egress by spare flues (b)(b)

Fig 3.



Transverse Section. illustrating general ingress by Staircase (a)(a) and general egress (b)(b) by special flues (c)(c) made large for crowded classes.

Ingress from Staircase into Schools by porous doors controlled by the egress valves.

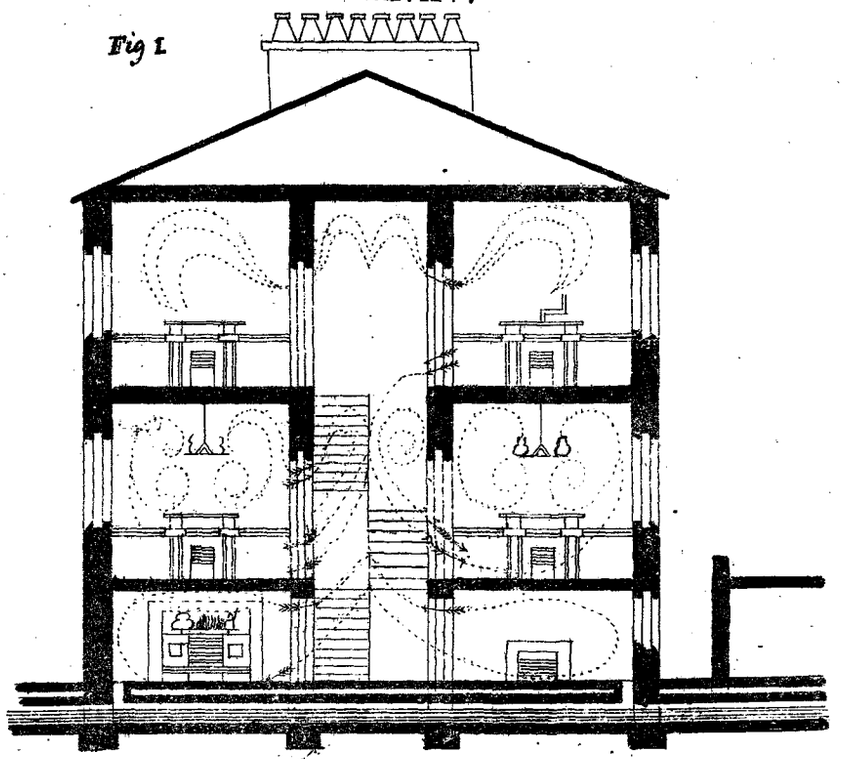
VENTILATION OF HOUSES.

Case 23. Figure 1. (Section). A house is filled with vitiated air from products of respiration and combustion, drains, and backsmoke; the rooms in the upper story afford the principal supply of fresh air by their chimneys, no other source being open. The great consumption of the kitchen enables it to draw largely from the passage, which again receives its supply from the rooms above. While these more general movements proceed in the manner indicated by the arrows, local currents are developed in the other apartments by lamps and fire-places, as well as by individuals respiring the vitiated air, and these are also indicated by the arrows; it is required during the progress of alterations, when the house is nearly rebuilt, though the same general arrangements are retained, to make provision for such movements of air as can be effected with the aid of a single stove, and a gas-lamp in the channel for discharge.

Answer.—Figure 2. (Section). Let an Arnott's stove, or any equivalent apparatus, be placed in the lower part of the staircase, and let air enter so freely, that it is continually flooded with a warm atmosphere, tending, from its warmth, to escape upwards wherever an aperture is permitted. Establish communications between the passage and each apartment to be ventilated; let them not open abruptly into the apartment, but with such diffusion as may be required, let valves and appropriate channels regulate the discharge from each apartment; let them all unite in a general hot air chamber in the roof, and let an additional valve controul the general discharge, let the drains be trapped, and a ventilating flue receive such products as might otherwise be discharged into the rooms.

PLATE. XV.

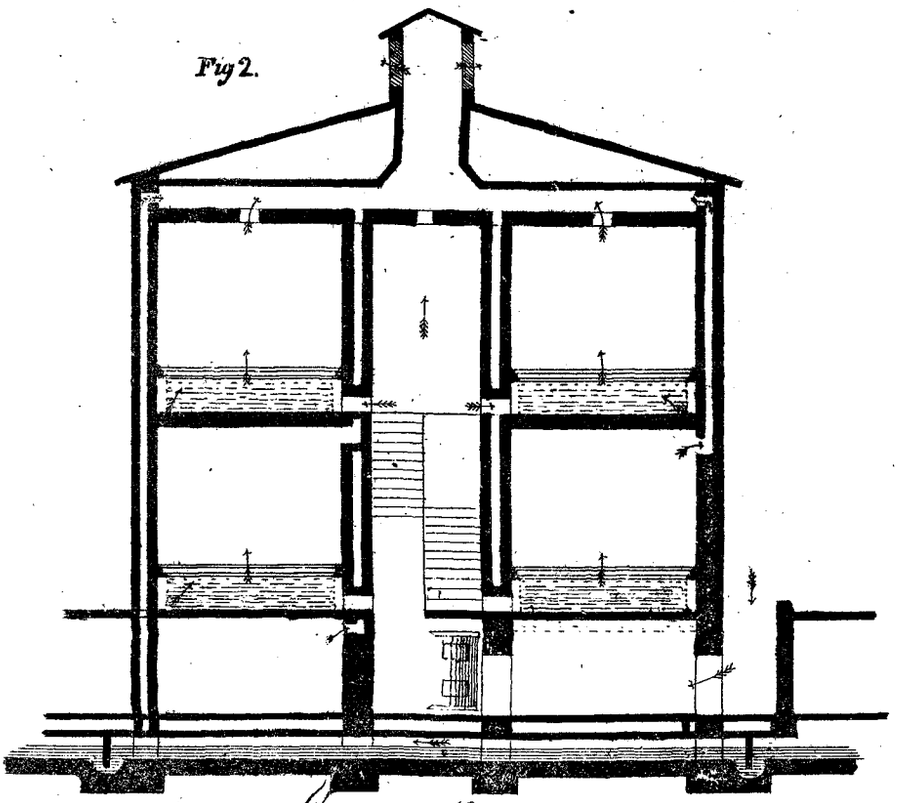
Fig 1.



Transverse Section

Illustration of the progress of air in a house where the fittings render it almost entirely air tight. the upper chimneys, or such as are not in use, supplying the passages and stairs, the air there passing off eventually by the large fires, offensive products from gas lamps, candles, kitchens, scullerises, and drains, pervading to a greater or less extent, the whole of the apartments.

Fig 2.



Transverse Section.

The principal evils corrected by the introduction of a Copious supply of warm air into the Stair case and passages, and the removal of vitiated air from all apartments lamps, and drains.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF CHURCHES.

Case 24. Figure 1. (Section).— A Church has no warming apparatus, no systematic means of ingress or egress of air beyond doors and windows; local currents prevail so extensively in winter from cold glass, even when doors and windows are shut, that the greatest objections and prejudices are entertained against any supply of air: children in a second gallery respire only the vitiated air proceeding from the body of the Church and the lower gallery, they find it impossible to command their attention from the state of the atmosphere, particularly during the evening service, and when the lamps are lighted. A new Church is to be constructed of similar dimensions and accommodation, it is required to place the ventilation on such a footing as may be compatible with the least possible alteration of the design.

Answer.—Figure 2. (Section). Shows one of the simplest modes of making the necessary arrangements. The lower part of the tower admits fresh air at A, to the chamber B, B, which is appropriated to the general diffusion and supply of air, as well as to the communicating of the necessary warmth in winter; flues from B to C, C, supply the chambers under the galleries with fresh air. The body of the Church is supplied through the passages; separate channels, M, M, give a special supply to the pulpit. D, D, are exclusive gas burners, discharging the products of combustion by a pipe, E, in the vitiated air channel F, F. The valve G regulates the discharge into the upper part of the tower, being worked by the cord H, H. The vitiated air escapes on one or more sides of the tower, as at L, L, according to the state of the atmosphere.

Figures 3 and 4. (Sections). Illustrate varieties in the mode of supply and discharge where there is no tower, and where difficulties prevent a free communication between the air-chamber under the floor of the body of the Church, and the chambers under the galleries, which are represented in Figure 3, as deriving their supply from the external atmosphere.

PLATE. XVI.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c. (Continued).

The Atmosphere of Churches.

Fig 1 represents the state of the atmosphere during the progress of the Service, in a non-ventilated Church, the doors and windows being closed and the lamps lighted.—

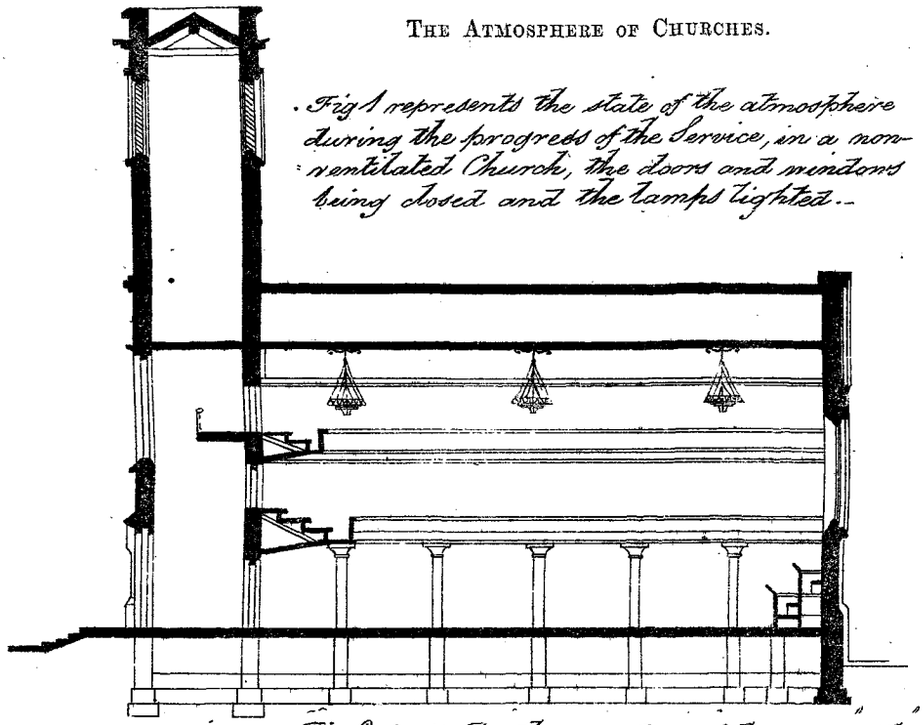
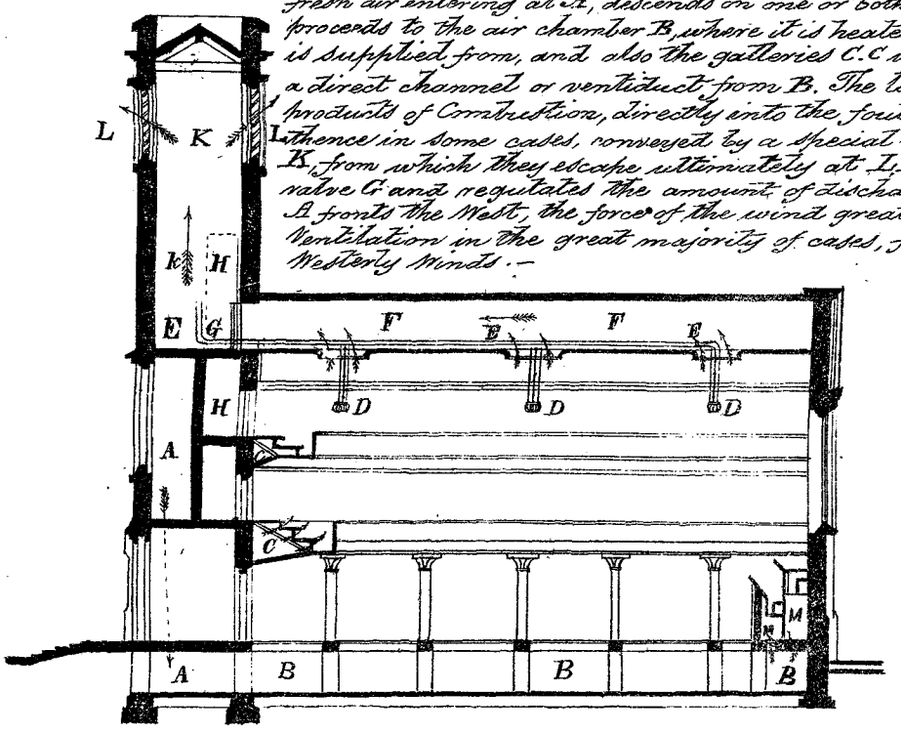


Fig: 2. indicates the condition of the Atmosphere after the introduction of ventilating arrangements, (other circumstances being the same) the fresh air entering at A, descends on one or both sides of the door, and proceeds to the air chamber B, where it is heated. The lobby of the Church is supplied from, and also the galleries C.C which receive air through a direct channel or ventiduct from B. The lamps D,D,D, discharge the products of Combustion, directly into the foul air chamber F and are thence in some cases, conveyed by a special tube to the Spire or Tower K, from which they escape ultimately at L.L. The cord H moves the valve G and regulates the amount of discharge when in such Churches A fronts the West, the force of the wind greatly adds to the power of the Ventilation in the great majority of cases, from the prevalence of Westerly Winds.—



HOUSE OF REFUGE.

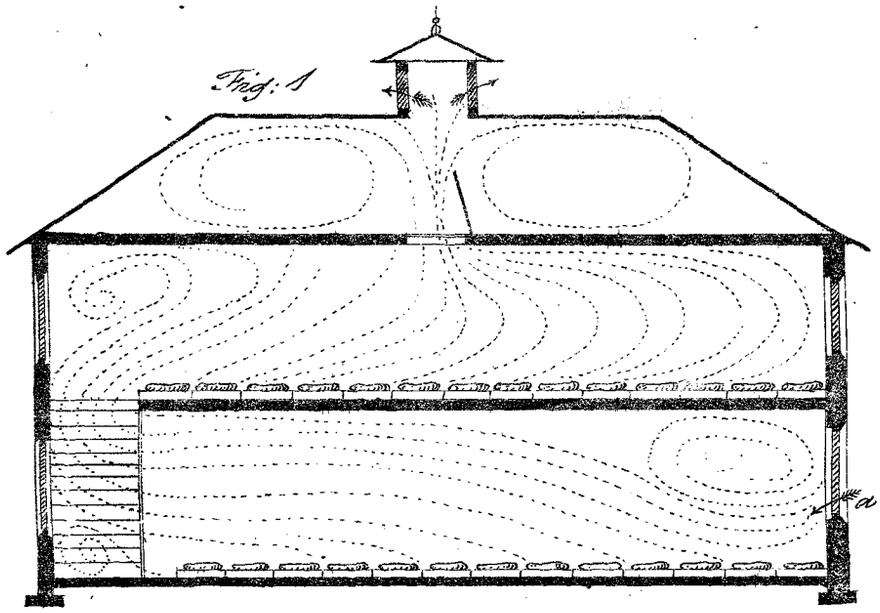
(NIGHT ASYLUM.)

Case 25. Fig. 1. (Longitudinal Section). Those occupying the beds near an open window complain bitterly of the current of cold air which pours directly down upon them. This current after passing over those occupying the other berths on the floor, forms the only supply given to those occupying the upper floor. The air escapes from one ventilator in the ceiling of the upper apartment into an ice-cold roof, where local eddies often return a portion of the vitiated air, the rest being discharged above. It is required to make a better arrangement with such limited means as are available for the purpose.

Answer.—Fig. 2. (Longitudinal Section). Let air be permitted to enter by louvres at the staircase, where it shall be at the greatest possible distance from the nearest sleeping berths. Let any small stove or other source of heat provided, be placed on the floor at the foot of the stairs if practicable, and let a porous texture at a short distance from the louvres that permit the entrance of air, give still greater diffusion and break the force with which it enters. Nothing does better for this purpose than the very cheap material on which paper is usually pasted, where it is not fixed directly on the wall, and which is commonly sold under the name of 'scrim' in London. Provide a separate discharge of vitiated air from the lower room, connect it with the discharge from the upper room by a tube terminating in the external discharge on the roof. Let two valves be provided, by the due management of which the circulation in each room may be regulated.

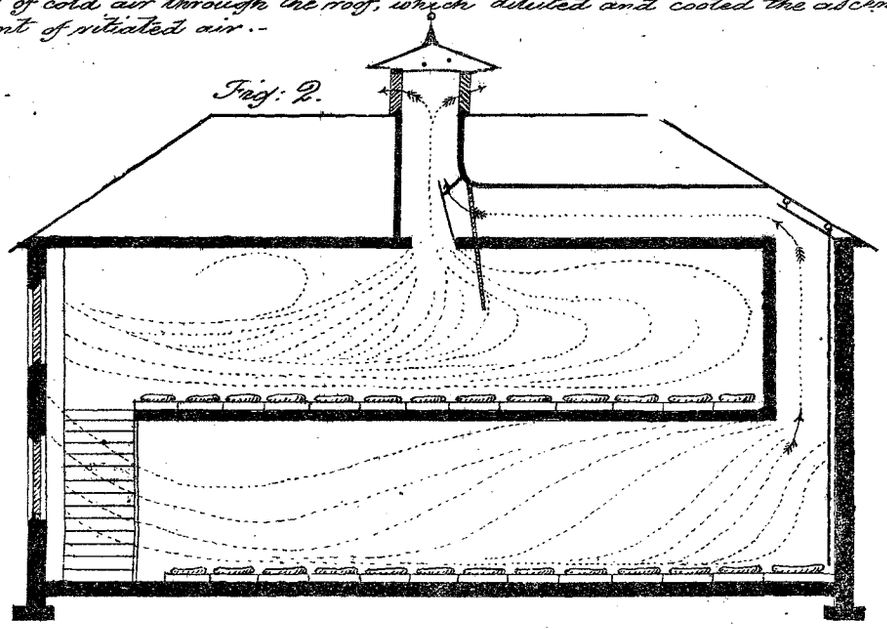
PLATE XVII.

Fig: 1



Longitudinal Section shewing the Sleeping berths in one of the Night refuges for the Houseless Poor, In the case exemplified a strong current of cold air entering at (a) fell with great severity upon the berths nearest it, while those in the upper floor respired the vitiated products evolved by the respiration of those below, The Ventilation was greatly impaired by the egress of cold air through the roof, which diluted and cooled the ascending current of vitiated air.--

Fig: 2.



Longitudinal Section of the same apartment shewing a simple arrangement for breaking the force of the current and dividing the supply between the two floors the ingress to and discharge from each being proportioned to the openings adjusted by their respective valves. Ventilation works with much more power and uniformity when the conflicting influence of cold currents in the roofs excluded by an independant discharging channel as indicated.--

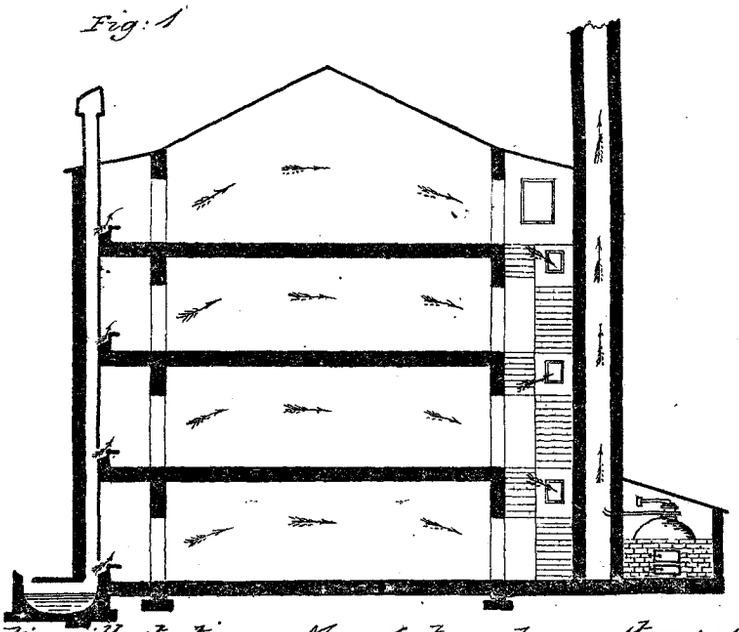
THE ATMOSPHERE IN A BADLY VENTILATED FACTORY.

Case 26. Fig. 1. (Section). The Atmosphere in a crowded factory is offensive in every place from the perpetual influx of gaseous products from a large cesspool, which never ceases to discharge its noxious emanations through openings in the seats provided on every floor for the convenience of those at work. The air passing through open windows in the staircase, is subject to perpetual fluctuation, sometimes entering, and at other times passing outwards, according to the inclination of the wind and the state of the atmosphere within the factory. It is required to correct this source of nuisance and oppression.

Answer.—Fig. 2. (Section). Establish a communication between the upper part of the cesspool and the furnaces of the boiler; or if the chimney be powerful, the communication may be led directly into it. Make small openings in the upper part of every closet, and if no apparatus be provided at the seats, let the channel be sufficiently large to command a descending current from every closet. Let the windows in the stair-case, the doors there, and the doors to the closets, be at least so far opened as not to prevent the effective operation of the discharging flue from any deficient supply of air. Cut off all communication between the descending soil and air pipe, and the external atmosphere, excepting such as is maintained through the underground flue. The illustration given does not extend to any systematic means of ventilation, though it would not be difficult to connect this with the means employed, were the soil pipe conveyed directly downwards into the cesspool, the air passage being made large, as represented in the figure, so that the general ventilation might be assisted by the extent to which the closets are made as a channel for the escape of air. In manufactories, however, in general, the ventilation necessary is so dependent on the nature of the materials used, the operations carried on, and the numbers crowded in a given space, that this illustration is not intended to apply to the subject generally, but rather to the specific evil pointed out, which in numerous cases is one of the principal, if not the leading cause of the vitiated air which prevails in them.

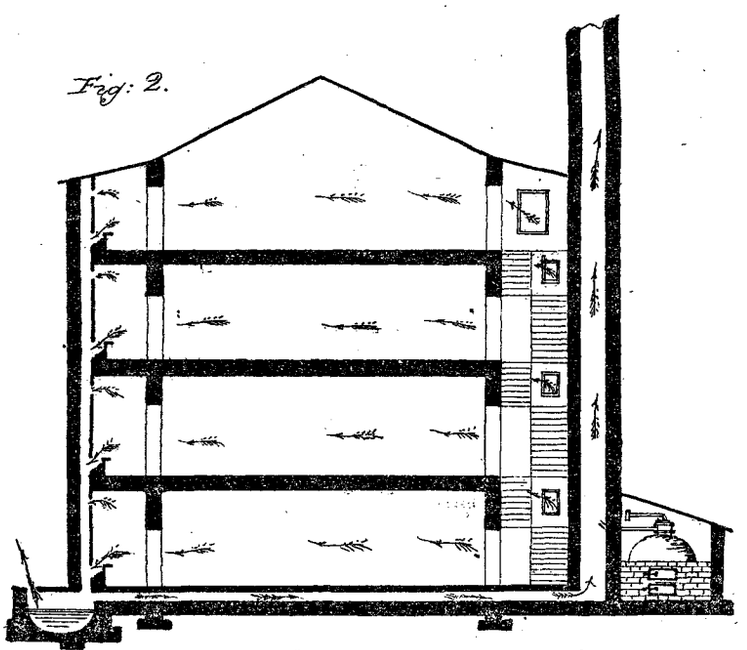
PLATE XVIII.

Fig: 1



Section illustrating a Manufactory where a strong ascending current of vitiated air from a Cesspool connected with closets in all the floors, rendered the condition of the atmosphere extremely offensive

Fig: 2.



Section illustrating the same factory with an underground flue connecting the Cesspool with the engine Shaft, so as to reverse the currents that formerly prevailed, fresh air being supplied by the Windows in the Staircase passing through the different floors, descending by the closets as indicated by the arrows, and ultimately discharged by the Shaft.

VENTILATION OF FACTORIES, WHERE MECHANICAL IMPURITIES CONTAMINATE THE ATMOSPHERE

Case 27. No sources of impurity in the atmosphere lead more frequently to fatal and injurious consequences than those where siliceous or metallic dust is suspended in the air, and is inhaled during the process of respiration. The movement of air can be commanded with facility in any direction; it may be made to ascend or descend, or to pursue any lateral course that may be required. It is as easy to lay hold of, and withdraw by suitable arrangements any atmospheric impurity at its source, as it is to direct a stream of water with a flexible hose upon any point where it amay be desired that it should impinge. The figures in Plate XIX. indicate the general disposition and arrangements most desirable for one of the severest cases of injury from mechanical impurities, namely that which is presented in the preparation of mill-stones. The French burr-stones of which they are made, is a cellular horn-stone, which at every stroke of the chisel gives off a cloud of siliceous dust, which when respired in the usual manner along with the atmospheric air in which it is suspended, injures the lungs, and produces early death, in proportion to the extent of the exposure. No cases are more melancholy than those that may be observed in such manufactories. Thus the preparation of the means for reducing to an accessible form the principal necessary and support of life, brings disease and premature death to those engaged in this operation.

Fig. 1, Transverse Section; Fig. 2, Longitudinal Section; and Fig. 3, Plan; show the ingress of fresh air by *a*; the vitiated air channels *b*; the individual apertures *c*; which convey the siliceous dust to the ventilation tubes *f*; the ventilating shaft *d*; and an opening into it regulated by a valve for the general ventilation of the workshop.

Fig. 4, Shows a special ventilating tube *a*, for withdrawing the siliceous dust produced in dressing the mill-stone, resting on the support *b*, after the pieces of which it is composed shall have been joined together.

Fig. 5, Shows the general arrangement of the ventilating shaft *f*. A hot-water apparatus *a*, *b*, *c*, commanding the necessary draught in winter, and heating the air that supplies the workshop; *g*, a more powerful fire to be used in warm weather, and in all cases when the ventilation by the hot-water apparatus may not be sufficient.

PLATE XIX.

ILLUSTRATIONS of arrangements for controlling noxious fumes, or dust arising from chemical or mechanical operations.

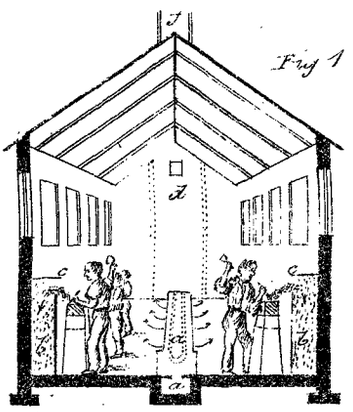
The figures illustrate more particularly the arrangements necessary in dressing mill-stones, the dust from which is usually respired and produces the most injurious and fatal consequences.

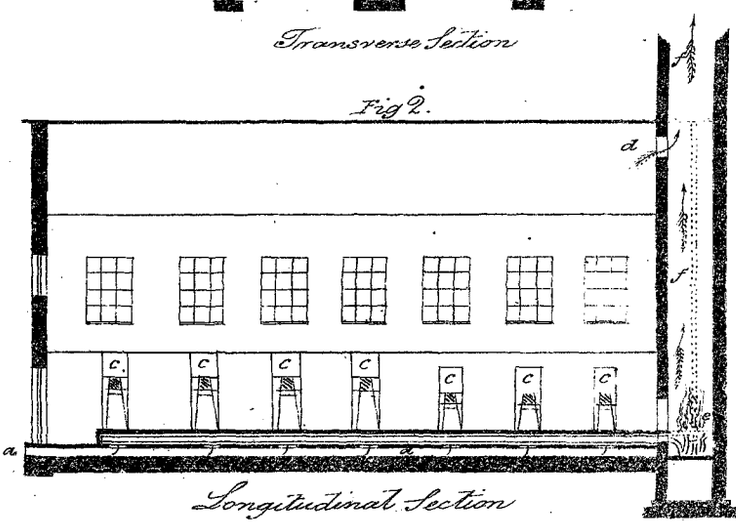
(*a*) Fresh air channel, discharging by numerous openings along its whole length.

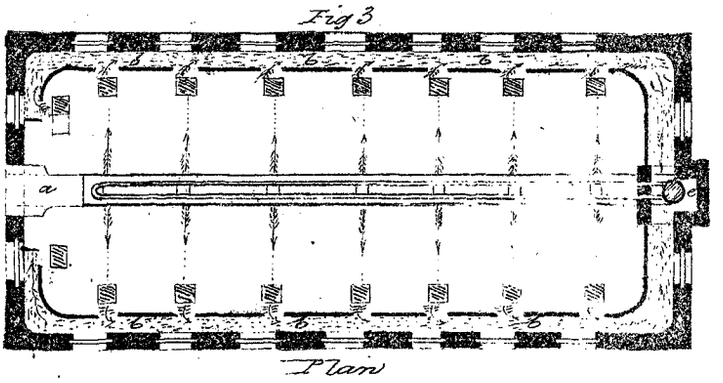
(*b*) Channel for removing fumes or dust by openings *c*, *c*, where the operation is carried on.

(*d*) Egress of vitiated air from the apartment generally.

(*e*) Heating apparatus shown enlarged in Fig. 5.



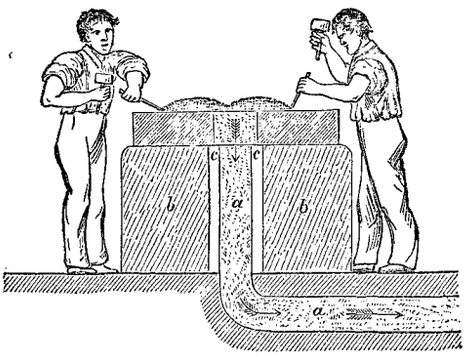




N

DESCENDING VENTILATOR for the removal of silicious dust in dressing the mill-stones after the smaller pieces of which it is composed are joined together. In Fig. 1, the smaller pieces alone are represented, as they are prepared for fitting. The ventilating flue *a*, *a*, is a branch pipe communicating with the shaft, and passing between the supports *b*, *b*, on which the Circular mill-stone rests, any opening between it and the mill-stone at *c*, *c*, being made good with tow or clay.

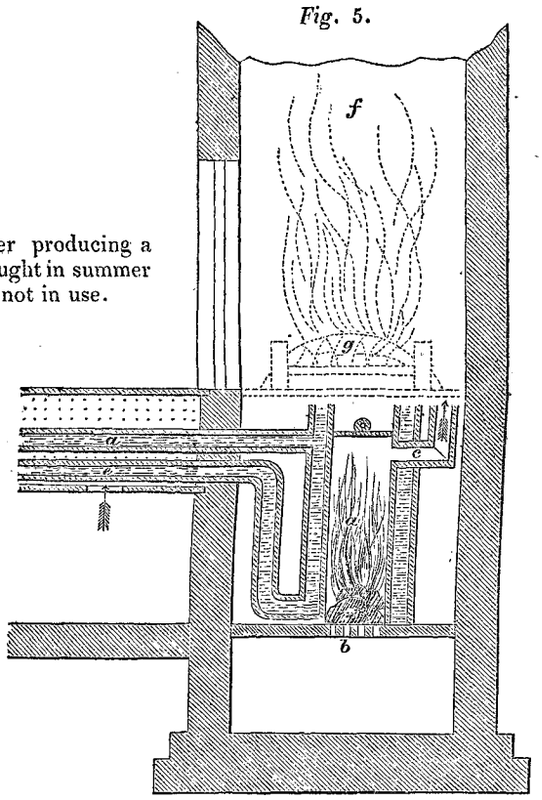
Fig. 4.



SECTION OF CIRCULAR HOT WATER STOVE AND VENTILATING SHAFT.

Fig. 5.

(*a*) Internal fire.
(*b*) Ash Pit.
(*c*) Flue.
(*d*) Flow pipe.
(*e*) Return pipe.
(*f*) Ventilating shaft.
(*g*) Fire to be used after producing a more powerful draught in summer when the Stove is not in use.



DECOMPOSING FURNACE.

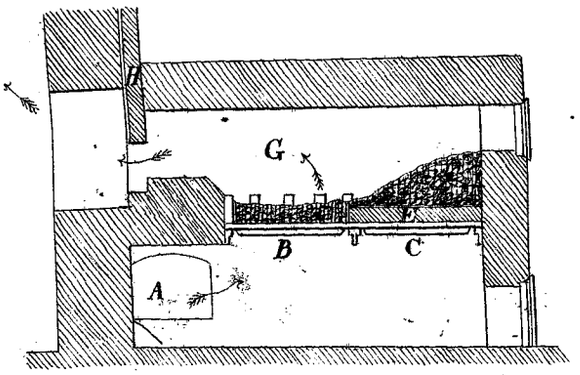
This illustration points out the construction of a furnace which was adapted to the decomposition of offensive emanations proceeding from a large boiler in which nineteen tons of blubber were heated for the preparation of oil. After it was erected, about thirteen years ago, processes that had been the subject of litigation both in local Courts and before the house of Peers were no longer subject to restraint, as it was proved that they no longer occasioned the discharge of any products differing from those evolved from an ordinary fire-place. In manufacturing operations of such magnitude, it was found that the ordinary furnaces for destroying offensive animal and vegetable emanations usually failed at some part of the process, and were sometimes liable to be extinguished by the evolution of excessive quantities of steam and vitiated air. The admission of regulated and partial supplies of fresh air at the sides of the decomposing furnace, and its isolation from all those that were in any way subservient to the actual manufacture, and required to be checked occasionally, even when the largest amount of noxious products was discharged, enabled the difficulties to be overcome which had previously been the cause of failure.

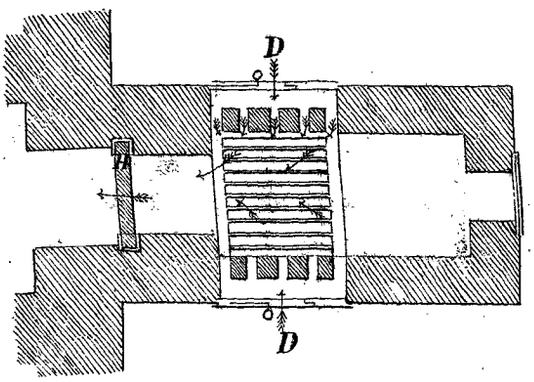
Such decomposing furnaces may be applied in all cases where animal or vegetable matter is the cause of the evolution of offensive products, and they are also effectual for the consumption of smoke.

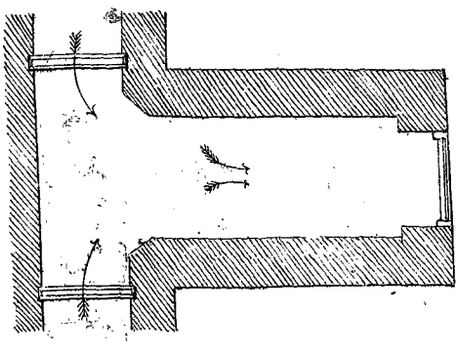
PLATE XX.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

The decomposing furnace for the combustion of all offensive exhalations or fumes from animal or vegetable matter used in manufacturing operations: carbonic acid, water and nitrogen being the sole products ultimately evolved. A. The vitiated air proceeding to the furnace. B. The furnace bars, covered with absolutely red hot fuel, to a depth proportionate to the nature of the fuel used. C. Fire bars covered by fire bricks E. when only half the power of the furnace is required. D. Slide to regulate the amount of fresh air admitted by the apertures, when the vitiated air is too impure to support combustion, and oxidate the products to be decomposed. F. The fresh fuel which is always added regularly, so as to maintain a constant supply of red cinders for the bars below. Any product that may escape decomposition in passing through the red hot cinders are always consumed at C, between the cinders and the flame above, nourished by the lateral supply of air. H. the regulating damper.







APPLICATION OF A DECOMPOSING FURNACE.

The figures in this illustration point out the manner in which a decomposing furnace may be applied, not only to particular boilers, pans, or cisterns, but also so as to controul the emanations from all stores and the general atmosphere within the manufactory, so that nothing whatever shall escape from it except the ordinary products of combustion. It is considered that when the facility with which such arrangements can be carried into execution, as well as the perfections which they have attained, and the endless adaptation of which they are susceptible, become more generally understood, the amount of nuisance both within and without numerous factories will be greatly diminished, and that their will be less hesitation in enforcing the existing laws against nuisance in towns and populous districts where no attempt is made to reduce greater and acknowledged evils.

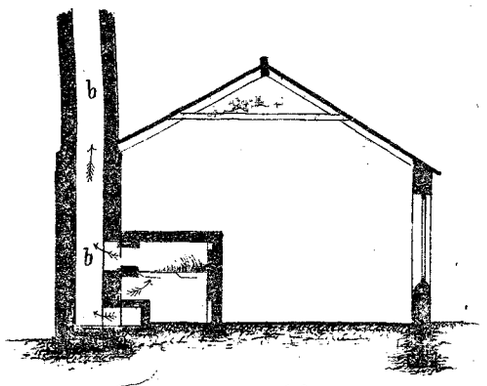
PLATE XXI.

PLATE XXI.

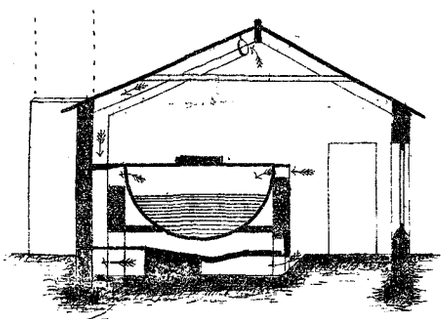
GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

Showing the application of a Decomposing Furnace for oxidating or destroying by heat and air, all animal and vegetable effluvia, carbonic acid, water and nitrogen being the sole products ultimately evolved from the chimney.

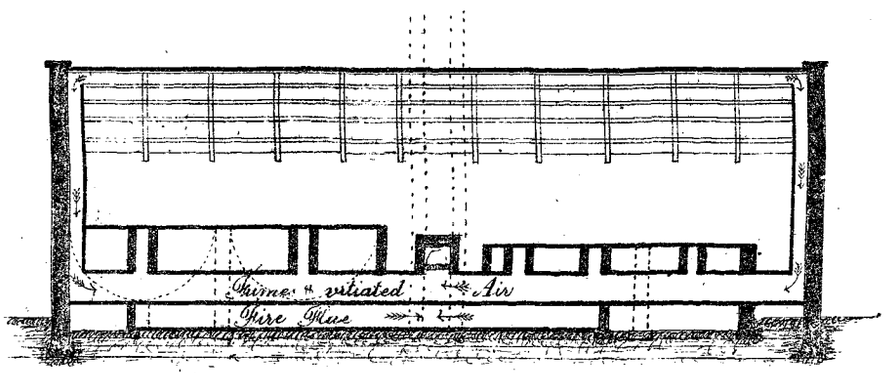
In one factory previous to the adoption of this arrangement, the usual smell discharged during the preparation of oil for boiling blubber was offensive even at the distance of a mile; but after it was adopted in the manner indicated, legal proceedings that had been carried from the ordinary Courts to the house of Peers were entirely abandoned, as no smell could be perceived even at the top of the chimney, different from that evolved where common fuel alone was used. All odour was controlled, not only during the process of heating the blubber, but also from the coolers, the refuse vats, and from the barrels as they were emptied into the boiler. No air that entered the manufactory could escape, except through the decomposing furnaces.



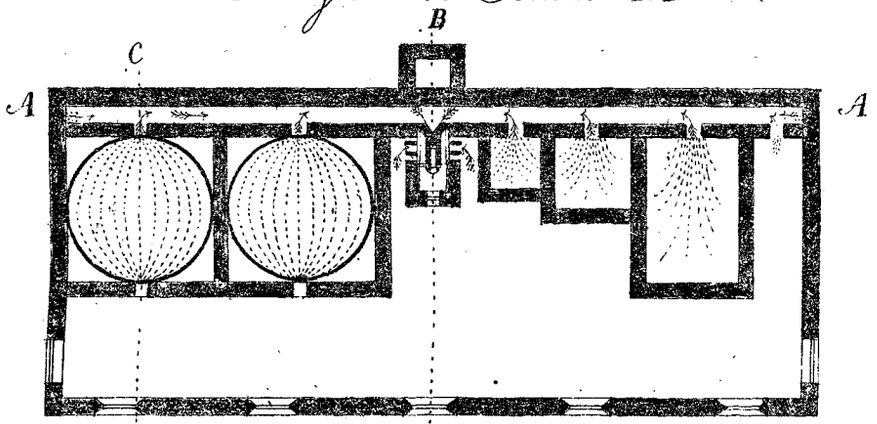
Transverse Section on BB



Transverse Section on CC



Langitudinal Section AA



Plan of Boilers vats &c Shewing the connexion of their flues with the decomposing Furnace (a) and the Shaft (b)

APPARATUS.

FOR CONDENSING OR DECOMPOSING NOXIOUS EMANATIONS, NOT DESTRUCTABLE BY A RED-HOT FIRE, WITH ACCESS OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

The varieties of Apparatus and Materials available for this purpose differ as much as the circumstances under which they require to be applied.

Figure 1. Shows the progress of fumes through porous or broken solids by which they are condensed and retained.

Figure 2. Illustrates another mode of proceeding, the fumes being decomposed, condensed or changed into new products by passing over materials disposed in trays, descending in the form of a shower, or discharged in the form of vapour escaping from a steam pipe, by which they are so chemically altered as to be no longer injurious.

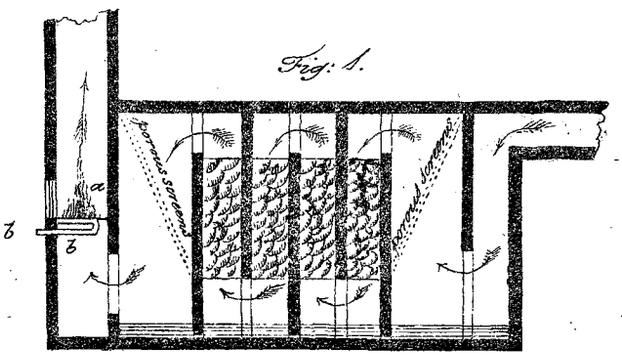
Figure 3. Shows the application of a material in the liquid form, where valuable products are condensed and where mechanical means are applied to sustain the current, instead of a draught produced by fire or steam. The screw, the fan, the pump, the bellows, or the precipitation of water, may be used in effecting the necessary movement; machinery being applied according to the magnitude of the operation necessary.

PLATE XXII.

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

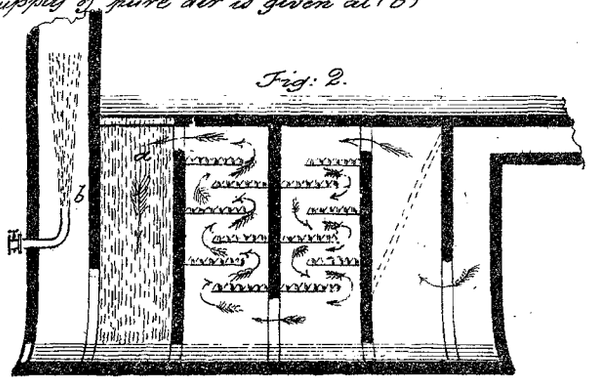
CONDENSING APPARATUS for the absorption of offensive fumes and vapours not destroyed by heat in the Decomposing Furnace.

Fig: 1.



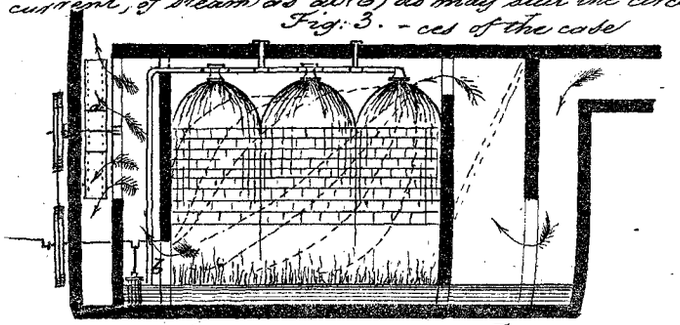
Longitudinal Section illustrating the condensation of fumes by porous or other Solids through which they are made to pass by the power of a small furnace (a) to which a separate supply of pure air is given at (b)

Fig: 2.



Longitudinal Section of Condensing apparatus in which the fumes are mixed with Vapours evolved from Materials in the trays represented, these being adapted in each case to the peculiar nature of the products on which they have to act. The draughts may be sustained by fire, or by a descending shower of water as at (a) or an ascending current of steam as at (b) as may suit the circumstances of the case

Fig: 3.



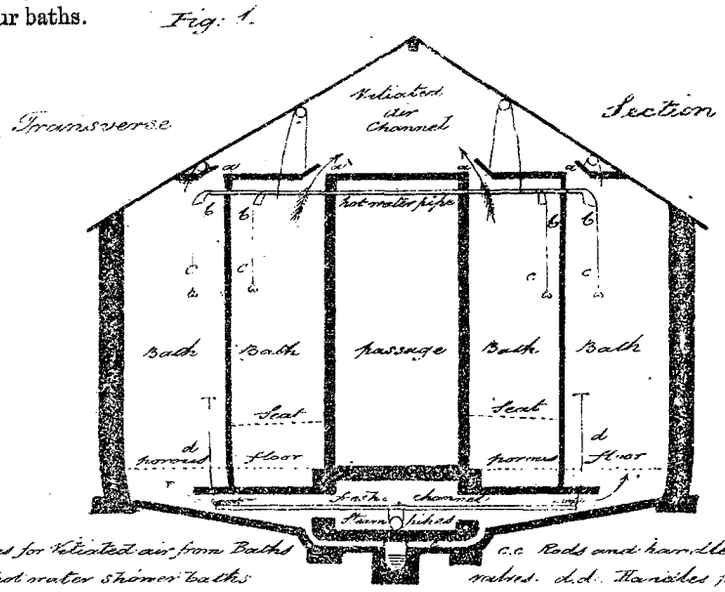
Longitudinal Section illustrating the system adopted where the condensation is effected by a liquid and the superfluous gases, cast off Mechanically by a Fanner (a) which can be worked by hand, or any other power. In some cases it is advantageous to transmit the liquid by a pump (b) several successive times through the fumes to be condensed.

VENTILATED STEAM-BATHS.

These figures point out the general arrangements necessary for ventilated steam and shower baths.

It is considered that in many places the most effectual and economical ablution may be obtained by the introduction of steam-baths, especially where water is expensive, a limited supply of warm water at a proper temperature is provided so as to afford a shower bath, the occasional use of which during the progress of the steam-bath, renders cleansing and the use of the fleshbrush much more convenient than in the ordinary water or vapour baths.

Fig: 1.



a. a. Discharge valves for Vitiated air from Baths
b. b. Cisterns for hot water Shower baths
c. c. Rods and handles for lifting Shower valves.
d. d. Handles for turning Steam cocks
e e Steam pipes.

Fig: 2. Longitudinal Section

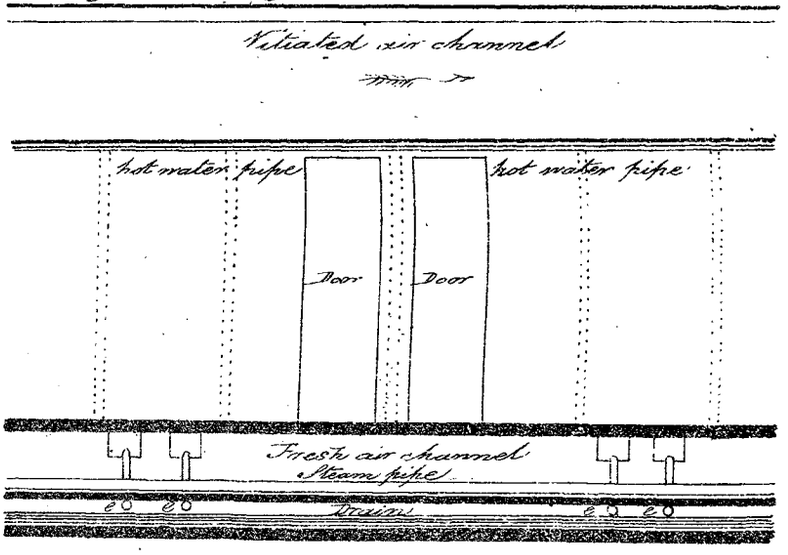


Fig: 3. Plan.

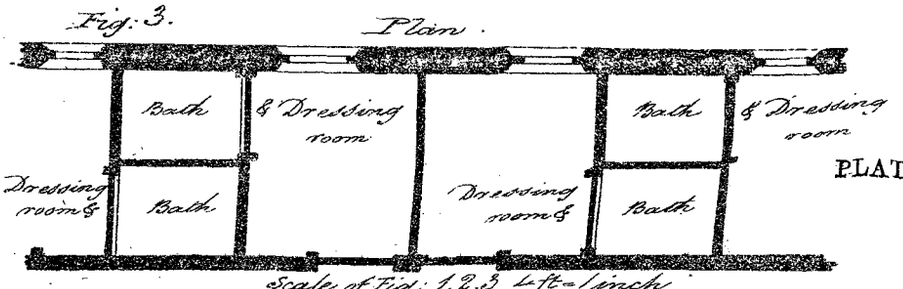


PLATE XXIII.

Scale of Fig: 1. 2. 3. 4 ft = 1 inch
Scale of 4 & 5. 40 = 1 inch

PLATE XXIII.

Plan shewing general arrangement of 72 ventilated steam Baths

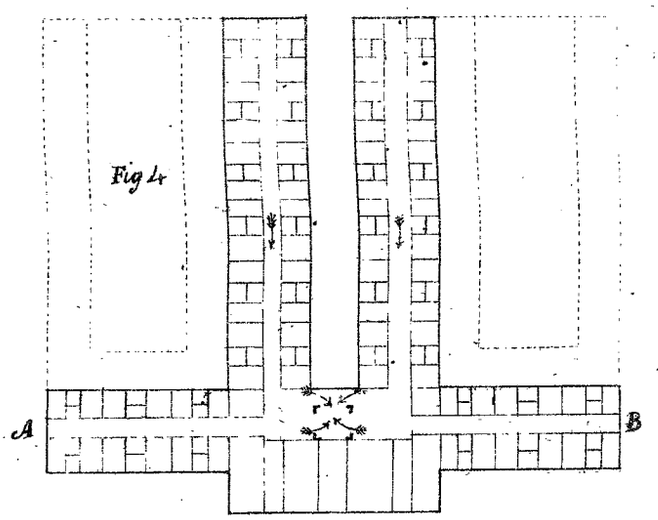
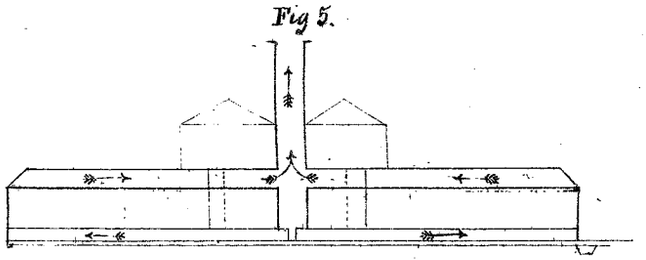


Fig 5.



Section on AB shewing Fresh vitiated air Chambers and ventilating shaft.

See Scale on opposite Page.

EXPLANATORY ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VENTILATION OF ISOLATED COTTAGES.

The great object so far as ventilation comes into play, is the supply of fresh air, in such a manner that its impulse shall be broken and its temperature elevated to a greater or less degree, according to the facilities which may be afforded by the action of a single fire.

The different figures show plans and sections, illustrative of considerations founded on experiments that have been continued for the last twelve years, though applied principally in the first instance in connection with flues used for furnaces adapted to chemical operations. In these experiments it was found that a flue nine inches square and seventeen feet high, could command four fire places, each sufficiently large for any ordinary apartment were no air permitted to pass into the flue, beyond what was requisite for the combustion of the fuel. As a general rule, a preference is given to a flue $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches area, for a room about twelve feet square, smokeless fuel being used, and the flue never requiring accordingly, to be swept.

A hot press over the fire, and the low position of the fire place, form a substitute for the accomodation usually provided in the more open fire place. The warmth of the brick-work surrounding the fire-place was found to be so considerable, that small ventilating apertures from two to four and a half inches square, were freely used at different elevations above the fire-place. But in the adaptation of arrangements for a cottage, the use of brick work made in large pieces, so as to prevent the various apertures required, and in some cases the use of a cast iron tube, or of tubes made of strong earthen-ware, and arranged so as to be defended and supported by the surrounding structure, afford advantages which are multiplying daily the facilities of structural arrangements.

Figure 1, Transverse section. Shows the ingress of fresh air to the space surrounding the fire place, and a channel for permitting the air warmed by coming in contact with the brick-work, to ascend to the rooms above. On the other side of the fire place is a receptacle for coals, and beyond it a closet, communicating by the most simple form of trap with a drain-pipe which may be constructed of strong earthen-ware, well coated with pitch or any other tight adhesive substance, so as to render it impervious to moisture or to gaseous products from the decomposition of the refuse it contains. It is presumed that a water cistern, and a valve or cock upon the supply pipe, gives at all times the necessary supply of water, wherever such conveniences are introduced.

Figure 2, Longitudinal Section. Shows the arrangement of the fire place and hot press above it, with their openings into the main flue, the one for smoke, and other for the purpose of carrying off any products that might prove offensive if allowed to escape into the apartment. Behind the fire place is a space formed in the brick work of the lower part of the shaft, where the air admitted to supply the apartments may receive such an amount of heat as may be attained by its contact with the warm brick-work.

In this and the preceding figure the smoke tube is indicated in the centre of the shaft, surrounded by the vitiated air which escapes from each apartment by an opening near the ceiling, and which receives from its contact with the smoke tube an amount of heat that increases its ascending power while the smoke tube passes directly through the roof with sufficient protection to any combustible material, the vitiated air escapes by openings at a lower level, protected from the weather. Valves regulate the amount of discharge from each apartment.

Figure 3. Shows a plan of the ground floor, with the base of the central chimney and the arrangements around it. The closet is situated in proximity to the kitchen and scullery, so that the refuse water may be made to pass through it in its progress to the drain, and sufficiently near the chimney to ensure the constant discharge of vitiated air from the ceiling. A closet so arranged does not discharge vitiated air into the cottage generally, but rather derives its supply from it. And, though the introduction of a closet in so small a cottage, and where space is so valuable, may appear to some questionable, still, in a medical point of view as well as for other reasons, nothing contributes more to health and comfort than the provision of such a convenience within a cottage, when it can be well drained, well ventilated, and sufficiently secluded.

Figure 4. Shows a plan of the upper floor, divided into small apartments, it being considered better that separate ventilated sleeping berths should be provided however small, than that one large apartment should be used, common to a number of individuals. It will be observed that, while a good foundation is secured for the central shaft, the wall at different places is so arranged as to communicate a certain amount of stairs and heat to the principal apartments on the ground floor, as well as to communicate a moderate warmth to the the sleeping rooms above; and, though this cannot be expected to operate with any great force in severe weather, it will at all times tend to temper the severity of the air which may enter, and to promote ventilation.

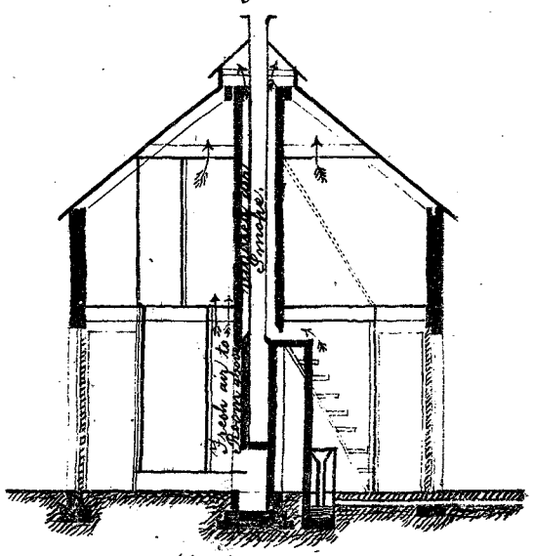
PLATE XXIV.

EXPLANATORY ILLUSTRATIONS OF VENTILATION OF ISOLATED COTTAGES.

FIGURES REFERRED TO IN THE REMARKS ON ISOLATED COTTAGES.

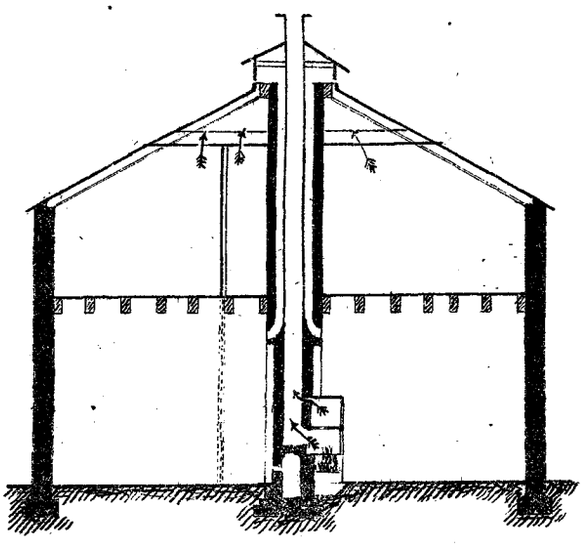
Scale 8 = 1 Inch

Fig. 1.



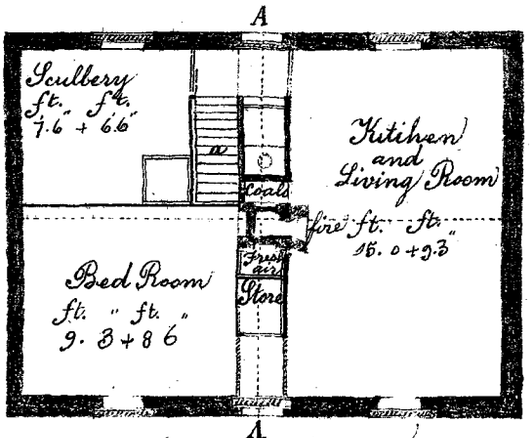
Section on A.A.

Fig. 2.



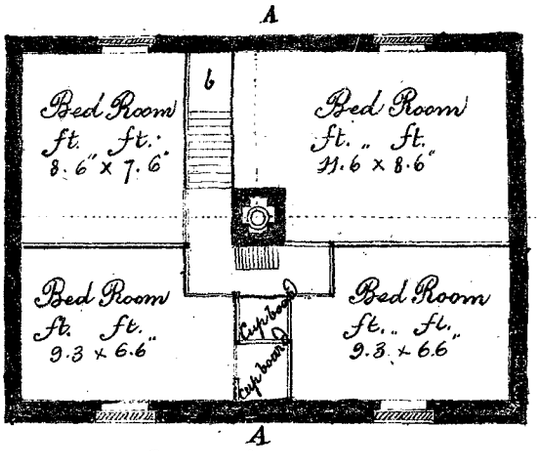
Section on B.B.

Fig. 3.



Plan of Ground Floor

Fig 4.



Plan of upper Floor

Note. A Cup board can be provided under the Stair at (a) and two above the Stair at (b)

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PROGRESS OF AIR IN VENTILATED APARTMENTS.

Figure 1. Indicates progress of very cold air entering an ordinary apartment at the skirting, and proceeding to the fire-place; the air in the rest of the apartment being very little affected.

Figure 2. Shows a different movement, the valve of the fire flue being closed so as to diminish the amount of air conveyed there, and a superior opening discharging vitiated air at a higher level.

Figure 3. Points out the more equal movement of warm air entering by the skirting and proceeding to a central discharge, no fire being in action to determine a local current.

Figure 4. Indicates the progress of air entering under the same circumstances as in Figure 3, excepting in so far as this progress is modified in consequence of its being at a lower, instead of a higher temperature, than the air previously in the apartment.

Figures 5 and 6. Give examples of a still more equal movement of air, such as has been occasionally introduced in apartments for invalids. The porous ceiling in Figure 5, and the porous cornice in Figure 6, effect this object, particularly when assisted by a deep and porous dado.

In applying the preceding illustrations it will facilitate much the consideration of individual cases, if it be recollected that the ventilation which is most suitable to different individuals is greatly modified by numerous circumstances, among which the following may be noticed as more deserving of general attention. Details might be indefinitely multiplied, but the more leading considerations alone require attention in this place.

PLATE XXV.

PLATE XXV.

MISCELLANEOUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

See Explanation of Plates.

Fig.1

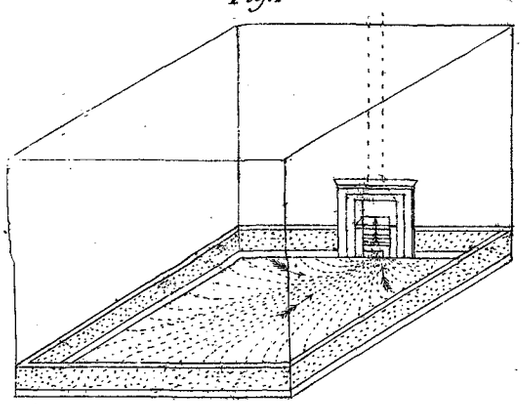


Fig.2

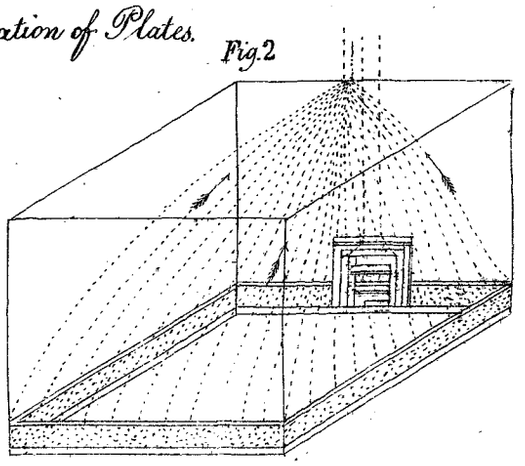


Fig.3

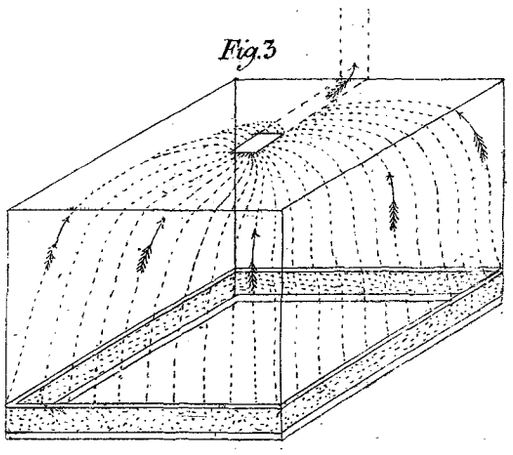


Fig.4

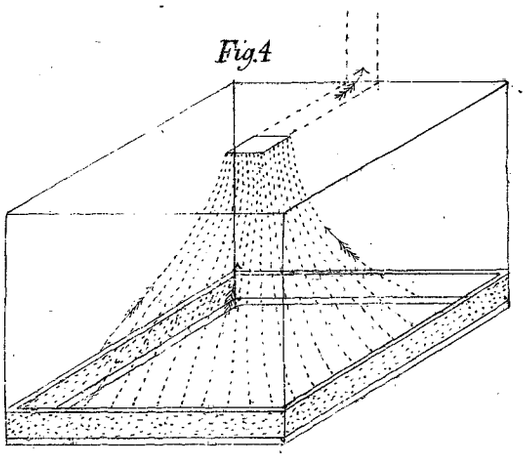


Fig. 5

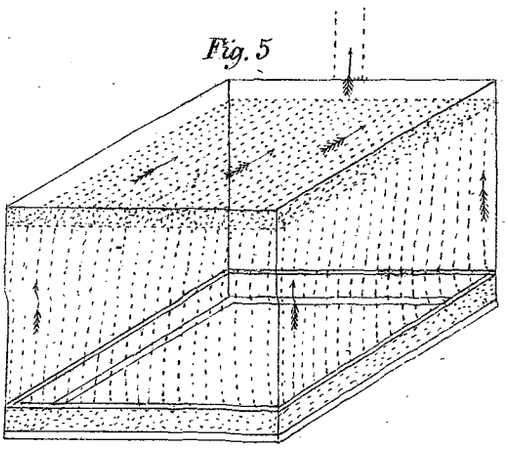
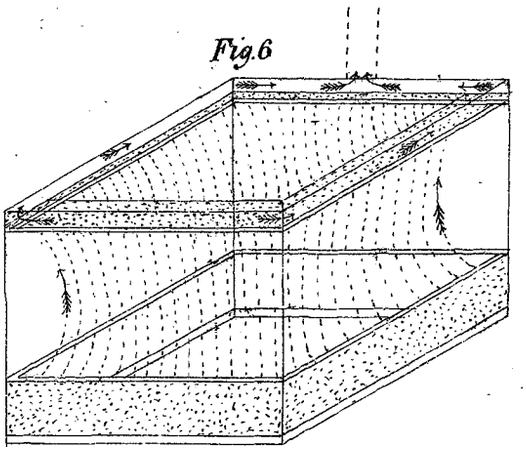


Fig.6



Tabular view of circumstances affecting the supply of air, necessary for different individuals in any apartment.

I. General.

1. Climate.
2. Season.
3. Time of day.
4. Condition of the external air.
   - *a.* Temperature.
   - *b.* Hygrometric state.
   - *c.* Electric state.
   - *d.* Direction or force of the wind.

II. Local.

1. Natural position of the apartment under consideration.
   - *a.* Aspect in reference to the rays of the sun.
   - *b.* On a mountain ridge.
   - *c.* In a valley.
   - *d.* Proximity to the sea.
   - *e.* Position in respect to any other collection of water, or moist surface, including the nature of the emanations from it.
   - *f.* Condition of the soil, and vegetation in the vicinity.
2. State of the dainage, natural and artificial, especially if unventilated drains discharge vitiated air in the vicinity, or in the apartment occupied.
3. Form of the building in which it is placed, particularly in so far as it is favourable or unfavourable to external ventilation.
4. Influence of mechanical or chemical impurities from manufactories, or deficient cleansing.
5. Position in towns in respect to smoke or prevailing winds.
6. State of the cleansing, particularly as affected by supplies of water.

III. Special.

1. Quality of air supplied from without.
2. Mode of adjusting quantity supplied to varying circumstances requiring attention.
3. Treatment to which the air is subjected.
   - *a.* Heating.
   - *b.* Drying.
   - *c.* Moistening.
   - *d.* Purifying.
   - *e.* Velocity of movement.
   - *f.* Amount of diffusion at its ingress.
   - *g.* Position at which vitiated air is withdrawn.
4. Peculiarities of apartment.
   - *a.* Altitude.
   - *b.* Materials of which it is built.
   - *c.* Position of doors and windows.
   - *d.* Single or double windows, or glazing.
   - *e.* Influence of furniture or other materials.
   - *f.* Natural inclination of currents or eddies within the apartment.
   - *g.* Mode of lighting.
5. Crowding.
   - *a.* Numbers in a given space.
   - *b.* Their position within or without the zone of each other's respiration.

IV. PERSONAL.

a. Condition of the system at the moment, particularly, as exhaling to the external atmosphere, or absorbing from it in a greater ratio than is compensated by exhalation.

b. Temperament.

c. State of health.

d. Age.

e. Habits.

f. Nature of diet, time that may have elapsed since any refreshment may have been taken.

g. Clothing.

h. Exercise taken.

k. Relative amount of pulmonary or cutaneous exhalation.*

l. Previous exposure.

V. DEPENDENT ON OCCUPATION, NATURE AND AMOUNT OF LABOUR IN PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS, TRADES, AND IN POSITIONS WHERE PECULIAR EMANATIONS REQUIRE TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

(This department is so extensive that very leading considerations can alone be included in the following summary).

a. Inequality of clothing, and use of non-porous clothing.

When the professional engagements, or other circumstances, lead to inequality of clothing; particularly where wigs and gowns give unusual protection to the head and body generally, while the feet may be comparatively unprotected, it is impracticable, in crowded assemblies, to place the ventilation on the best footing, both for individuals in this position, and for others not so circumstanced, unless special arrangements be made to meet both cases.

Similar considerations apply in innumerable cases in the habitations of the poor, and the dwellings of the rich, modified by an endless diversity of details; but all agreeing in the obstacles presented to ventilation by the imperfect protection of the feet which the nature of the climate requires, where it is not obviated by the introduction of warm air, or the proper diffusion of cold air. Soldiers wearing brass or steel helmets, large boots and gloves, and other non-porous or imperfectly porous clothing, may be often seen suffused with perspiration on the face, the escape of which is so much obstructed from other parts of the body. Cases of death are recorded where non-porous clothing is still more largely used.

b. Extreme and rapid transitions of temperature.

These tell more severely upon many constitutions than almost any other cause, while all persons are subject to such transitions in passing between the external air and ordinary apartments, it is in chemical manufactories more especially that their more severe operation is experienced. Common sailors are more exposed to extreme transitions than other classes of persons, being often called to leave their hammocks, where they are surrounded with hot and vitiated air, and to expose themselves to the most chilling blasts.

c. Mechanical impurities.

These are of very great variety, according as they proceed from the general atmosphere of any town or district, or from any special materials communicated to the air in manufacturing operations. Those evolved in grinding metals and in making flour mill-stones present extreme cases of the fatal result that ensue where effective ventilating arrangements are not adopted. The dust from vegetable and animal matters is often highly offensive, but rarely so deleterious as in the examples now mentioned.

d. Chemical impurities.

These are by far the most abundant and frequent sources of impure air in ordinary apartments, in public buildings, in manufactories and mines. The following list contains a notice of the more extreme cases in which suffering, special disease, or general bad health, are most apt to arise from chemical impurities:

* Some individuals exhale almost exclusively by their lungs, while in others the pulmonary exhalation of moisture at least is altogether trifling, compared with what is discharged by the body.

1. Mines charged excessively with variable quantities of carbonic acid, carbureted hydrogen, or smoke from gunpowder used in blasting.

2. Chemical manufactories or class rooms charged with deleterious gases, mercurial vapours, &c., &c. Workmen in chlorine manufactories sometimes fall down suddenly, as if they were shot when a blast of strong chlorine overpowers them. The most severe convulsions are observed in sal-ammoniac manufactories, where the workmen have been exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas, in less quantities than are sufficient to induce immediate death.

3. Offices, shops, work-shops, and other crowded apartments, where the sole or principal source of heat is derived from the products of respiration and the combustion of gas.

4. Bake-houses, in which carbonic acid from the fermenting sponge, air from drains, heat from an underground oven, and vitiated products from gas lamps contribute to produce an oppressive and soporific atmosphere, that would prey still more heavily on the constitution, were it not for the severity of the exercise which the bakers undergo.

5. Printing Offices, when there is an immoderate use of gas, low ceilings, and no means of heat except from the gas lamps, and products of respiration.

6. Coffee-rooms in hotels, more particularly those commonly termed, "The travellers room," when without ventilation, and immoderately supplied with gas.

7. Lodging houses for the humblest classes.

8. Public kitchens and private kitchens in large establishments, where non-ventilated charcoal fires, bad air from drains, and local draught, though producing much disease, are rendered milder in their effects so long as ample diet does not derange the digestive functions.

9. Store-houses of volatile ingredients.

10. Grave-diggers, scavengers, and persons employed in cleaning drains, more especially when first engaged in such work, and before the constitution has, to a certain extent, been acclimated to it.

APPENDIX D.

CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION.

1. *Perhaps there is no subject of equal importance, the knowledge of which is less generally diffused than that of ventilation.* Though the fact is now generally admitted that pure air is essential to health, yet in what that purity consists, and how it is to be preserved or attained, are considerations too much neglected. We will endeavonr to place this interesting subject in a clear point of view; but we must observe that to put in practice the best modes of ventilation, it is necessary to be familiar with its theoretical principles.

2. *It is only since the modern discoveries in pneumatic chemistry, respecting the composition of atmospheric air*, and the changes effected in it by respiration, that rational ideas have been entertained on this subject. When mankind were in utter ignorance as to the nature of air, of the manner in which it supports life, and of the causes which destroy its salubrity, we cannot wonder that the necessity for a strict attention to ventilation was not very obvious. Practically, indeed, to a certain extent, it was known that there was a difference between good and bad air, but as the nature of that difference was not ascertained, nor in what way air becomes vitiated, it was impossible to know the means of preventing it; but now that science has developed the necessary facts, we may expect that this valuable part of domestic economy will meet with due attention.

3. *When treating on combustion, we showed* that the air of our atmosphere is not as was formerly supposed a simple element, but that it is essentially composed of several kinds of air mixed together; viz., oxygen gas, and nitrogen gas, with a small proportion of carbonic acid gas, together with aqueous vapour. All these gases are highly important in the general economy of nature; but our present object is to point out in what way they contribute to the support of animal life.

4. *Air is essential to the existence of every living being*, nor can either animal or vegetable come to life if this element be entirely excluded. In the act of breathing or respiration, atmospheric air is inhaled or drawn into the lungs; which process is termed inspiration. After a very short time, the air is again sent out by expiration, when it is found to have been remarkably altered in its properties. The particular nature of the alteration can only be explained by reference to pneumatic chemistry. It appears that the lungs decompose the atmospheric air, and separate it into its two principal constituent gases, retaining one part, the oxygen, for the support of life, and rejecting another part which is unfitted for this purpose. Since the oxygen is more particularly necessary for maintaining the vital principle, on the first discovery of the chemical constitution of the atmosphere, it received the name of vital air, a term now laid aside, or only occasionally employed. The fact of the chemical change in the air by breathing it, is easily ascertained by examining it previous to its being taken into the lungs, and afterwards when given out. One hundred parts of common, or atmospheric air consist of about twenty parts of oxygen gas, seventy-nine parts of nitrogen gas, and about one of carbonic acid gas. These proportions of the two first are very nearly constant in whatever part of the world the air is examined, whether at land or at sea, in doors or out of doors; but the proportion of carbonic acid gas is variable according to the place; if it exceed one-fifth, it would be fatal to the animals that breathe it.

5. *The air when expelled from the lungs* is found not only to have lost a considerable portion of its oxygen, but to have received a large proportion of carbonic acid gas, and likewise of aqueous vapour, the quantity of nitrogen being diminished in a small degree only. That much watery vapour is contained in the breath is familiar to every one, from the common practice of moistening substances by breathing upon them; and that carbonic acid is given out at the same time, will appear from the following experiment.

Quicklime is pure lime, obtained by driving off the carbonic acid by heat from carbonate of lime; and this quicklime has a strong attraction for carbonic acid, when presented to it again. Dissolve some quicklime in water by letting it remain in it for about a day; the clear solution is called lime water. Put some lime water into a glass vessel, and having provided a small glass tube, or for want of it a straw, place the end of the tube in the water, and impel the breath through it by blowing for a little time. The water will soon begin

to exhibit a milky turbidness, an effect which is to be explained in the following manner. Though quick lime is soluble in water, carbonate of lime is not: now the lime attracts the carbonic acid thrown out from the lungs, and is thus converted into the insoluble, carbonate, which in consequence of its insolubility appears as a white powder like chalk, producing the milky appearance through its suspension in the water. This effect appears to be the result of one of nature's laws, that we shall thus part with a quantity of carbon, which has been taken in with our food but which is more than sufficient for the animal economy.

6. *We come now to consider the oxygenous part of the atmospheric air, a great part of which we observed, was retained by the lungs.* By experiments varied in many ways, it is found that a small quantity only of oxygen is contained in the air which is expired. When treating on the combustion of fuel, we showed that oxygen was necessary to its support, and that fuel would not burn in air which had already served this purpose. The action of the respiratory organs appear to produce an effect very analogous to what we perceive in combustion; the oxygen is abstracted, and hence it must follow, that air which has served to support life by being breathed, will be as unfit for maintaining life or flame, as that which has passed through the fire, and has supported flame. This accordingly we find to be the case.

7. *If we were to breathe the same air over and over again at every inspiration,* we should abstract a fresh portion of oxygen from it, until at last having consumed the oxygenous part, the remainder would be incapable of maintaining either life or flame. This fact has been put beyond all doubt by experiments, which are perfectly demonstrative. A mouse was confined in a glass jar quite closed, so that no air could get either out or in; and consequently, the animal confined was obliged to breathe the same air continually. It remained for a little time without feeling any inconvenience, since the quantity of air in the jar was at first sufficient to supply the necessary proportion of oxygen, but after a time, as this diminished, and the animal was obliged to inhale nitrogen, and the oxygen being reduced to too small a quantity for the continuance of life, the animal appeared to be gradually more and more oppressed, and at length died of suffocation. A lighted taper was now introduced into the air, in which the mouse had died, and it was instantly extinguished; showing that the oxygen had been entirely or almost entirely abstracted, an effect which was proved by an accurate chemical examination of the remaining air.

This instructive experiment will serve perfectly to illustrate the effect produced by being too long shut up in small or confined rooms without sufficient ventilation or change of air.

8. *We shall not here attempt to go further into the subject of animal physiology, nor trace the part which oxygen acts in the support of life,* then briefly to notice, that in the well known circulation of the blood from the heart to the superficial parts of the body, by means of the arteries, and back again to the heart through the veins, it is observed that the blood which had become dark-coloured in its passage through the veins, has, by being brought into contact with the fresh air inspired by the lungs, its florid red restored before it is received back into the heart to renew the circulation, and thus it is concluded that it is by means of the oxygen that its vital properties are kept up.

If, therefore, we attempt to breathe any gas containing no oxygen, the consequence will be suffocation, from the want of the supply of that element which is essential during every minute of our existence. It must now be evident from what has just been said, that if we continue to breathe a limited quantity of air over and over again, we must by degrees deprive it of the whole of its oxygenous principles, and since what remains would be unfit for the support of life, we must then die like the mouse in the experiment.

9. *Before the nature of atmospheric air, and the important part which it performs in respiration, and the preservation of life and health, were properly understood,* it is not surprizing that many practices and customs extremely destructive to health, without the cause being perceived; and at present it is lamentable to observe the consequences which still frequently result from ignorance in regard to this subject. Persons often sleep or pass a long time in small and confined rooms, where the quantity of air contained in them must have had its vital principle nearly exhausted, or so much reduced as no longer to be fit for the purposes of healthy respiration.

10. *Instances almost innumerable might be adduced of serious and even fatal effects* proceeding from similar causes. We shall mention one which has also been quoted lately on the same subject by Dr. Combe. In the Edinburgh Advertizer of 1st March 1833, we are informed that "a distressing circumtance was discovered on Wednesday forenoon, on board the *Magnus Troil*, Shetland trader, Captain Ganson, lying at Leith. The master and mate, who are brothers, went as usual on Tuesday night to sleep in the cabin of of the vessel, but not appearing at the customary hour in the morning, the crew thought they had merely slept beyond their time; a little time having elapsed, they were repeatedly called, but no answer being returned, one of the men went into the cabin, where he found the two brothers almost dead through suffocation. It is thought that they had shut the companion and skylight so close that they had during the night exhausted the whole of the vital air necessary for respiration. Medical aid was procured. Captain Ganson, however, it appears, did not recover, but died convulsed on the following morning." A similar instance is stated by the same author to have occurred on board a French ship in the harbour of Jersey, where the Captain and mate lost their lives by suffocation, in consequence of sleeping in a very small cabin, the door of which was so carefully shut, that any access of fresh air was completely prevented and accidents such as these are probably more frequent than is generally supposed. But instances so fatal, seldom occur, because however confined apartments may be, there are few, where there are not some openings, or cracks throughs, which the air is changed in some degree. The most dreadful example on record of the destructive consequences of an inadequate supply of atmospherical air, exists in the horrible fate of 146 Englishmen, who, in 1756, were imprisoned in a small room, only 18 feet square, called the black-hole of Calcutta. There were only two very small windows in this place, and as both were on the same side, ventilation was impossible. Soon after the door was closed, they began to experience heat, accompanied by intense thirst, within a short time many became delirious, and at the end of six hours, 96 were relieved by death from their torments. In the morning only 23 were found alive, reduced, to the last extremity, and of these a few only ultimately survived.

11. *It must be obvious that the greater the number of persons who assemble in any apartment, the more quickly they must consume the oxygen of the air contained in it*, and if the supply of fresh air be not equal to the consumption, it must be continually more and more deteriorated, until at last it becomes highly deleterious. In such places, the candles and lamps also contribute to destroy the vital portion of the air, for we have shown there is a very strong analogy between combustion and respiration, in each case oxygen being consumed, and carbonic acid given out. In small and confined rooms, therefore, many lamps or candles are particularly injurious and unhealthy.

12. *A very simple experiment will show that lights consume the oxygenous or vital part of the air.* Put some water into a dish, and having fixed a short taper upon a flat piece of cork or wood, light it and set it to swim upon the water, then invert a tall bell glass over the taper. At first the light will burn perfectly well; but by degrees it will soon grow dim, and at last will go out, having consumed all the oxygen, and the air remaining in the jar being only nitrogen. The air will not appear at first to be diminished, because what remains being expended by the heat it occupies as much space as before; but when the air cools and contracts, the water will rise up in the glass, and show how much air has been destroyed by the combustion. If the bell glass is so contrived that another lighted taper could be introduced into the remaining air, the latter would be found incapable of supporting the flame. From a variety of chemical experiments, which cannot be detailed in this place, it is easy to demonstrate, that it is the oxygen alone, and not the nitrogen, which is consumed by the flame: an animal, introduced into the residual air, will die immediately.

It is a beautiful provision of nature, that even without our being aware of it, we are prevented from immediately inhaling again the impure and poisonous air which we throw out in breathing. When it issues from the chest, being heated nearly to the temperature of the body or 98°, it is dilated, and consequently rendered specifically lighter than the surrounding atmosphere; hence it instantly ascends, as wood from the bottom of the water, and before the next inspiration, it is removed out of the way, giving place to purer air. But this natural ventilation, as it may be called, is complete only while we are in the open air; when we are shut up in an apartment, the vitiated air rises, but it is stopped at the ceiling, and preserves its lofty situation only so long as its elevated temperature remains; when it has gradually given out its surplus heat to the walls of the room it becomes of the same density as the rest of the air, mingles with it, and thus

descends to our level, where we are liable to inhale a part of it again, together with the purer portion. From this it is evident, the upper part of a room, next the ceiling, is the place where in general, the worst air is collected, and of course that this is the place for letting it out, but it must be recollected, that no air can make its escape from the room, except an equal quantity enter to supply its place, and it follows, that there should be a contrivance somewhere, for the admission of fresh air, and the lower part of a room is the proper situation for this purpose; this last observation will be reconsidered when we describe the practical methods to be adopted in ventilation.

13. *It is evident also from what we have said, that in crowded rooms,* if no judicious means are employed for getting rid of the bad, and the introduction of good air, that what has been exhaled by one person will be breathed by another, the poisonous air which each person gives out mingling with the mass and vitiating it; such an atmosphere, consisting of good and bad air mixed together, may not be immediately dangerous, although extremely unhealthy: the degree of its insalubrity must depend upon the number of persons collected together, and the more or less confined nature of the place.

14. *It is calculated, that each person consumes on an average five cubic feet of air in an hour;* or in other words, deprives oxygen of such a quantity of atmospheric air. If a hundred persons, therefore, were confined in a room 30 feet long, 25 board, and 30 high, the whole air in that apartment consisting of 22,500 cubic feet, unless renewed, would be noxious and dangerous to breathe in about four hours and a half. Is it wonderful then, that crowded rooms heated and close, where routes and assemblies are held, theatres, and other places of public amusement, and even churches should be so pernicious to the health of those who frequent them, where proper ventilation is neglected? For besides the destruction of oxygen, or vital air, the great increase of carbonic acid gas together with the noxious effluvia from other causes, tend to vitiate the air in a very great degree. The additional deterioration of the air, produced by many lights, will be alluded to afterwards.

15. *From our having stated that it is the oxygen alone which supports life in respiration,* and that air, deficient in oxygen is unhealthy, it may perhaps be supposed that an atmosphere of pure oxygen or one having more than its usual quantity, would be eminently salubrious. This however is not the case; an increase of the usual proportion of this gas which can be artificially given, is found to give too strong a stimulus to the system, and fever would be the result; we should in fact burn out too soon, like a wooden splinter in a jar of oxygen.

16. *Health demands that the usual and natural proportion in the constituents of air should be neither increased nor diminished,* except in a very minute degree; and by the most wonderful contrivance of Providence, the proportion is preserved nearly the same at all times, and in all places, as we have already stated. And here we may perhaps be excused for departing for an instant from what is strictly our subject, to point out a remarkable proof of wise design. The carbonic acid, produced by combustion of all kinds, and by the respiration of animals, and which might in time vitiate the whole atmosphere, is consumed by the vegetable creation, to which it serves as a pabulum or food, in the same manner as oxygen does to animals. Nay more, vegetables at the same time that they attract and retain carbonic acid, give out in sunshine, pure oxygen gas. Thus vegetables improve the atmosphere, when it has been deteriorated by animals,

But notwithstanding the consumption of oxygen, or the vital principle of the air, by combustion and respiration, and its rapid abstraction in confined apartments, and other places in-doors, this is not so considerable as to affect the general atmosphere, or the air out of doors very sensibly: still we know from the above reasoning, that it must suffer from the above processes, were it not renewed.

17. *When atmospheric air was first discovered to be composed of oxygen and nitrogen, and that the former was the principal supporter of life,* it was very naturally supposed that the air of those countries which were known to be very healthy, would be found upon analysis to contain more than the usual proportion of oxygen, and, on the country, that those which were unhealthy, would be deficient in that principle. Upon making careful experiments, however, with a view to determine whether this was the case, the result did not prove it; for portions of air being taken from the open fields, from hills, from the sea side, from towns, even from prisons, were examined, and the proportion of oxygen was found to be the same in all. It is evident, then, that the salubrity or insalubrity of air out of doors, does not depend upon the proportions of the

elementary principles, oxygen and nitrogen, they being the same everywhere, but rather upon the absence or addition of some other invisible substances, some of which may be of a highly deleterious nature. Thus, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, or carburetted hydrogen may abound, or even some other gaseous matters; or unknown vapours may be mingled through the air of particular places, rendering them unhealthy. It is well known that some of these noxious gases are disengaged from marshes, stagnant waters, common sewers, and all places where animal or vegetable substances are in a state of putrefaction; and other deadly poisons may be diffused through the atmosphere, which the skill of the chemist does not enable him to detect.

18. *The subject of ventilation is not confined to the dwelling house alone, but extends to the air of cities and towns.* It is scarcely necessary to allude to the innumerable sources of deleterious vapours, exhalations, odours, and gases, that are constantly generated in cities, where there is a deficiency in sewers, pavements, water, and general habits of order and cleanliness. This subject, fortunately, has attracted much attention and we may be excused for not pointing out many facts that are now beginning to be pretty generally known; but the subject is too important to be entirely passed over. History informs us, that pestilence, the scourge of society, has prevailed frequently and virulently in ages, countries, and even districts, in which cleanliness and the proper ventilation of houses have been little considered. Without entering on the various theories respecting the exciting causes of pestilential disease, a little research will afford sufficient proof, that want of cleanliness has been a principle cause of their aggravation and rapid diffusion. If we read the account of our own metropolis during the last calamitous visitation of the plague in 1665, and I compare it with its present state, we may convince ourselves that our present exemption from the recurrence of such an evil is secured to us on more grounds than those of precautionary laws of quarantine. At that period in the history of this vast city, the streets were narrow, the houses projecting in the upper stories, and the spaces between them crowded with large signs hung across, and checking the free circulation of air, essential to the health of the inhabitants; to the miasma constantly engendered, and rising up from the open drains, and neglected sewers, were added those caused by the fermentation of heaps of rubbish and garbage ejected from every house, and which the indolent inhabitants could scarcely be compelled to remove. Nature has provided means for carrying off impure air, and replacing it with such as is suited to animal respiration; but here its intentions were defeated, both by the construction of the buildings, and the habits of the people. Nor were the interior arrangements better calculated to promote health. The windows were small, the rooms low, the floors made of clay strewed over with straw or rushes, among which lay rejected fragments of food and dirt of all kinds. Ventilation was totally disregarded, and the result was a perpetual recurrence of fevers, from which the English, at that time, were scarcely ever free. In this condition of things infectious diseases spread with a dreadful rapidity, and the history of the plague by Defoe exhibits the condition of the people in frightful colours. It is almost needless to advert to the improvements that have probably banished pestilence in its aggravated form, and rendered our metropolis one of the most healthy on the globe. The principal of these are, undoubtedly, well constructed sewers, and an abundant supply of water; streets wide, well paved, and kept, if not as clean as they might be yet far more so, than formerly; large sashes to open, wooden floors, with a frequent renewal of the papering and painting of the interior, and open chimney fire-places. It is not intended here to attribute the existence of pestilence, cholera, and other violent diseases to want of cleanlines alone; they may originate in natural causes, though unknown to us, but it appears from evidence that they have produced the most fatal ravages, where indolent, filthy, and disorderly habits prevailed.

Though the improved state of knowledge in this country has produced the most happy effects in averting the most desolating and wide spreading evils of disease, still we should recollect that the same causes, though acting upon a a smaller scale, will always tend to produce more or less derangement of health.

19. *The great importance of ventilation must be perceived,* when it is considered that although respiration may proceed, and life exist for a time, in cases where the atmospheric air is vitiated to a considerable degree, yet as pure air is essential to the full enjoyment of health, every degree of vitiation of it must be prejudicial, although this effect may not be perceived immediately. It has been well observed that "in the great majority of situations to which man is exposed in social life, it is the continued or reiterated application of less powerful causes which gradually, and often imperceptibly, unless to the vigilant

eye, effects the change, and ruins the constitution before danger is dreamt of, and hence, the great mass of human ailments is of slow growth, and slow progress.

20. *Ventilation, as the means of preventing disease*, is not only necessary in the habitations of the poorer classes, as far as their health alone is concerned, but the middle and higher ranks of the community have an almost equal interest in securing good ventilation whereever the habitations of human beings are to be found, more particularly where they are crowded together in towns and villages; since disease, once generated by the neglect of ventilation and cleanliness, spreads its frightful ravages, far beyond the boundaries of filth and wretchedness, and falls, as a punishment upon those whose duty it was to have been the guardians of the labouring poor. The late visitation of the cholera has perhaps done more to place this subject in its true light, than volumes of writing could have effected; and there cannot be a doubt, but that the white-washing, cleaning and ventilatingof the houses of the poor, during the prevalence of the epidemic, did much to check its progress.

PRACTICE OF VENTILATION.

21. Having now investigated briefly the principal causes which deteriorate the air, or render it unhealthy and unfit for the purposes of respiration, it is necessary that we should turn our attention to the means of preventing this evil, or of correcting it when it has occurred. Prevention being always better than cure, the importance of understanding the causes which injure the salubrity of the air cannot be overrated, since this alone can enable us to avoid them. To remove the evil when it has already taken place is more difficult, but still partly within our means.

22. *It is an error to suppose that air can become unwholesome merely by being stagnant.* Pure air like pure water, never changes of itself, however long it may be kept, but it may have impurities mingled with it arising from various sources, without these being easily discoverable. In this manner, air may be contaminated if shut up, an effect which indeed usually takes place, it being the great receptacle for a variety of invisible effluvia, and vapours that rise from the earth, or from surrounding substances. The most prudent thing therefore, is not to use air that has been long pent up, but to change it for the fresh air of the atmosphere.

23. *It has been imagined that fire has the power of purifying air* by burning and destroying the noxious particles with which it may be contaminated, and as a remnant of this idea still exists in the minds of some persons, it is necessary to show the fallacy of it. Fire, instead of purifying air by burning any thing in it actually vitiates the air which has passed through it, as we have shown by its abstracting the only portion of the air that is useful in supporting life; burnt air, therefore, or what has gone through the fire, instead of being purified, is rendered poisonous. What has led to this error, has been the observing that the air of confined places is often improved by lighting a fire in them; but this improvement is solely owing to the current or circulation of air that is produced, and the consequent introduction of fresh air; if the fire was made in a confined place where no change or current of air could happen, as in a room without a chimney, so far from purifying the air, it would render it doubly noxious.

24. *Fumigating pastiles* are preparations formed of odoriferous resins and other substances to be burned in an apartment to perfume the air, either as a luxury, or to overcome some disagreeable odour. It was supposed formerly that the burning of aromatic resinous, or balsamic substances, had the property of purifying tainted air, and destroying contagious miasma; but they are now considered as wholly inefficacious for this purpose, and though they may conceal offensive exhalations, and render them less discoverable by the senses, they offer only a deceitful security; various mixtures are employed for making pastiles, but they all contain charcoal mixed with fragrant materials as benzoin, balsam of Peru, storax, gum benjamin, oil of cloves and nutmegs, myrrh, nitre, mastich, laudanum, &c., and though these odoriferous gums produce an agreeable perfume, yet the vapours of the charcoal, instead of purifying the air, tend to increase its unwholesomeness by giving out carbonic acid.

25. *Since when air has lost that constituent by which it supports life there are no means of restoring it,* it follows that our only resource is to get rid of the foul air, and to replace it by what is fresh and good.

The mode of effecting this necessary change of the air of apartments constitutes properly, what is termed ventilation," a term derived from the Latin word signifying *wind*, the motion or current of air furnishing the most obvious method of accomplishing this object.

26. *Before we proceed, we must beg the reader's attention to what we have stated respecting the air being a substance as much as any other fluid;* and that we cannot possibly cause any air to go out from a room, except an equal quantity come in at another opening; for it is a law of nature that every place which in common language is said to be empty, is, and must be, always full of air: if we were to draw the air out from an apartment through some aperture by means of a machine, more air from without would force itself in by means of the whole pressure of the atmosphere to supply its place, if not through an equal aperture, yet through all the innumerable minute crevices that exist in the walls, doors, windows, floors, &c., and if these were absolutely tight, so that no air could come in, then it would be impossible for any air to go out. This fact is sometimes evinced in the bad draught of a chimney of a small apartment, in which the work has been very well executed or well finished, as it is called; that is with all the joints very close, so as to let in no draughts. The reason of this is obvious, though air that has served the combustion has been rendered lighter by the heat, and therefore has a strong tendency to go up the chimney, yet it cannot move and be succeeded by more air to the fire, except an equal quantity of air can enter the room by some openings large or small, to supply its place, otherwise the room would be emptied of air by such a current making its exit; but nature has willed that every place must be full of air; thence the absolute necessity for openings in some part of the room for the admission of fresh air, in order that a fire may burn. This necessity is generally overlooked by those who are unacquainted with the philosophy of this subject, the material nature of air, and the manner in which it presses in to fill up every space. It is in vain, therefore, to think of stopping up every crevice capable of occasioning a draught; a draught must exist where a fire of any kind burns in an apartment and the study must be to contrive that the air shall be admitted where and how it will be the least inconvenient.

27. *Where a fire is burning in the chimney of an apartment, a certain degree of ventilation is going on constantly,* and must go on, of itself, without the thought or attention of any person, and this, as we have stated above, is an immense advantage in open chimney fire-places, which it is desirable, should be properly understood and appreciated. It is obvious that the current of air, necessary to feed the fire, produces a continual change of all that part of the air which is below the level of the mantle piece; but this cannot happen without a partial change at least of what is above that level; for as we observed, the air vitiated by respiration, and the burning of lights, first ascends to the ceiling in consequence of being warm; and although it must remain imprisoned there for a time, if there are no apertures for its escape, yet by being cooled gradually, it descends and mixes with the rest of the air of the room: and it then more or less falls into the current of air rushing towards the fire. Among the various kinds of air with which that of our apartments is contaminated, some are of different degrees of specific gravity from atmospheric air; and it might therefore be supposed that we might find them at different heights. It might be imagined, that the carbonic acid from its greater specific gravity when cooled, occupies the lower part of a room, though while warm, as just escaped by the breath, it had risen to the ceiling. But this complete separation from each other of the different gases never takes place, for it is the nature of gases very soon to diffuse themselves and commingle, and the warm and cold portions soon change places by becoming of equal temperature, at least this is their constant tendency, and we cannot draw any line of separation between them, as if they were so many strata. All the time, therefore, while a fire is burning in an apartment, the air is constantly, though slowly, changing, by one part passing through the fire and up the chimney flue, while fresh air to supply its place is forcing in at all the crevices in the apartment. Whether this change is sufficient, must depend upon the number of persons in the room, who destroy the vital part of the air, and also upon the number of lights which act in the same way.

28. *If the vitiated air be not removed with sufficient rapidity by the draught of the chimney alone,* then some other mode will be necessary in addition. Formerly, in England, the dwelling rooms of the middle and lower classes were so low, that the air which was injured by respiration could scarcely ascend above the heads of the inhabitants, who were therefore always immersed in an impure atmosphere; it is to be observed, that this must be the constant effect of low apartments, and is an evil which attaches to the habitations of our poor of the present day, and often to the bed chambers of the wealthy. A room only seven feet high

cannot possible be healthy to live in, as then there is not space for the expired air, which consequently becomes mixed with the purer air of the lower part of the room, and is breathed over again. As our best houses are now constructed with the rooms lofty, and the sashes made to open at top, and at bottom, or, as it is called double hung, ventilation becomes comparatively easy. The warm vitiated air ascending to the ceiling, finds there sufficient space above our heads, till it cools and mixes gradually with the rest, as we have shown, and if we wish to change the air more completely, we have only to pull down a small part of the upper sash, that the hot air near the ceiling may escape. But this escape of foul air will not always take place while a fire is burning, except we attend to some circumstances; should the aperture made by pulling down the top sash, be greater than the area of the crevices in the apartments from which the fire was supplied, some cold air will come in by the window, to supply the fire, instead of the hot air going out, and the effect of this will be unpleasant. It is necessary therefore that some other apertures at the lower part of the room, should furnish this necessary supply of air to the fire, and permit the warm to go off: opening a door for a short time will effect this, or lifting up the lower part of a sash. But this mode of ventilation, though perfectly effectual and easy, cannot with convenience be always well applied while persons are in the room, on account of the draughts of cold air which must enter, though it is quite sufficient whenever the room is empty: and this principle being understood it is not difficult to modify, to suit it to most occasions. Dwelling rooms, which are only occupied during short periods, and thoroughly ventilated by the windows between those periods, seldom require any other systematic ventilation, than what we have just described. French sashes, which open like folding doors, are the best for this purpose where they can be introduced, as the whole extent of the window can be opened, whereas with double hung sashes, only one-half of the window can be open, though this half may consist of one portion at top, and another at bottom.

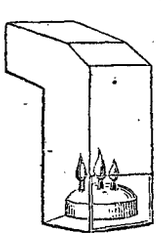
29. *The necessity for good ventilation in the basement story and offices of* every house must appear evident, when we reflect how the air in the lower story ascends up to the staircase, and that if there are any noxious effluvia disengaged below, they are sure to contaminate the air of the whole house.

It is in vain therefore, that great pains are bestowed upon the upper apartments, if the lower ones are neglected. We believe there are few houses that do not suffer more or less from this cause, and that many are rendered really unhealthy, though the occupiers never suspect the truth itself nor the cause of it.

It should be a constant practice of the principals to make regular descents into these lower regions, and to examine with their own eyes the condition of things, in a case in which not merely their comfort, but their health, and that of their family are seriously concerned. Frequently, thorough cleaning and scrubbing, white-washing and painting, with regular visits, would do much to improve the atmosphere of every mansion, and care should be taken that every place should have proper openings for a free circulation of air.

30. *Good ventilation is nowhere more important, although nowhere more neglected, than in our bed chambers.* The bad effect of sleeping in small and close rooms has been already mentioned, to which we may likewise add, that of having thick curtains drawn close round the bed, which confine the air that has been exhaled, surrounding us with an impure atmosphere. Provision should be made for a continual change of air in the apartment during the night by the escape of the heated and foul air, and the introduction of cool and fresh air, the first may be effected by some aperture at the top of the room; perhaps keeping the top sash open for about an inch may be sufficient: of course, care must be taken that the fresh air brought in at the lower part of the room does not act as a draught striking upon the bed, but that it enters by small apertures and diffuses itself as quickly as possible: and likewise that there may be the means of regulating the quantity according to circumstances. If the temperature of the fresh air can be regulated, it will be better.

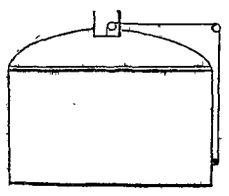
31. *A little apparatus for ventilating a bed chamber in the night,* invented by the Marquis de Chabaunes, though not very effectual for a large room, is perhaps worth mentioning for a small one. It consists of a little box, or enclosure of tin, or other metal, having an opening in front, in which may be placed a small lamp. The upper part or flue is to be inserted into the wall on the chimney-breast, and is to go quite into the flue of the chimney. The air which the lamp requires for combustion will thus pass into the flue, occasioning fresh air to come into the room to supply its place. This machine is in fact a little chimney, in which the lamp is the fire. It should be placed near the top of the room.



32. *It is highly deserving of attention, that although we never use fires without flues, yet we very absurdly have long continued to burn lamps of considerable size, which are in fact so many fires, in the middle of our apartments,* even when small, without the least attempt to carry off the burnt air which they are constantly generating. No wonder then, that the air in such places is often felt to be oppressive; it is indeed extremely unwholesome. It is in vain that we get rid of the smoke by the use of Argand burners: for this though an evil, is not the greatest one, so far as health is concerned; the poisonous gases given out are much worse. It is to be observed, however, that it is the size and number of the lamps compared with the size and ventilating condition of the apartment, that creates the mischief; and we wish to draw attention to the fact, that every additional light destroys, or rather renders injurious, a certain portion of the air in the apartment where it is burned. We have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the bad effect which suspended gas lights have upon the air of a room, may be completely obviated by adopting the invention by Professor Faraday, described in the chapter "on Lamps," but this will not apply to lights placed upon a table, nor to candles, nor oil lamps.

Our apartments where large parties are received, are in general lofty, which renders the vitiation of the air less perceived, but when they are lighted up in the evening by numerous lamps or candles, the vital part of the air becomes quickly exhausted, and the visitors, particularly those in delicate health, suffer considerably by remaining long in them, except some means for ventilation be employed. It is difficult to effect this after the houses are finished in the ordinary way; but if the subject be attended to, while they are constructing, methods may be resorted to for producing a change of the air.

33. *The centre of the ceiling of an apartment would appear to be the fittest place for the exit of the vitiated air,* which might then be carried off by means of large tin or other tubes laid horizontally between the joists, and thence to the open air at the top of the house by a flue built in the wall. The aperture in the ceiling may be easily concealed by a large ornamental flower in plaster or *papier maché*, which is usually placed there, and from which a lamp or chandelier is suspended. This aperture may be regulated by having some contrivance, by which more or less air may be permitted to escape, as occasion may require; and this regulation may be effected by cords and pulleys worked by a winch or key in the apartment. It may be observed, that a coved ceiling is the most favourable for the escape of the bad air. To replace the air that thus escapes there may lie tubes along or under the floor, by which fresh air may be brought from outside the house, and the admission of which, through gratings or valves placed in convenient parts of the room, should also be regulated.



34. *In admitting fresh air into apartments,* care must be taken that it does not come as a direct stream or current, which will extend to a great distance, and produce draughts not only very unpleasant, but perhaps of very dangerous effect, the air may easily be dispersed at its entrance by plates placed before the apertures to divert its direction, or by numerous small apertures. The manner of effecting ventilation of this kind must depend so much upon the particular locality and other circumstances, that it is impossible to give any positive rules for it, adapted to all places.

35. *We have frequently advocated the necessity of studying the principles of science with a view to their application,* and in no object is this more essential than in the art of ventilation; for a practice that may be the best for one case may be absolutely worthless in another. The air, an invisible fluid, is to be put into motion, which depends upon certain alterations in its specific gravity; to effect which, demands some acquaintance with natural philosophy and chemistry. How, then, are persons totally unacquainted with the elements of those sciences to accomplish the task of ventilation under its various complicated cases? All that can at present, perhaps, be safely recommended here, is to confine the methods employed as much as possible to those which are the simplest, as the least likely to be misunderstood.

But if any difficulty can be supposed to exist with chimney fire-places, which, in spite of all that is said against them, must be admitted to be powerful, simple, and cheap ventilators, giving no trouble, but acting silenty, though surely; what, we observe, shall we say of close stoves of every kind, which do not ventilate of themselves, or so inefficiently that it amounts almost to the same thing?

36. *With close stoves the difficulties of ventilation increase considerably,* while the necessity for it remains undiminished. If the fire door is not in the apartment, the stove absolutely occasions no change of air; if in that case the doors and windows of the rooms are kept shut, the air has no chance of being renewed, except what little may take place through imperfect workmanship of the house. If the fire is supplied with air from the apartment, still the quantity so supplied, and of course, replaced from without, is so small from the economy of fuel and slowness of combustion, that it amounts to a change far short of what is usually wanted for ventilation. On this ground alone, all physiologists must allow, that close stoves cannot be healthy, except means can be devised for changing the air independently of their own action; for, otherwise, with them the same air must inevitably be breathed again and again, if there are many persons in the same room, or if it be inhabited long at a time.

37. *Count Rumford considered the ventilation of an apartment warmed by a close stove as a matter easily accomplished,* and he thus expresses himself. When in cold weather a room is kept warm, the air in it so far from being confined, is continually changing. Being specifically lighter, (in consequence of its being warm), than the air without, it is impossible to open and shut a door without vast quantities of it being forced out of the room by the colder air from without, which rushes in; and if at any time it be required to ventilate the room in so complete a manner, that not a particle of the air in it shall remain unchanged, this may be done in less time than one minute, merely by letting down the top of one of the windows, and at the same time opening a door which will admit the external, colder, and heavier air. And it must not be imagined that the room will be much cooled in consequence of this complete ventilation. So far from it, a person returning into it three or four minutes after it had been ventilated, and the air in it totally changed, would not find its temperature sensibly altered. The walls of the room would still be nearly as warm as before, and the radiant heat from those walls passing through the transparent air of the room, without any sensible diminution of their calorific powers, would produce the same sensation as they did before. And even the cold air admitted into the room would, in a few minutes, become really warm. And as the specific gravity of air is so very small, compared with that of the dense solid materials of which the walls, floor and ceiling of the room are constructed, the warming of this air will not sensibly cool the room. Hence we see how easy it is to ventilate warm rooms in cold weather, and also how impossible it would be to live in such a room without the air in it being perpetually changed, and replaced by fresh and pure air from without. These principles and directions from the Count are good, and generally practicable, provided the occupier of the apartment will put them in practice himself at proper times. Although we are of opinion that considerably more than " one minute" will be necessary for the operation, yet there is no doubt that in this manner a warm room may be easily ventilated. Still it must be recollected that it may not be always convenient to set a door and window open, particularly in winter, in rainy, or snowy weather, when such a stove is much wanted; and since much care and judgment will be required in choosing the proper time, and determining how long these apertures shall remain open, this operation could scarcely be entrusted to ordinary servants. It is however useful to know that such ventilation is not absolutely impossible, nor extremely difficult, provided sufficient means are employed for the regular performance of the above process. Some have recommended keeping a small part of the top sash always open, when a close stove is used. It is obvious that another aperture must be provided for the admission of fresh air, otherwise the stove will supply itself from the window, and counteract the intended ventilation, except indeed the crevices are sufficient, and these are apt to produce unpleasant draughts.

38. *The cases we have hitherto considered of ventilating by means of sashes,* suppose that the air in an apartment is considerably warmer than that out of doors; but, when the temperature within doors and out are the same, which is often the case in summer, spring, and autumn, little or no change can be effected by opening windows except indeed in a small degree, if the wind should happen to blow that way; and it may happen, that a number of persons may be crowded together in a room in warm weather. For such cases, which are not, it is true, of common occurrence, no provision has hitherto been made or brought into common operation in domestic buildings.

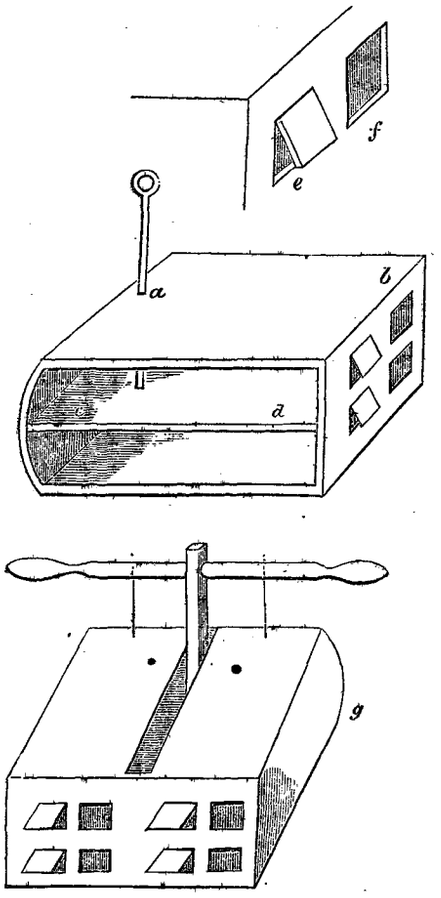
39. *Forced ventilation* has been practised in some buildings, and often with great success. Various means have been used to force a portion of the impure air out of an apartment, and from what we have stated, it will be easy to see, that, to introduce fresh air to replace it, certain openings only are required,

as the air will come in of itself, but care should be taken that this fresh air shall be pure, which it can scarcely ever be from a basement story.

40. *One of these methods of forced ventilation* is by having a lofty tube to proceed from the ceiling by which the hot air escapes, and in which a current of air sometimes is still further excited by heat applied to it. This heat may consist of a fire or lamp, or steam tubes. The hot air being drawn off by this contrivance, cool air, or air slightly warmed, is admitted at convenient places in the lower part of the building.

41. *Another mode is the employment of a machine* that draws out a portion of the air in the manner of a large pump, with valves, or like a revolving fan, inclosed in a box. Some of these mechanical modes have been very successfully applied to ventilate ships, prisons, manufactories, or places of that kind.

42. *The following description of Dr. Hale's ventilator* is given in this place, as being exceedingly efficacious, and at the same time so simple, that it might be easily executed by any carpenter; it may suggest ideas to those who wish to contrive mechanical methods of ventilation; it is described in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of 1741." *a. b.* is a square box in which there is a partition, *c. d.* moveable up and down upon hinges of leather at the end *d.*, the other end *c.* coming close up to the curved side of the box, so as to move easily, but without permitting much air to pass. The motion of the partition is effected by means of the upright rod and handle fixed at *a*. On the side of the box are four valves of wood, two opening inwards, and two outwards; these valves are represented on a larger scale at *e.* and *f.* above.

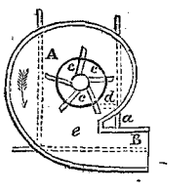


When the partition *c. d.* is made to rise, the air in the upper division is forced out through the valve that opens outwards; while at the same time in consequence of the partial vacuum formed in the lower division, air enters into it by the lower valve that opens inwards. When the partition is depressed, the contrary action of the valves takes place; that which before permitted air to enter now suffers it to go out. There are, therefore, two valves constantly permitting air to enter, while two others are permitting it to escape. If such a machine is worked in any place where the air is foul, and is to be expelled, at each movement of the partition, *c. d.* a quantity of the bad air is taken into the box through two of the valves, and thrown out by two others, to which tubes (not represented in the wood cut), may be connected to convey it away: *g.* shows how two of these machines may be joined together, so as to produce double the effect. Considering the simplicity of this contrivance, and the ease with which ships and buildings might be ventilated by its means, it is surprising that it has not been brought into general use; this can only be accounted for by recollecting that the great importance of ventilation was not generally understood, when Dr. Hale first drew attention to the subject of foul air, and that it has been only within a few years, that the eyes of the public are beginning to be opened to the great value of ventilation to health.

43. *In cotton factories, the foul air is extracted by machinery.* Fans are made to revolve with great swiftness at the rate of 100 feet per second; and by their means a constant renewal of the atmosphere is ensured in any range of apartments, however large and closely put up they may be. When such a fan is in full action, and placed at the end of an apartment 200 feet long, it creates a draught at the other end of the apartment, capable of keeping a weighted door six inches ajar. As this method is found to be very effectual and as it is applicable in many other situations as well as manufactories, we shall quote the description of it as we find it in Dr. Ure's "Philosophy of Manufactures."

44. *The figure represents a side and front view of the simple and economical fan, which has been of late years employed for ventilating factories,* by drawing the air out of every apartment: for removing through tunnels, the dust disengaged in cleaning their fibrous materials, for blowing the air into their extensive ranges of forge fires, and many other similar purposes. It consists of two cast-iron end plates *A. A.*, having a central circular opening *c. c.*, from the circumference of which the outline of each plate enlarges spirally, the point nearest the centre being near *d.*, and that further off being under *e.*, this pair of parallel plates is connected by bolts *a. a. a.* A mantle of sheet-iron being previously inserted into grooves cast in the edges of the end plates, so as to enclose a cavity with an elongated outlet at *B.* to which a pipe is attached for carrying off the wafted air in any direction within this cavity, a shaft *C.* revolves in bearings *b. b.* placed centrally in the frame plates *A. A.*, and cast in the same piece. On this shaft a boss is wedged fast, bearing five flat arms *c. c. c.* to, which are rivetted five plates or wings of the shape shown between *a.* and *a.* in fig. 2 having a semi-circular piece cut out of them on each side, about the size of the end opening. On one end of the shaft, *c.* beyond the box bearing, the loose and fast pulleys *D.* are fitted for receiving the driving band, and for turning the wings in the direction shown by the arrow.

Fig. 1.



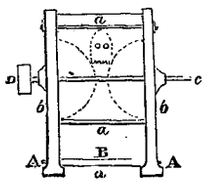


Fig. 2.

Thus the air is driven before them out of the end orifice *B*, while it enters at the side openings at c. c. c.; by the centrifugal force of the revolving wings, the air is conducted towards their extremities, and makes its escape from the pressure through the orifice *B*, while it is continually drawn in at the sides by its tendency to restore the equilibrium.

The fans constructed by some engineers have their mantles made concentric with their central shafts, and though they do good work when turned with sufficient rapidity, they are not adapted to produce pressure by condensation, as the wind issuing from the outlet *B.* consists partly of the air compressed by the extremities of the wings, and of the air rarefied on its entrance near their roots. In the fan here represented, called the eccentric, the air which escapes through the outlet *B.* has undergone compression during its whole progress through the spiral space with the revolving wings, and is equal in density to that compressed at their extremities by the centrifugal force. This fan discharges, therefore considerably more air than that with a chamber concentric with its wings, because each wing in passing the point *d.* acts as a valve to cut off the entrance of the uncondensed air; which would cause an eddy, and retard the proper current by the inertia of its particles. The fan produces its greatest effect when the extreme points of its wings revolve about 80 feet per second. When the fan is employed to draw air out of a series of independent chambers, it has its circular side openings, *c. c, c.* enclosed within cases, which are connected with pipes communicating with these chambers. Slide or throstle valves may be placed in the exhausting as well as in the condensing pipes, for regulating the distribution of the rarefying or blowing power.

By this machine it appears that a renewal of the air is always insured, which can seldom be the case, except some such mechanical method be employed.

45. *Dr. Ure mentions another instance of successful ventilation* employed in a range of dwelling rooms for the people employed in a cotton-factory. A large iron pipe is led along the ceiling of an external corridor, shut at one end, but connected at the other with the great chimney of the mill. From the side of this horizontal pipe, opposite to each apartment, a tin tube, one and a half inch in diameter, branches off at a right angle, and enters through the wall, so as to present its open end immediately over the bedstead of the apartment. Whenever the steam engine is stopped, either at meal hours or at night, the mechanism which shuts the fire damper is so constructed as to open at the same instant the valve at the inner end of the corridor pipe, whereupon a brisk current is established in each tin tube, and a stream of air rushes into it from every apartment, thus forcibly abstracting the air of the room, which of course will be immediately supplied by fresh air from without by means of the door, and the various crevices. Since this plan has been adopted, the health of the inhabitants has been materially benefited.

46. *One of the advantages of ventilation by means of machinery is the certainty that a change of the air is effected,* whereas in many of the other modes, as air is an invisible fluid, it is not always easy to ascertain whether a current of foul air is going out, while another of fresh air is setting in. But however easy these

modes of forced ventilation may be in manufactories, where power is at hand to work machines ,and skilful people to direct them, they would obviously be too inconvenient to be applied generally in domestic economy, where the simplest means only can be expected to be generally resorted to. Nevertheless, there may be cases and occasions where the knowledge of what is done in other places may be useful. In the ventilation of the houses of Parliament, which has proved so successful, mechanical means on a great scale have been employed.

FUMIGATING OR DISINFECTING BUILDINGS OR APARTMENTS.

47. *Connected with the subject of ventilation, or renewing the air, in ordinary cases, is that of fumigation or disinfecting the air,* when it is contaminated by pestilential or other highly noxious effluvia, which are capable of exciting immediate disease. The general deleterious nature of several gases, as carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, phosphuretted hydrogen, &c., has been already mentioned, but there are many vaporous bodies, the existence of which we know or surmise only from our experience of their effects, but of the actual nature and chemical composition of which we are totally ignorant, and these go under the general name of miasma or noxious effluvia. From the facts which are known ther can be no doubt that in limited spaces as in crowded ships, Jails, and Hospitals, and particularly where cleanlinesss is neglected, or in confined apartments where typhus and other infectious fevers exist, the atmosphere is loaded with certain exhalations, fumes or vapours, which are the cause of contagion, and repeated endeavours have been made to neutralise these by some chemical means.

48. These endeavours have been productive of useful results, and it is now known that *several substances have the property of destroying the noxious quality of at least some effluvia,* particularly those of certain fevers, and the poison arising from pestilence.

49. *Muriatic acid* was tried with success by Morveau in 1773, in disinfecting the air, and though more powerful means are now known, it will be useful to describe this, among other methods, since circumstances may sometimes prevent the most efficient from being resorted to. To employ muriatic acid, put some common salt into an earthen-ware dish, and pour upon it some sulphuric acid, immediately whitish fumes will arise, which consist of the muriatic acid gas, they will blend with the air, and become invisible, but their presence will be perceived from their suffocating smell. All m tallic substances, capable of being corroded by the acid vapours, should be removed, the room or building to be disinfected should be shut up for some hours, and a current of air passed through it before it is again inhabited. In this way Morveau disinfected the Cathedral of Dijon, which had been rendered dangerous from the putrid emanations from the burial vaults beneath. He likewise purified in the same manner the air of the prison infected through a malignant fever. Twelve parts of acid to fifteen parts of salt is a good proportion. No heat is required.

Nitric acid fumes have been employed for the same purpose. These were first proposed by Dr. Johnson of Kidderminster, and successfully employed by Dr. Carmichael Smythe in 1780, to whom the Parliament voted £10,000 for disinfecting the depôt of Spanish prisoners at Winchester where a fever had proved very fatal. To prepare this gas, put equal parts of pounded nitre or saltpetre and sulphuric acid in a dish, as in the last case. The nitric acid fumes, which are red, are not so effectual as the muriatic, but they have a less suffocating odour, and may therefore be employed in places from which the sick cannot be removed. For a chamber containing 700 cubic feet of air, four drachms of nitre, and two drachms of sulphuric acid are sufficient. They may be put into a tea cup, and stirred with a tobacco pipe. But as nitric acid can be purchased at every chemist's shop, a simple mode of using it when it can be procured, is to place a two-ounce phial full of the *fumic nitric acid* with the stopper out, on the mantle shelf in the rooms which it is wished to guard from infection. The red fumes which constantly issue from the acid will be sufficient for the purpose, they produce an odour not disgreeable, which may be felt on coming into the room, but not enough to be perceived on remaining sometime in it, and they destroy the close and unpleasant smell of a sick chamber.

Some recommend putting sulphuric acid upon a mixture of saltpetre and of common salt. It is evident that thus both muriatic and nitric acid fumes will be formed; but these, in large quantity, will be too suffo-

cating for a chamber in which the patient is to remain, and will require that all articles of steel should be removed before the fumigation. In small quantities they may be employed; but the nitric acid alone appears preferable.

51. *Chlorine is the most effectual gas for the purpose of disinfec ing the air in apartments.* It was first suggested by Fourcroy in 1791, and it is now very generally employed. It has the advantage of destroying some noxious vapours that the abovementioned gases have little effect upon, as sulphuretted hydrogen; and it is, upon the whole, more to be depended upon, than any other similar substance. To produce chlorine for the purpose of fumigation, or disinfecting, put ten ounces of common salt, well dried, two ounces of powdered black oxide of manganese, into an earthen pan, together with six ounces of strong sulphuric acid, diluted with four ounces of water. The earthen-ware vessel should be placed in hot sand. This will be sufficient for a room forty feet by twenty. The chlorine gas will be formed by this mixture, and will rise from it. It has an extremely suffocating smell, and particular care should be taken not to inhale the gas where it is formed, as it is extremely irritating to the lungs, and will produce all the symptoms of a cold and cough. When attempted to be breathed quite pure, it has proved fatal. The place therefore, where it is used, should be shut with the gas in it for ten or twelve hours, and should be entered cautiously, taking care to have afterwards a free circulation of air through it to carry off the chlorine. This method of using the gas is inconvenient in small apartments, but may be easily managed in large buildings when empty. The irritating and dangerous effect upon the lungs by the use of the gas extricated in the above manner, is obviated by employing the following combinations.

52. *Chloride of lime and chloride of soda are the substances now used as the most convenient, and the most effectual preparations for the purpose of disinfecting.* It is found that, chlorine will combine with pure lime and pure soda, making chloride of lime and chloride of soda, but that the affinity of chlorine for these substances is very weak. As the attraction of lime and of soda for carbonic acid is stronger than for chlorine, upon chloride of lime being exposed to the atmosphere, it becomes decomposed by the lime taking carbonic acid from it, and consequently leaving the chlorine free to escape, which it does very slowly, and the change is more rapid, when the air is charged with putrid effluvia, because the carbonic acid then present promotes the decomposition. Nothing more is necessary, therefore, than to put some chloride of lime, with forty times as much water, into dishes, and place them in the room which it is required to disinfect or to guard against contagion; or to remove any disagreeable smells. The odour of the chlorine which issues spontaneously is rather unpleasant, and excites coughing at first, but the best way is to begin with a quantity too small for that, and to increase it gradually. This inconvenience is, however, trivial when compared with the pernicious nature of the effluvia from contagious or infectious disorders. In cases where infectious diseases are so near that danger is apprehended, chloride of lime, or of soda, are the best known preventives; and they are so safe, that they may be used wherever there are sick patients, except in the commencement of fevers, when it would be hurtful for them to remain in the room with the gas.

53. *Chloride of lime was formerly called the oxymuriate of lime, and is the well known bleaching powder.* It is made by exposing the strata of newly slaked lime in fine powder to chlorine gas in a closed vessel; the gas is absorbed. The chloride is a dry powder, having a faint smell of chlorine. When dissolved in water, it is the breaching liquid. Being made in large quantities for manufactures, it may be had at many chemists' shops; and every chemist knows how to procure it. A solution of chloride of lime in water may likewise be sprinkled over the apartment to destroy offensive smells. A cloth wetted with it, and laid over a corpse for an hour or two, where putridity has commenced, will prevent any effluvia from being perceived; and in this manner it is sometimes employed in cases of dissection. By breathing through a sponge dipped in this fluid, a person was enabled to descend and walk with impunity along a public sewer in Paris, where previous attempts to enter it without this precaution had cost many lives. The same method might be used in emptying drains, cess-pools, or other places where putrid matter renders the place dangerous; and it has been employed with success in destroying the stench of bilge-water in ships, and correcting the confined air of their holds. Clothes worn by persons during pestilential diseases are disinfected by being washed in a solution of chloride of soda; and the linen of sick persons, where there is any danger of infection, should be put into water with chloride of lime or soda, as it is taken off. This solution is also found extremely useful, as an application to ulcers or putrescent sores.

54. *Chloride of soda which is equally efficacious with chloride of lime, is known by the name of Labar-*

raque's disinfecting liquid. It is prepared by passing a current of chlorine gas through a cold and rather dilute solution of common carbonate of soda. It is necessary to send as much chlorine into the solution as will displace the whole of the carbonic acid. A particular account by Mr. Faraday, of the mode of preparing it, may be seen in the Quarterly Journal, New Series, II. 84. The employment of these powerful disinfecting agents should not, however, prevent the use of all other means which may be considered as additional securities, such as washing clothes and linen, white-washing, scouring, &c.

55. *Tobacco smoke* is considered by some persons as a preservative from infection; but its influence is at least extremely doubtful.

56. *Camphor* has been very generally relied upon as a protection against infectious diseases, but its value is estimated very low at present among physicians.

57. *Vinegar* is certainly useful; and, although its disinfecting properties are perhaps very small, yet it is at least very refreshing in a sick room, both to the invalid and the attendants, in overcoming the unpleasant odour usually prevalent. It is either sprinkled over the floors, or the vapour is produced by pouring vinegar upon a hot iron. For this purpose, aromatic vinegar and Thieves' vinegar are thought to be preferable, as they contain a little camphor and aromatic oils.

58. *To destroy the disagreeable effluvia from sewers, privies, and similar places,* quicklime alone, or mixed with lees of ashes, or soapy water that has been used in washing, may be thrown down into the sink of the privy. This is much employed in hot countries in places where putrifying matter is collected, to prevent its dangerous effect upon the atmosphere, which would produce disease. But as we have already observed, noxious effluvia from all underground places, should be prevented by properly constructed traps.

APPENDIX E.

(COPY.)

(No. 119.)

FROM

W. H. WOODCOCK, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. Provinces,

To

J. THORNTON, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government N. W. Provinces,

Dated Camp Nainee Tall, 19th September 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2086, dated 20th June 1851, requesting me to furnish a copy of the Rules for feeding Civil Prisoners, &c.

2. I beg to state for the information of Government, that in 1840 the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, with the concurrence of the Medical Board, issued a fixed rate of dietary for adoption in all the Jails of the North Western Provinces, allowing indiscriminately to every prisoner alike.

Otta.	*Dal.*	*Salt.*	*Red Pepper.*	*Tobacco.*	*Ghee.*	*Fuel.*	*And Vegetables (quantity not fixed) 3 times a week, in lieu of 4 ounces of Dal.*
20 Ounces.	4 Ounces.	½ to 1 ounce, or 225 to 450 grains.	65 Grains.	65 Grains.	257 Grns.	2 lbs.	.. .. ..

3. In 1845, at the end of five years from the issue of the above dietary, I found, that in only fourteen Jails the rations remained on the scale laid down by the Court, in nine Jails it had been increased by eight ounces, in nine others by four ounces, and in one, two ounces to every prisoner alike, and the quantity of every other item of the dietary had been changed.

4. Vegetables were stated to be only occasionally procurable and given at *the will* of the prisoners, in some Jails in addition to, in others in lieu of dal, but dispensed so irregularly, and in such small quantities, that scurvy prevailed in nearly every Jail of these provinces.

5. In the Allahabad Jail the rations were given in two cooked meals. One at midday, the other in the afternoon, the quantity of salt had been raised to 450 grains, and the fuel to 3lbs.

6. During my personal management of the Allahabad Jail in 1843-44, I was fully convinced that a large portion of the abovementioned articles were bartered away for money and drugs, and were therefore needlessly in excess of a fair and honest consumption; that such was the case is proved beyond a doubt by the Magistrate's return for that year, quoted in the 54th paragraph of my Report of 1846, which shows that the savings over and above actual consumption during the year, (which would otherwise have been wasted or bartered away) were of—

Fuel, ...	2192 Maunds, valued at	Rs.	561	11	4½
Salt, ...	75 Maunds, valued at		246	11	8
	Rupees ..		808	7	0½

7. On my visits of inspection during the years 1845, I used every endeavour to persuade Magistrates to introduce one uniform rate and quality of rations, and in 1847, with a view to enforce greater uniformity

on this head, the subjoined rates of dietary, better adapted to the several sexes and classes of prisoners were issued with the sanction of Government; permission being afterwards allowed the Magistrates to alter the dietary as they might think fit, with the concurrence of the Civil Surgeon and Judge of the district.

Date of Order, 30th April 1847.

	Daily.					Twice a week.	
	Otta or Rice.	*Dal.*	*Salt.*	*Pepper.*	*Fuel.*	*Vegetables in lieu of Dal.*	*Oil.*
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	*Grains.*	*Grains.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Grains.*
Prisoners under sentence of labour, ..	20 or 16	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
Prisoners under examination, non-labour. Women and boys under fifteen years,	16 or 14	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
Hospital Diet to consist of four rates, 1	20	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
2	16	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
3	12	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
4	8	4	67½	36	12 or 16	4	45
Extra Diet at the will of the Civil Surgeon.							

8. Notwithstanding that this dietary was deemed by Government an ample allowance, quite sufficient to sustain a prisoner in health under ordinary circumstances, yet at the close of 1849 and 1850, the diversity in the rates of dietary, which had undergone constant changes during the interval was even greater than it had been before the rates of 1847 were fixed, and it will not be within my power to correct the anomalies which exist, or controul the freaks of every fresh Civil and Medical incumbent, until the Government will definitively decide "that no change in the rate of dietary, except for the sick, shall be made without the express sanction of Government, on full and ample cause being shown for the necessity of altering this fixed dietary."

See Statement C.

9. In 1845-46, the rations for European and Eurasian Christian prisoners were supplied by means of a money payment of four annas per day to the prisoner or his friends, who were allowed to provide him with cooked food twice or three times a day, or a native fellow-prisoner was in some cases employed specially to cook the prisoner's rations, with the addition of a ration of meat.

10. Considering that a money payment and the introduction into the prison two or three times a day of cooked food led to abuses, which it was next to impossible to check, I fixed the subjoined scale of dietary with the concurrence of the Civil Surgeon of Agra and the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, at a cost of three annas per day for all European and Eurasian Christian prisoners:

	Flur.		Milk.		Sugar.		Mutton.		Rice.		Ghee.		Fuel.		Tobacco.		Condiments.		Total cost per day.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.		
	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	lbs.	P.	Oz.	P.	Oz.	P.	As.	P.
Breakfast, ...	12	3	8	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dinner, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	8	3	2	6	5	3	4	3	0	6	2	3
Total quantity of solid food, ...	40 oz.																		3	0

No sooner was this done and adopted in the Agra and Bareilly Jail, than the late Magistrate and Sessions Judge of Benares, thought it necessary to have another scale at five annas and four pie per day! as herewith subjoined, with the additional charge for a hired cook at a cost of one anna seven pie per day, or Rs. 149-2 per annum:

	Meat.			Ghee.			Salt and Spice.			Rice.			Bread.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Total cost per day.	
	Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.			
	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	Oz.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Breakfast and Dinner,..	16	1	6	6	1	6	1¾	0	4	8	0	3	1 Loaf	1	0	4	0	6	0	0	6	5*	4

11. The General Orders No. 41, dated 2nd August 1849, fixed the scale of diet of an European Prisoner undergoing imprisonment by sentence of a Court Martial as follows:

	Bread.	Meat.	Coffee. and Tea.	Sugar.	Soup and Vegetables.
	lb	lb	Pint.		
On Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, ...	1	2	1		
On Monday, Wednesday Thursday and Saturday, ...	1½	0	1		

Average cost, Messing for 28 days.

	Bread.			Meat.			Vegetable &c.			Tea or Coffee.			Total.		
Meat days, ...	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	9	0	3	9
Other days, ...	0	1	10½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	7½

"Query Military allowance and Beer money."

Amount twenty-eight days allowance for subsistence,	7	0	0
Cost twenty-eight days messing in prison, ...	5	7	0
Balance or saving. ...	1	9	0

12. The Committee on Military Prisons which assembled at Meerut in June last, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 30th April 1851, deemed it necessary to give a prisoner

* 2 annas 4 pies in excess of the rate of the Inspector of Prisons.

under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, a more generous diet than the above dietary.

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Bread	Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Vegetable	Salt.	Condiments.
		lb	lb	Pint.	Oz.	lb	Oz.	Grains.
15th April to 15th October.	On Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday,	1	½	1½	1¼	1	½	
	On Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.	1½	0	1½	1¼	8 oz.	¼	
15th October to 15th April.	When hard labour is undergone, every day.	1	¾	2	1¼	8 oz.	1½	60

Note. — On Sunday, the 1st Class shall in addition to the ordinary diet receive 8 oz. flour, and ¾ oz. of suet, made into a pudding.

13. The cost of the Military Prisoners' rations, was to be defrayed by the Military pay of the Soldier, the balance being carried to the account of Government as ordered in the Military Prisons in England, where an annual saving of £ 1000 to £ 1300 per annum has accrued as shown in the subjoined note quoted from the Report of Lieutenant Colonel Jebb, the Inspector General of Military Prisons, dated 14th June 1849.

"On the question of the expense of maintaining the Military Prisons, Lord Cathcart's committee stated in 1843 their opinion, that the saving accruing from the stoppage of the Soldier's pay, might probably cover the whole expense of carrying into effect an improved system of discipline, which could not fail to be advantageous to the service.

"The average number of prisoners in the nine Military Prisons in Great Britain during the year 1848, was 784. I append copy of a late Notification respecting the diet of Soldiers in Military Prisons in England:

The total expense, ...	£14,801
The saving accruing from the stoppage of pay and beer money, ...	£16,178
Boná fide saving to Government after payment of all expenses, ...	£ 1,377

14. Anterior to my appointment, the quantity, quality and cost of clothing varied in every Jail with nearly every change of the official authority.

15. The rule* was to dispense a full suit of clothing every half year to every prisoner *alike*, and with one blanket, a blanket coat and cap at the commencement of the cold season.

* Clothing of Prisoners, orders of Government 13th December 1805.

16. But this, like every other article of Jail consumption was recklessly given in excess of a fair consumption to every prisoner alike, whether he required it or not, "it was allowed by orders of Government," therefore no question was asked, no consideration was given to the propriety of this expenditure, or what became of the clothing when given.

17. At the close of each half-yearly period, every article of clothing was supposed to be worn out, not a suit nor a blanket ever remained in good order at the close of the half year, a fraction only of all the cold

weather clothing was forthcoming at the end of the cold season, and none was ever returned to store for another season; for any article of clothing once given to a prisoner, was considered his personal property, no check or controul was exercised by the Jail Authorities, it was therefore kept or disposed of at the will of the prisoner."

18. Experience of the past few years has fully proved to every one, who has given the subject any consideration that much of the clothing so indiscriminately given was by many of the prisoners never worn, and by many others instantly sold or bartered away either to their guards or fellow-prisoners, or given to their friends outside the Jail.

19. Of all such I have had innumerable instances, of which till I had charge of the Agra Central Prison, I had never been able to prevent the recurrence, but I had one very glaring instance. Some years since, a prisoner of the buneeah caste, who left Jail with the value (amounting in the aggregate to between Rs. 300 and 400) of several hundred dhotees, pugrees, blankets, &c., which he had from time to time purchased for a trifle or obtained in exchange for drugs from his fellow-prisoners, with this sum he married his daughter on his release from prison. Who could say otherwise than that imprisonment under such circumstances was a premium on crime?

20. The clothing of the prison was even made a perquisite to the umlah of the Foujdarry Courts of many zillahs, who were supplied every cold season with one or two blankets a piece.

21. With the perfect knowledge that such were not uncommon cases, I deemed it necessary to issue in 1847, on my first being invested with the controul of prison expenditure, the accompanying Schedule B. with its accompanying notes, for the guidance of Magistrates of the North Western Provinces, but I regret to add that, having no power to enforce my suggestions in many zillahs, the rule is a dead letter.

22. The enclosed statement will show the cost of this item of Jail consumption during the past seven years in these provinces, and prove very clearly the practicability where any effort has been made of exercising a frugal economy, quite compatible with an ample-supply of excellent clothing of a far better quality than formerly, and at a very reduced annual expenditure.

See Statement D.

23. In the most economically managed Jail a blanket coat, lined with garha, lasts two and three seasons of four or five months each. A blanket made in the Jail costing nine to ten annas, lasts three seasons, and a double dosooty jacket the same period.

24. But to insure economy, it is necessary that the Magistrate should make some little personal enquiry, "who does and who does not require clothing," and take some little personal trouble in enforcing a few stringent rules as appended to Schedule B. of this letter.

25. In many of the prisons, every possible measure has been taken to furnish the best of clothing, and to punishing misusage of the indulgence granted, and the consequence has been to reduce the cost of clothing to a prisoner in some of the prisons from Rs. 5-13-2½ on an average to 1-5-11¼ per head per annum, and when the whole of the prison clothing is manufactured in the Jails, the prime cost of the raw material only being charged, I am confident that the cost of prison clothing will be eight annas per head per annum.

26. Any European or Eurasian prisoner has, up to this time, had the option of supplying himself, or taking that allowed to Native prisoners.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.
Camp, Nainee Tal,
The 19 September, 1852

APPENDIX A.

NCTICE FOR DIET OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

The Military Authorities, we believe, have lately had this subject under investigation, and the Secretary at War, after having had under his consideration the reports from the Governors and Medical Officers of the several Military prisoners at home, in regard to the effect of the reduced diet for prisoners which has been in operation since the 1st of August last, has come to the conclusion that generally, it is sufficient both in quantity and quality to maintain the prisoners in health to enable them to go through the discipline of the prison, and to return to their corps at the termination of their imprisonment fit for duty.

This diet, which is as follows,

Full Diet.	*Reduced Diet.*
Breakfast, 8 oz. Oatmeal or 2 lbs. 2 oz. of stirabout.	Breakfast, 8 oz. Oatmeal or 2lb s. 2oz. of stirabout.
Dinner, .. 9 oz. Indian meal or 2 lb. 6 oz. of do.	Dinner, 6 oz. Indian meal or 1 lb. 9 oz. do.
Supper, .. 8 oz. Bread or 8 oz. of ditto,	Supper, 8 oz. Bread or 3 oz. ditto.
1 lb 9 oz. or 5 lbs. cooked.	1 lb. 6 oz. or 4 lbs. 3 oz. cooked.

is to be considered as the sole diet for use in the Military prisons at home for the future, and the articles which are enumerated at page 53 of the prison rules as substitutes for the regular diet, are to be discontinued, except as articles of sick diet, or to be used in cases of emergency, or on such special occasions as the Medical Officer may consider it necessary to prescribe them, under the powers vested in him by the 72nd Article of the Prison Rules, as however in some cases it may be necessary to give a greater amount of food than that included in the above scale for men after lengthened imprisoment, the Governors of the various prisons have been informed that the following scale may be adopted for prisoners after 84 days' confinement should the Medical Officer consider it necessary, but not otherwise.

Full Diet.	*Reduced Diet.*
Breakfast, ... 10 oz. Oatmeal.	Breakfast, ... 8 oz. Oatmeal.
Dinner, ... 12 oz. Indian meal	Dinner, ... 9 oz. Indian meal.
Supper, ... 8 oz. Bread.	Supper, ... 8 oz. Bread.

and also that the bread-and-water-diet to which prisoners in confinement for a prison offence may be subjected and which is not limited to three days, may, at the discretion of the visitors, be extended to the first seven of the 28 days, which they are empowered to award, but a special statement should be made in the Medical Officer's quarterly report of the number of cases in which the present limit of three days is exceeded. The officers in charge have been directed to communicate these instructions to the Medical Officer of each prison, and to enjoin the strictest vigilance on his part in preventing any injury to the health of the prisoners, but at the same time to exercise the greatest discretion in prescribing any extra diet for prisoners which may not be absolutely necessary.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of Allowance of Prison Clothing and Cooking Utensils, with Notes and Rules.

	Description of Prison Clothing.								Do. Winter and Additional Clothing.		Description of Prison Cooking Utensils.					Do. required for each mess of 20 prisoners.				Remarks.
	Male.				*Female.*			Bedding of tat puttee 6 feet × 2.												
	Dhotee or Ghotna.	Mirzai or Shirt.	Ungoocha.	Blanket.	Leingah.	Koortee.	Chuddur.		Blanket Coat.	Blanket.	Butlohee.	Thalee.	Lotah.	Kuttoree.	Tawah.	Iron or wooden purat, two feet broad.	Butlohee of six seers weight.	1 Tawah of two seers weight.	1 Iron kurchul.	

No prisoner to be allowed any excess of cooking utensils nor to be provided with any by Government in addition to the above,

Prison cooking utensils for the use of messes may be purchased by the Magistrate on receiving the sanction of the Inspector of Prisons, these utensils should be marked with the number of each mess in copper figures, 3 inches long. Directions for making prison clothing and bedding, vide the concluding sentence of paragraph 6, Circular letter No. 3, dated 28 August 1845, of Inspector of Prisons subjoined.

I have considered it necessary to abrogate the rule of half yearly and indiscriminate distribution of clothing, and to request that you will in future only allow each prisoner to have in his possession, clothing and cooking utensils as per annexed Schedule B., furnishing a fresh supply only from time to time to such prisoners as on due inspection actually require it, and whose remaining term of imprisonment on that date exceeds six months; any departure from this rule should be reported for sanction.

No criminal prisoner will be allowed to possess more than the quota of prison clothing and cooking utensils named in this schedule.

Great irregularity still existing in furnishing at the commencement of the cold seasons a supply of warm clothing to the prisoners, who have consequently suffered severely, I have the honor to request your particular attention to and observance of the rule laid down in my Circular No. 5, dated 1st July 1847, herewith subjoined, issued in conformity with the orders of Government, at the suggestion of the Medical Board, and request you will take early measures to enable you to supply the winter clothing as per margin,* on or before the 20th September, and by your informing me of your having done so by submitting the enclosed statement on or before the 15th October, for the information of Government and the Medical Board.

1 Blanket.
1 Ditto Coat.

With reference to the paragraph noted in the margin,* I would explain that it was therein suggested that every prisoner should retain throughout the year, one blanket in addition to summer clothing and bedding, and that on the 20th September, each prisoner should receive a further supply of one blanket coat; should however, the prisoner not have been allowed to retain one blanket throughout the year, it will be necessary to serve out at the commencement of the cold season, one blanket and a blanket coat on the 20th September, and another blanket on the 15th November at latest, the old blankets should be given to the short term prisoners, the new, or one new and one old blanket, to the long term prisoner.

* Circular No. 5, dated 1st July 1847, paragraph 18.

On the 20th September, I request you will also satisfy yourself that the hospital has a sufficient supply of good and substantial blankets and beddings.

Extra tat puttees, beddings each 2 feet×6, and extra blankets each marked H, and numbered consecutively, be allowed to every Hospital.

That each prisoner on leaving the Jail, shall be supplied with the clothing, (if not otherwise disposed of), that was taken from him on entering the Jail, or with some other plain and unmarked suit of common cloth, old or new, as may be available, taking care that the released prisoner shall have no article of clothing about him marked or numbered as a prison suit.

That each prisoner on the expiration of his sentence, be supplied with diet money at the rate of six pie per day for the number of days that will enable him to reach his home.

Rules.—To keep a register of the distribution of clothing made to every prisoner.

That no prisoner be allowed to have in his possesion more than the quantity of clothing fixed in Schedule B.

That no prisoner receive a fresh supply until the last supply be fairly worn out.

That the clothing of every prisoner be presented clean and in good order, for inspection once a week.

That any clothing requiring repair be mended at or as soon after the weekly inspection as possible.

If any article of clothing is lost or made away with, stoppages be made from the prisoner's diet to replace it, or the article be stopped at the next distribution.

If any article of clothing is stolen by another prisoner, and is not forthcoming, it is to be replaced from the property of the thief.

Any wilful damage done to clothing (which should always be considered Government property) be punished by corporal infliction, or forfeiture of a similar article at the next distribution.

The prisoner on admission, if under a long sentence, be allowed to wear out any clothes that he may bring with him before he receives any Government clothing.

If the prisoner is under a short sentence, his clothing be put into store, and re-delivered to him on his rel ease.

No prisoner be allowed to take out of Jail to his work more than his blanket-coat, and one blanket during the cold season, nor can he at any time be allowed to place these under any head-load.

To prevent theft and the illegitimate disposal of prison clothing, all the clothing is marked with the prisoner's number and the year on which it was given.

In the Agra and some other Jails, the clothing manufactured by prisoners, bears also a prison mark.

The *dhotees* have one or more blue stripes down the centre of the cloth, the blanket a white or black stripe through each breadth of blanket, or the centre breadth is made of white wool, and the two side breadths of black, or *vice versâ*, as white or black wool may be available.

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.
CAMP NAINEE TALL:
The 19th September 1851.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

C.

Abstract Statement of the various rates of dietary prevailing, and quantities of Food, Fuel, Condiments, and Vegetables distributed per head per day to the labouring Male and Female Prisoners in each of the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces.

Year.	Solid food uncooked. No. of Zillahs.	Solid food uncooked. Quantity.	Fuel. No. of Zillahs.	Fuel. Quantity.	Salt. No. of Zillahs.	Salt. Quantity.	Ghee. No. of Zillahs.	Ghee. Quantity.	Tobacco. No. of Zillahs.	Tobacco. Quantity.	Pepper Condiments. No. of Zillahs.	Pepper Condiments. Quantity.	Vegetables. No. of Zillahs.	Vegetables. Quantity.	Remarks.
1845, ...	9	32	17	32	1	*a*450	28	*b*257	1	257	26	64			*a* Allahabad.
	9	38	12	24	1	257	5	225	31	64	7	23			*b* 2 Cooked Meals.
	1	26	4	16	25	225	0	0	1	0					*b* Dehra Dhoon.
	14	24	0	0	2	193									
					1	128									
					2	96									
Average, ..	33	27¼	33	27	32	251¼	33	252	33	70	33	57½			
1849, ...	6	32	1	48	1	*o*450	8	255	4	191	1	64	*1	0	*o* Almorah.
	2	30	4	32	1	240	5	223	2	127½	1	60	1	16	* Twice a week in lieu of dal.
	7	28	1	28	3	225	1	191	1	95½	1	36	2	14	
	1	27	5	24	3	180	1	159	18	64	1	22½	2	12	
	7	26	4	20	1	150	2	127½	1	60	1	21	1	10	
	10	24	10	16	1	140	1	95½	7	0	2	13	20	8	
			8	12	3	120	2	63⅔	0	0	2	12	2	4	
					6	112½	10	45			1	8¾	5	0	
					1	101	2	30			2	6½			
					7	90	3	0			21	6			
					4	67½						or			
					1	60						one			
					1	50						head			
Average, ..	33	26¼	33	20	33	131½	20	199	26	89	33	12	28	8¾	

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Camp Nainee Tal:
The 19th September 1851.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

Abstracts of the scales of diet given to the several classes of Prisoners, as shewn on the reverse.

Year.		Labouring. Male Prisoners.	Labouring. Female Prisoners.	Unlabouring. Male Prisoners.	Unlabouring. Female Prisoners.	Under Trial Prisoners.	Civil Prisoners. No. of Jails.	Civil Prisoners. Daily money payment.	Remarks.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	1	0 2 0	By the law allowed a money payment and the purchase of any article of food they require.
1845, ...	Highest, ...	32	32	32	32	32	6	0 1 6	
	Lowest, ...	24	24	20	20	20	8	0 1 3	
							17		
							1		
	Average of 33 Jails, ..	27¼	27¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	33		
1849-50, ..							0	0 0 0	
	Highest, ...	32	32	24	24	24	0	0 0 0	
	Lowest, ...	24	20	20	20	20	0	0 0 0	
	Average of 33 Jails. ..	27¼	24¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	0	0 0 0	
							0	0 0 0	

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Camp Nainee Tal:
The 19th September, 1851.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

APPENDIX E. (1).

MEDICAL REPORT

ON THE

AGRA JAIL, AND MEDICAL STATISTICS OF THE JAILS,

IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

BY

JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., M. D.

Civil Surgeon, Agra.

AGRA is situated on the right bank of the Jumna in Lat. 27.10.22″, Long. 77.28 E. The surrounding country is about 60 feet above the level of the river, and the vicinity is much intersected by ravines, and covered with old ruins and brick kilns.

Situation of the Jail.

The Jail is on an open level plain to the north-west of the City. There is a tank and some low ground to the north, caused by the old excavations for brick making. The low ground has this year been raised, the tank deepened, and the drainage opened. There are some ravines to the south, and houses at a short distance to the east and west of the Jail.

The water runs off in a few minutes, after the heaviest fall of rain.

Walls.

There are double walls to the Jail, the outer is fifteen feet, and the inner twelve feet in height *(see plan)*, the intermediate space to the west is used as a garden, the rest of the enclosure is used for parade ground, workshops, godowns, &c.

Wards.

The wards are of various constructions. The oldest, Nos. 1 to 4, are very substantial, low, arch-roofed, buildings with ventilating holes in the centre of the roof, and the floors on a level with the ground. The wards Nos. 5 to 10 are lofty, pucka roofed buildings, with large barred doors and floors well raised. Nos. 14 to 17 are open sheds with tiled roofs. The wards Nos. 18 to 21 were last built, they are lofty tiled buildings with an open ventilator along the ridge of the roof, and raised about a foot above the level of the ground. With a well raised floor, (from two to three feet according to the locality) this is the most convenient and commodious form of building. It allows 400 cubic feet of air, for every two feet four inches of lateral space, and secures free ventilation. Other wards are in progress on this plan, for the accommodation of the encreased number of prisoners.

Corridor and Cells.

A building has lately been constructed, containing a double row of solitary cells, separated by a wide lofty corridor. There are 64 cells $13 \times 7 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, allowing 1297 cubic feet of air for each cell. The ventilation is imperfect. When the door is shut, they are very close and hot, and during the hot season are only partially occupied. There are eight old Pucka cells for refractory prisoners.

Hospital.

Nos. 11, 12 and 13 are in a separate enclosure, and form the Hospital. No. 11 is used as a medical ward. It is a lofty tiled building with an open ventilator along the ridge of the roof, and a tiled verandah on both sides. The floor is raised about four feet. It is pucka and leaped for six feet from the wall. There are no doors or windows. This allowed great variations in temperature during the 24 hours of the day, which proved injurious to the debilitated patients. The alternate doors are now fitted up with clayed jaffree work, with tat puttee mats for the others, with considerable ad-

vantage. The variations of temperature are still considerable as shown by the accompanying table, taken from a thermometer suspended in the ward. The free ventilation of air, removing all close or disagreeable smells, compensates for the variation in temperature. The dimensions of this ward are 130 feet by 17 feet and 21½ feet in height. It affords 600 feet of cubic air to 79 patients, allowing a breadth of three feet four inches to each, see Appendix.

No. 12 is a similarly constructed building 60 feet by 20 × 23 feet in height, allowing a similar space to 46 patients with a breadth of two feet seven inches to each.*

No. 13 is a small pucka roofed building with the floor well raised without a verandah. The dimensions are 24 feet by 16 feet, and 16 feet in height, affording Hospital accommodation for ten patients. It is used for insane patients and contagious diseases.

A female Hospital is much required at present. The sick females are attended in the general ward; but this is inconvenient.

Pattients not Prisoners.

The men and women wounded in assaults and affrays, and lunatics, are sent to the Jail Hospital. This causes them great inconvenience, and at the same time a feeling of disgrace which might be avoided by having a separate Hospital. The discipline of the Jail requires that people unconnected with it, such as the relatives of the wounded, should not have free access, as they might be a means of introducing improper articles of food, or means of escape to the other prisoners; which would be avoided by having a separate Hospital outside the walls of the Jail.

Hospital accommodation.

There is Hospital accommodation for 5.40 per cent. on a strength of 2500 prisoners. This has proved sufficient except towards the end of the rainy season, when some of the patients have been kept in the verandah after closing the alternate spaces between the pillars with clayed jaffree work. In case of a great increase of sick, one of the wards of the prison is available. Those who have suffered severe attacks of illness, and whose convalescence is slow are sent to the gardens at Secundra or Rambagh, where they are visited every second day by a Native Doctor; they have little work, and the change of air and occupation generally proves very beneficial.

Mud Plastering floors and walls.

The sides of the floors and six feet of the walls of all the wards are leaped every week, with a mixture of clay and decomposed cow dung. It dries rapidly, looks clean, and materially conduces to the destruction or non-generation of bugs and vermin, from which this Jail and Hospital are peculiarly free. The traces and smells from vomiting, &c., are speedily and effectually removed.

Prison bedding.

The prisoners sleep on a *tat puttee* mat, this is made into a bag, and stuffed with straw or chaff for the patients in Hospital. This bedding is more easily cleaned, repaired and freed from vermin, and occupies less than *charpoys*; and on a well-raised floor, it is equally healthy and comfortable.

Privies and Cessss.

There are open stone-drain privies in each court, which are cleaned and washed out morning and evening; and moveable *naunds* are placed in the center of each ward, to receive the urine during the night. The contents are carried to cess-pools outside the walls. By these means, the wards and the vicinity of the Jail are kept very clean and free from disagreeable and unhealthy smells.

Wells and Water.

The wells in the Jail are about 90 feet deep. The water is slightly impregnated with salt, but it is less saline than the general supply at Agra.

Diet and Messes.

The diet of the prisoners is cooked in messes, one man cooking for 25. Their principal meal is eaten at 5 P. M., when they return from their work. The parched gram is eaten during their rest in the middle of the day.

* The Wards Nos. 11 and 12, were connected in 1851 forming another ward 60 feet long by 17 feet broad and 21½ in height, affording accommodation for 36 patients. This allows Hospital accommodation for 5.7 per cent. on 3000 prisoners.

There are important advantages from messing.

1st. Food is well and regularly cooked by an experienced man, whose caste is adapted to the feelings of the prisoners. There is a considerable saving of time and trouble to the prisoners, particularly should they be fatigued with work, as their food is already prepared on their return to the Jail. The men of the following castes (Canouja, Cashmeeree and Chowbe brahmins) are allowed to cook for themselves, but they are generally obliged to cook for the others at the same time.

Flour.

The ottah is ground in the Jail. It is made from wheat alone, or from a mixture of 35 seers of wheat with five seers of barley. It is well cooked, and forms a wholesome *chuppattee*. The vegetables consist of various kinds of *saag*, raddish, cauliflower, &c., as they are in season. The use of vegetables has materially contributed to the nonappearance of a single case of scurvy, as originating in the Jail since 1848.

The Diet Rolls.

Tables of diet in the Jail and in the Hospital are Nos. 2 and 3.

Of Labouring prisoners.

The working prisoners get two pounds of dry farinaceous food, (which increases by cooking, to 2 pounds 12 ounces), with salt and condiments, and 8 ounces of vegetables every third day in lieu of *dal*, and every day during the cold season if they please.

Of Non-Labouring prisoners.

Non-labouring prisoners and women get half a pound less farinaceous food, the general health and appearance of the prisoners show that the quality are sufficient for health and strength, though many of the newly committed prisoners complain, that it does not fill their stomachs. To remedy this, a large quantity of a coarser flour or *ottah* was substituted in the food of the life prisoners in No. 10 ward during three months, viz., June, July and August last. In place of the 20 ounces of wheat otta, 28 ounces of jowar otta were substituted, the other articles remaining the same. This jowar or bajra otta forms the chief food of the poor labouring class of the people. All the prisoners were carefully weighed before commencing the new diet, they did not like it at first, but soon became reconciled, and at last did not wish to change it. It was left optional with the other prisoners to take the new diet. One hundred and five applied for, and received it, and only two of them complained of its not agreeing with them, and returned to the old diet. During the three months of experiment, out of the 50 life prisoners in No. 10 ward, only two slight cases of sickness occurred, and the average increase of weight per man was nearly three ounces. The greatest increase of weight during the period being 13 pounds and 8 ounces, and the greatest loss of weight, 6 pounds 8 ounces.

Experimental change of Food.

	lbs.	oz.
Their average weight before the trial was,	117	4·88.
Their average weight after the trial was,	117	7·36.

The same diet was given to 49 term prisoners on their admission into the Jail.

	lbs.	oz.
Their average weight before the trial was,	114	15·36.
Their average weight after the trial was,	112	4
Showing an average loss of weight of	2	10·36.

The greatest increase was 10 lbs. 14 oz., and the greatest loss 11 lbs. 12 oz.

The loss of weight in the latter class, was probably owing to the change of circumstances, as there is generally a falling off in weight immediately after admission into Jail.

Reasons for suggesting a change of Diet.

The jowar or bajra diet might be used with advantage for eight months in the year, viz., from the first November to the 30th June, and the otta diet during the remaining four months, viz., from the first July to the 31st October ; as the latter diet is more easy of digestion, and during the rainy season, bowel complaints are most prevalent, and they might be increased by the jowar diet.

My reasons for suggesting a variety in the diet are, 1st, the stomach digests a varied food best. The same diet every day, however rich, palls. The diet of the poorest classes varies with the season.

2nd. The jowar diet is analogous to what is previously used by the greater number of prisoners. It is like keeping a Scotch prisoner to his oaten cakes, instead of putting him on wheat or bread. Those who have not been accustomed to this kind of food, or with whom it disagrees, should be put on the otta diet. See Appendix.

Dietary Tables of Bengal and North Western Provinces.

The Table No. 4 shows the dietary in Bengal and the North Western Provinces as it was formerly, and as now proposed, a distinction is made between those who labour, and those who do not. That which is now proposed has been in use (twenty-six grains of salt have been added) during the last year in the Agra Jail. Average daily number of sick in Hospital has been 2·41 per cent., and the mortality 4·63 per cent.

Four classes of hospital diet have been proposed, they are adapted to various forms of disease and to convalescence, with these, extra articles of diet are rarely required.

The accompanying valuable Statistical Tables Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, prepared by W. H. Woodcock, Esq. Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces, show the great diversity in the dietary in the various Prisons, previous to his appointment, and since that date, together with the simultaneous alteration in the sickness and mortality; to which improvements, ventilation and cleanliness materially contributed. The result is most gratifying, viz., diminution of 41·84 per cent. of sick and 3·78 per cent. of deaths amongst the prisoners of the North Western Provinces. The locality of the Jail will always modify the sickness and mortality of prisoners but these will always be increased by deficiency of room, and fresh air, or by food improper in quantity or quality. The dietary of the Agra Jail has proved wholesome in that locality. It appears well adapted to the climate of the North Western Provinces, and that it might be generally adopted with advantage.

Prison labour.

The work of the prisoners commences at sunrise, with an interval between 12 and 1 o'clock in the cold, and 12 and 2 o'clock in the hot season, and terminates at 5 P. M., they are chiefly employed in earth-work, making roads, digging kunker, &c. They do not overwork themselves, and the fresh air promotes their digestion. The life prisoners are occupied in weaving cloth, polishing shot, making paper &c., 200 of them have lately been employed deepening a tank in the vicinity of the Jail. The hardest worked men are the flour grinders, or punishment gang, who have to grind with the hand mill or chuckee, fifteen or twenty seers of wheat per diem. They may finish this work quickly or slowly as they please, but it must be finished during the day, and it is generally done in six hours. They dislike this work very much; but it does not injure their health. The women are employed in spinning cotton, and sometimes in grinding corn or dall.

Prison punishment.

The Punishments inflicted are the corn-mill, solitary imprisonment, and flogging with the rattan. The latter is applied to the buttocks, where the pain is equally severe, and the danger from sloughing (which occasionally supervenes) is less; besides the marks are not afterwards so conspicuous, as they would be on the back.

Diseases.

The diseases have diminished much, both in number and mortality of late years. The accompanying Table No. 9 shows the sickness and mortality during the last ten years in the Agra Jail. Table No. 10 shows the sickness and mortality in the 33 Jails in the North Western Provinces, from 1837 to 1849, with a similar return from the 36 Jails in Bengal from 1845 to 1849, inclusive.

The nature of the sickness at Agra depends greatly on the season of the year, the greatest mortality is towards the end of the rainy season.

During the hot season acute fevers prevail, with cases of coup-de-soleil, particularly in very hot seasons when the rains are late in commencing. The fevers generally yield to an emetic and purgative, followed by an antimonial laxative, with regulated diet for a few days; a few severe cases require local depletion and mercurials, with cold affusion followed by blisters. In coup-de-soleil, the most powerful remedy is the cold douche. Steps have been constructed in the bathing room to increase the height of the fall of water from the bheesties' mussock. From two to six mussocks of water rarely fail to restore consciousness, and reaction is regulated by depletion and mercurial purgatives.

During the rainy season, fevers with a periodical type and bowel complaints, are prevalent. The fevers are occasionally very obstinate: quinine and arsenical solution are very beneficial. An obstinate diarrhœa sometimes supervenes, which is generally fatal. The bowel complaints are treated by local depletion, with a combination of ipecacuanha, blue pill, gentian and assafœtida, and a sherbet made from the Bhail Ghiree. Calomel and opium with blister are occasionally used, and quinine. Their diet is sago or rice and milk. These form the most distressing class of cases. The pain and frequent purging is removed, but they occasionally continue to emaciate, till they are mere skeletons, and after lingering thus for weeks, their hands and feet swell, and death relieves them.

During the cold season there is comparatively little sickness, coughs occasionally appear, but unless they supervene on previously emaciated cases, they are not dangerous.

Ulcers, form a very frequent and troublesome cause of admission into hospital. They are generally caused by the friction of the irons, sometimes they are caused voluntarily, and in some cases their cure is prevented, to allow the prisoner to remain in hospital without work. But during the hot and rainy seasons boils are not uncommon, and slight abrasions are apt to become sores, which on several occasions have taken on a sloughing character evidently contagious, and sometimes fatal. These cases are separated from the healthy sores, and a variety of local application and internal remedies appear sometimes useful, but on other occasions inert. Carrot and charcoal poultices, nitric acid, liquor potassæ, sulphate of iron and catechu have proved useful in some cases. Table No. 9 shows the prevalent diseases, and their mortality in the Agra Jail during the last ten years.

There has been no epidemic attack in the Jail since I joined. There are generally a few sporadic cases of cholera in the hot season, and after the rains have ceased. They are treated with a combination of opium, assafœtida and black pepper, in the form of a pill, and when collapse has supervened the same medicines are given in a liquid form, combined with ammonia, with mustard poultices to the stomach. When reaction has taken place, a dose of calomel or blue pill, followed by castor oil, is given.

Medicine.

The medicines chiefly used in the hospital, are procured in the bazar, as kalladanah, senna, chureyta, opium, mudar, &c., the essential European medicines are calomel, quinine and Tartar emetic.

Weekly inspection and early treatment, preventive of sickness.

The early admission of the cases into hospital forms an important part of the treatment. The burkundazes have strict injunctions to bring those who are sick, or have sores, immediately to hospital.

All the prisoners are collected once a week for my inspection, a dose of medicine given early, often prevents a serious sickness.

During the last year at these inspections, 1310 doses of medicine were given, and 138 prisoners were removed to hospital.

Out-station for convalescents.

All the convalescents and the old and weak prisoners have lately been concentrated at the Secundra garden, and a Native Doctor remains with them. He gives them tonics or laxatives, as required for slight illness, but sends the severe cases immediately to the hospital.

The separation of the old and weak prisoners from the young, hale and strong, has also been the means of preventing the former from being overtasked and overworked.

The sores on the legs have healed much more rapidly since the practice was introduced of attaching the fetter, (which required to be removed from the sore leg), to the wrist on that side.

(Signed) J. MURRAY,

Civil Surgeon.

Agra, 12th October 1850.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Table of the temperature in the Jail Hospital at Agra, for the year 1849.

2. The diet roll of the prisoners in the Jail at Agra.

3. The diet roll of the sick in Hospital in the Jail at Agra.

4. The dietary in Bengal and in the North Western Provinces.

5. (See Table No. 21 of Report.)

6. Abstract statement of various rates of dietary prevailing, and quantities of food, fuel, condiments and vegetables distributed per head per day, &c.

7. Statement of dietary of 33 Jails, average strength, average number of admissions into Hospital, and deaths, with ratio on each on average of three years, &c.

8. Of the quantity of solid and uncooked food daily apportioned to prisoners.

9. Statement showing the admissions and deaths in the Agra Jail Hospital from different diseases for ten years.

10. Showing the sickness and mortality in the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces.

11. Ditto ditto of the Bengal.

TABLE No. 1.

Of the Temperature in the Jail Hospital at Agra for the Year 1849.

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
1849.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Rise.	2 P. M.
Minimum, ...	49	61	53½	69	65	80	73	91	75	95	80	92	83	84	79	82	76	80	65	80	58	74	48	59
Maximum, ...	63	71	69	85	82	95	88	101	98	109	98	110	94	106	86	96	86	98	80	90	74	86	60	74
Greatest difference in one day,	17		20		18		25		22		17		14		13		14		20		19		19	

TABLE No. 2.

The Diet Roll of the Prisoners in the Jail at Agra.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								Twice a week.		
	Otta.	Dall.	Fuel.	Salt.	Chilly.	Tobacco.	Chubeena.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Average daily solid Food.
	oz	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	grs.	oz.	oz.	grs.	oz.
Male labouring Prisoners, ...	20	4	12	67½	6	64	4	8	45	30·29
Male non-labouring Prisoners, ...	16	4	12	67½	6	64	0	8	45	22·29
Female labouring Prisoners, ...	16	4	12	67½	6	64	4	8	45	26·29
Female non-labouring Prisoners, ..	16	4	12	67½	6	64	0	8	45	22·29
Boys, ...	16	4	12	67½	6	64	4	8	45	26·29

NOTE.—The rations increase in weight from 35 to 50 per cent. in cooking.

TABLE No. 3.

The Diet Roll of the Sick in Hospital in the Jail at Agra.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	Otta.	Rice.	Dall.	Milk.	Sago.	Vegetables.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Fuel.	Salt.	Total Solid food.
	oz.	oz.	oz.			oz.		oz.	oz.	grs.	oz.
Full, ...	16	0	4	0	0	8	0	½	16	90	28·50
Half, ...	8	6	2	0	0	8	0	0	16	60	24·00
Low, ...	0	8	0	16	0	0	1	0	16	40	8·00
Sago, ...	0	0	0	16	4	0	2	0	0	40	4·00

TABLE No. 4.

The several Rates of Dietary fixed by the Bengal Government; the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut of the N. W. P. in 1840 *; the Inspector of Prisons in* 1847, *and that of* 1850, *now proposed for general adoption.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
			Daily Allowance.											
Date.	Authority.		Otta.	Dall.	Fuel.	Salt.	Chilly, &c.	Tobacco.	Chubena.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Ghee.	Fish or Flesh.	Total daily food
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.
	Bengal Government.	Labouring Prisoners. Non-Labouring Prisoners.* Morning, Evening, Meal,	Rice. 10	2	48	½	½	A small	0	0	0‡	½	0	
		Labouring Prisoners. Monday.† Morning, Evening Meal,	12	4	48	½	½	quantity	0	2	0	½	0	
			10	4	48	½	½	of tobacco	0	0	0	½	0	
			16	0	48	½	½	should be	0	4	0	½	8	
		Labouring Prisoners. Tuesday, Morning, Evening, Meal,	10	4	48	½	½	allowed.		0	0	½	0	
			18	6	48	½	½		0	4	0	½	0	
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	oz.	
1840.	Sudder N. A.		20	4	32 To be used in less quantity as expenditure shows requisite.	½ to 1 or 225 to 450 grains.	65	65	0	3 times in a week in lieu of dall.	0	257	0	
			oz.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	grs.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	oz.	
1847.	Inspector.	Labouring Prisoners, ...	20 or 16 of rice.	4	12	67½	6			8	45			
		Prisoners under trial, Non-Labouring, Women and Boys, under 15 years of age.	16 or 14	4	12	67½	6			8	45			
			oz.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	grs.	oz.	oz.	grs.	grs.	oz.	
1850.	Dr. Murray.				mess / Not mess									
		Labouring Male Prisoners, ..	20§	4	12 / 24	90	6	64	4	8	45	0	0	
		Non-Labouring ditto, ...	16	4	12 / 24	90	6	64	0	8	45	0	0	
		Labouring Female ditto, ...	16	4	12 / 24	90	6	0	4	8	45	0	0	
		Non-Labouring ditto, ...	16	4	12 / 24	90	6	0	0	8	45	0	0	
		Boys under 15 years age, ..	16	4	12 / 24	90	6	0	4	8	45	0	0	

* Every day the above quantity the same.

† The above change on alternate days of the week, except on Sundays, when the Labouring Convicts will receive the same as the Non-Labouring Convicts. Up-Country prisoners should be allowed wheat flour instead of rice.

‡ If the native population of a District are in the habit of consuming mustard oil for cooking, in preference to ghee, the Magistrate is at liberty to substitute the same quantity of the former article, as is now dealt out of the latter, under the above quoted diet table.—C. O. Government Bengal, September 26th 1844.

§ In lieu of 20 oz. wheat flour ; 28 oz. of Jooar or Bajra otta may be substituted.

The Hospital rates of diet are given in Table 3.

For Male Europeans.						Female Europeans.		
oz.	Breakfast.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
6 or 3 Chittacks of Bread, ...		0	0	9				
16 or 8 ditto of Milk, at 18 seers per Rupee, ..		0	0	6	0 1 3			
	Dinner.					Breakfast.		
8 or 4 Chittaks of Meat, at 8 seers per Rupee,		0	0	6		10 oz. of Oatmeal or 12 oz. of bread,		
8 or 4 ditto of Vegetables and ½ oz. Salt,		0	0	3		6 oz. of Milk, half pint, ..		
120 grs. of Black Pepper. and Red ditto 2 in No		0	0	1½		Dinner.		
2 or 1 Chittack of Ghee or Butter of equivalent value, ...		0	0	5		64 oz. of Potatoes with Salt, ..		
4 or 2 ditto of Rice, at 16 seers per Rupee, ..		0	0	1¾		6 oz. of Milk, half pint, ..		
2 or 1 ditto of Dall, at 30 seers per Rupee, ..		0	0	0½		Supper.		
2 Seers of Fuel, at 4 maunds per Rupee, ..		0	0	2	0 1 7¾	8 oz. of Bread, ...		
						6 oz. of Milk, half pint, ..		
	Total, ..				0 2 10¾			

TABLE No. 6.

Abstract Statement of the various rates of Dietary prevailing, and quantities of Food, Fuel, Condiments and Vegetables, distributed per head per day to the Labouring, Non-Labouring, Male, and Female Prisoners in each of the 33 Jails of the N. W. P., and daily Cash Allowance paid to Civil and Revenue Prisoners.

No.	Names of Zillahs.	Year.	Solid food uncooked.		ozs.	Fuel.		oz s.
1	Dehlie, ...	1845	In 9 Zillahs,	Nos, 1, 3, 6, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 & 31,	32	In 17 Zillahs.	Nos. 1, 4, 6. 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 & 33,	32
2	Paneeput, ...							
3	Rohtuck		„ 9 „	Nos, 2, 4, 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 & 33,	28	„ 12 „		
4	Hissar, ...		„ 1 „	No. 27, ...	26	„ 4 „	Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26 & 30.	24
5	Goorgaon.		„14 „	No. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30 & 32,	24		Nos. 5, 8, 18 and 19, ..	16
6	Deyra Dhoon, ..			When cooked increase per cent.				
7	Saharunpoor, ...							
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..			Average of 33 Jails, ..	27¼		Average of 33 Jails, ..	27
9	Meerut, ...							
10	Boolundshehur, ..	1849	In 6 Zillahs.	Nos. 19, 23, 25, 27, 31 & 32,	32	In 1 Zillah.	No. 27,..	48
11	Allyghur, ...		„ 2 „	Nos. 13 & 29, ...	30	„ 4 „	Nos. 25, 28, 31 & 33,.. ..	32
12	Bijnour, ...		„ 7 „	Nos. 2, 4, 18, 20, 21, 22 & 33,	28	„ 1 „	No. 22,..	28
13	Moradabad, ...		„ 1 „	No. 16, ...	27	„ 5 „	Nos. 13, 15, 23, 24 & 29, ..	24
14	Bareilly, ...		„ 7 „	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14 & 15, ..	26	„ 4 „	Nos. 2, 20, 30 & 32, ...	20
15	Budaon, ...		„19 „	Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24, 26, 28, & 30, ...	24	„ 10 „	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 16, 19 & 26, ...	16
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..					„ 8 „	Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18 & 21, ...	12
				Average of 33 Jails, ..	26¾		Average of 33 Jails, ...	20
17	Muttra, ...							
18	Agra, ...							
19	Etawah, ...							
20	Mynpoory, ...							
21	Futtehghur, ...		Year.	Labouring Male Prisoners receive solid food.*	ozs.	Non-Labouring Male Prisoners receive Solid food.		ozs.
22	Cawnpoor, ...	1845	In 9 Zillahs.	Nos. 1, 3, 6, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 & 31,	32	In 2 Zillahs,	Nos. 6 & 14, ...	32
23	Futtehpoor, ...		„ 9 „	Nos. 2, 4, 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 & 33,	28	„ 2 „	Nos. 2 & 10, ...	28
24	Allahabad, ...		„ 1 „	No. 27, ...	26	„ 1 „	No. 27, ...	26
25	Bandah, ...		„14 „	Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30, & 32,	24	„ 27 „	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, & 33,	24
26	Humeerpoor, ...					„ 1 „	No. 18, ...	20
				Average of 33 Jails, ...	27¼		Average of 33 Jails, ...	24¾
27	Mirzapoor, ...	1849	In 6 Zillahs.	Nos. 19, 23 25, 27, 31, & 32,	32	In 10 Zillahs.	Nos. 2, 4, 13 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 32 & 33,	24
28	Benares, ...		„ 2 „	Nos. 13 & 29.	30	„ 5 „	Nos. 1. 3, 5, 9, & 14, ..	22
29	Ghazeepoor, ...		„ 8 „	Nos. 2, 4, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24† & 33,	28	„ 17 „	Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30 & 31, ...	20
30	Azimghur, ...		„ 1 „	No. 16,	27			
31	Goruckpoor, ...		„ 7 „	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, & 15, ..	26			
32	Jounpoor, ...		„ 9 „	Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 17, 26, 28 and 30,	24	„ 1 „	No. 28, ...	12
33	Almorah, ...			Average of 33 Jails, ..	27¾		Average of 33 Jails.	21½

* A portion of this solid food is parched gram, given in the year 1849, as a midday meal.

	Ozs.
In 5 Zillahs, Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14 & 15, ...	2
In 1 Zillah, No. 16, ...	3
In 5 Zillahs, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 & 32, ...	4
In 1 Zillah, No. 29, ...	6

†In Zillah Allahabad, No. 24, two cooked meals, one in and the other out of Jail, are given daily.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Abstract Statement of the various rates of Dietary prevailing, and quantities of Food, Fuel, Condiments and Vegetables distributed per head, per day, to the Labouring, Non-Labouring, Male, and Female Prisoners, in each of the 33 Jails of the N. W. P., and daily Cash Allowance paid to Civil and Revenue Prisoners.

No.	Names of Zillahs.	Year.	Salt.			Ghee.		
					grs.			grs.
		1845	In 1 Zillah,	No. 24,	450	In 28 Zillahs,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33,	257
			„ 1 „	No. 31,	257			
1	Dehlie.		„ 25 „	No. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. 32 & 33,	225			
2	Paneeput,					„ 5 „	Nos. 4, 19, 24, 27 & 28,	225
3	Rohtuck,							
4	Hissar,		„ 2 „	Nos. 1 & 6,	193			
5	Goorgaon,		„ 1 „	No. 17,	128½			
			„ 2 „	Nos. 3 & 5,	96½			
			„ 1 „	No. 30, no return,	„			
6	Deyra Dhoon,			Average of 32 Jails,	251¼		Average of 33 Jails,	252
7	Saharunpoor,							
		1849	In 1 Zillah,	No. 33,	450	In 8 Zillahs,	Nos. 5, 9, 11, 13, 19, 21, 23 and 33,	255
8	Moozuffernuggur,		„ 1 „	No. 27,	240			
9	Meerut,		„ 3 „	Nos. 9, 25 & 28,	225		Nos. 1, 3, 6, 14 & 28,	223
10	Boolundshehur,		„ 3 „	Nos. 22, 31 & 32,	180	„ 5 „	No. 30,	191
11	Allyghur,		„ 1 „	No. 19,	150	„ 1 „	No. 12,	159
			„ 1 „	No. 30,	140	„ 1 „	Nos. 20 & 26,	127½
			„ 3 „	Nos. 1, 2 & 3,	120	„ 2 „	No. 32,	95½
12	Bijnour,		„ 6 „	Nos. 5, 8, 13, 14, 23 & 24,	112½	„ 1 „	Nos. 7 & 25,	63½
13	Moradabad,		„ 1 „	No. 16,	101	„ 2 „	Nos. 2, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 29 and 31. Oil is given in lieu of Geee.	45
14	Bareilly,		„ 7 „	Nos. 4, 6, 12, 15, 20, 26 & 29,	90	„ 10 „		
15	Budaon,		„ 4 „	Nos. 7, 10, 17 & 18,	67½			
16	Shahjehanpoor.		„ 1 „	No. 21,	60		Nos. 12 and 32, Oil and Ghee, as above.	„
			„ 1 „	No. 11,	50	„ 2 „		
17	Muttra,					„ 3 „	Nos. 4, 8 & 27, neither Oil nor Ghee are given,	„
18	Agra,			Average of 33 Jails,	131½		Average of 20 Jails,	129
19	Etawah,							
20	Mynpoory,							
21	Futtehghur,							

Year.	Labouring Female Prisoners receive solid food.*			Non-Labouring Female Prisoners receive solid food		
			ozs.			ozs.
1845	In 8 Zillahs.	Nos. 3, 6, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 & 31,	32	In 2 Zillahs,	Nos. 6 & 14,	32
				„ 2 „	Nos. 2 & 10,	28
	„ 10 „	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 26 & 33,	28	„ 1 „	No. 27,	26
	„ 1 „	No. 27,	26	„ 27 „	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33,	24
	„ 14 „	Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30 & 32,	24			
				„ 1 „	No. 18,	20
		Average of 33 Jails,	27¼		Average of 33 Jails,	24¾
1849	In 3 Zillahs,	Nos. 25, 27 & 31,	32	In 11 Zillahs.	Nos. 2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 24. 25. 27, 32 & 33,	24
	„ 1 „	No. 32,	28.			
	„ 2 „	Nos. 13 & 29,	26	„ 5 „	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9 & 14,	22
	„ 15 „	Nos. 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, & 33,	24	„ 16 „	Nos. 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30 & 31,	20
	„ 1 „	Nos. 16,	23	„ 1 „	Nos. 28,	12
	„ 5 „	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8 & 15,	22			
	„ 6 „	Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12, 17 & 30,	20			
		Average of 33 Jails,	24		Average of 33 Jails,	21¼

* A portion of this solid food is parched gram, given in the year 1849, as a midday meal.

	Ozs.
In 5 Zillahs, Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14 & 15,	2
In 1 Zillah, No. 16,	3
In 5 Zillahs, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, & 32,	4
In 1 Zillahs, No. 29,	6

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Abstract Statement of the various rates of Dietary prevailing, and quantities of Food, Fuel, Condiments and Vegetables distributed per head per day to the Labouring, Non-Labouring, Male and Female Prisoners, in each of the 33 Jails of the N. W. P., and daily Cash Allowances paid to Civil and Revenue Prisoners.

No.	Names of Zillahs.	Year.	Tobacco.		grs.	Pepper Condiments.		grs.	Vegetables.		ozs.
1	Delhie, ...	1845	In 1 Zillah,	No. 6, ...	257	In 26 Zillahs,	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, & 33,	64	Occasionally procurable and given to the Prisoners, in some Jails, though no part of the fixed dietary.		
2	Paneeput, ...		„ 31 „	Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, & 33,	64						
3	Rothuck, ...						Nos. 1, 15, 16, 19, 22, 26, & 32,	32			
4	Hissar, ...										
5	Goorgaon, ...										
6	Deyra Dhoon, ..										
7	Saharunpoor, ..										
8	Moozuffernuggur,		„ 1 „	No. 7	„	„ 7 „					
9	Meerut, ...										
10	Boolundshehur, ..			Average of 32 Jails.	70		Average of 33 Jails,	57¼			
11	Allyghur, ...		In 4 Zillahs,	Nos. 8. 9, 14, & 15	191	In 1 Zillah,	No. 33, ...	64	In 1 Zillah,	Twice a week in lieu of Dal.	
12	Bijnour, ...		„ 2 „	Nos. 16 & 33,	127½	„ 1 „	No. 27, ...	60		No. 16, ...	16
13	Moradabad, ..		„ 1 „	No. 32.	95½	„ 1 „	No. 24, ...	36	„ 2 „	Nos. 8. & 9, ...	14
14	Bareilly, ...		„ 18 „	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, & 30,	64	„ 1 „	No. 28, ...	22½	„ 2 „	Nos. 14 & 15, ...	12
15	Budaon, ...					„ 1 „	No. 14, ...	21	„ 1 „	No. 24, ...	10
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	1849				„ 2 „	Nos. 3 & 32, ..	13	„ 20 „	Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31 & 32,	8
17	Muttra, ...		„ 1 „	No. 27.	60	„ 1 „	No. 13, ...	12			
18	Agra, ...		„ 7 „	Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 25, 26, & 31,	0	„ 2 „	Nos. 5 & 9, ..	8			
19	Etawah, ...					„ 2 „	Nos. 12 & 15,	6½	„ 2 „	Nos. 27 & 30, ...	4
20	Mynpoory, ...					„ 21 „	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30 & 31,	6 grs. or 1 ld.	„ 5 „	Nos. 3, 4, 26, 28 & 33,	0
21	Futtehghur, ..			Average of 26 Jails.	89		Average of 33 Jails,	12		Average of 28 Jails,	8¾

No.	Names of Zillahs.	Year.	Under Trial Prisoners receive solid Food.		ozs.	Civil and Revenue Prisoners receive each daily.		annas.
22	Cawnpoor, ...							
23	Futtehpoor, ..							
24	Allahabad, ..							
25	Bandah, ...							
26	Humeerpoor, ..	1845						
27	Mirzapoor, ...	1849	In 13 Zillahs,	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 32 & 33,	24	In 1 Zillah.	No. 24, ...	2
28	Benares, ...					„ 5 „	Nos. 12, 19, 20, 22, & 25, ..	1½
29	Ghazeepoor, ..					„ 5 „	Nos. 7, 9, 11, 18 & 23, ...	1¼
30	Azimghur, ...		„ 4 „	Nos. 3, 5, 9, & 14, ...	22	„ 12 „	Nos. 1, 6, 13. 14, 16, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & 32,	1
31	Goruckpoor, ..		„ 16 „	Nos. 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30 & 31,	20	„ 10 „	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 26, 33. No Dewanny Prisoners.	0
32	Jounpoor, ...							
33	Almorah, ...			Average of 33 Jails.	21½		Average of 33 Jails.	1·2½

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

TABLE No. 7.

Statement of Dietaries of 33 Zillahs, average Strength, average number of admissions into Hospital, and Deaths, with ratio on each on averages of three years, commencing from 1844, and similar ratio on averages of the three past years, showing the increase and decrease of sickness and mortality, during the last, compared with the first three years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
		1845.		Average of 3 years, 1844, 1845 and 1846.						1849.		Average of 3 years, 1847, 1848 and 1849.					
							Ratio of								Ratio of		
Division.	Number. Names of Zillahs.	Total daily quantity of solid food to each Prisoner. Oz.	Average cost of diet per head per day. Pie.	Strength.	Admission.	Deaths.	Sick per cent. on strength.	Deaths per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on sick.	Total daily quantity of solid food to each prisoner. Oz.	Average cost of diet per head per day. Pie.	Strength.	Admission.	Deaths.	Sick per cent. on strength.	Deaths per cent. on strength.	Deaths per cent. on sick.
Delhie.	1 Dehlie,	32	9¾	519	2343	95	451·44	18.30	4·05	26	7½	500	1279	30	255·80	6·	2·34
	2 Paneeput,	28	8¼	199	415	21	208·54	10.55	5·06	28	7¼	164	320	18	195·12	10·97	5·62
	3 Rothuck,	32	9½	261	600	19	229·88	7.28	3·16	26	8½	294	407	11	138·43	3·74	2·70
	4 Hissar,	28	11¼	222	398	10	179·01	4.50	2·51	28	8⅛	264	348	11	131·81	4·16	3·16
	5 Goorgaon,	28	8¾	331	425	25	128·40	7.55	5·64	26	7⅜	218	216	17	99·08	7·18	7·87
Meerut.	6 Deyrah Dhoon,	32	13¾	105	213	5	202·85	4.76	2·34	24	7½	96	184	12	191·66	12·50	6.52
	7 Seharunpoor,	24	7¼	324	489	51	150·92	15.74	10·43	24	6½	375	366	24	97·60	6·40	6.56
	8 Mooz uffernuggur,	24	7¼	351	254	30	72·36	8.54	11·81	26	5⅜	355	231	29	65·07	8·17	12·55
	9 Meerut.	24	8½	619	341	26	55·09	4.20	7·62	26	7¾	569	400	19	70·30	3·33	4·75
	10 Boolundshehur,	28	8¾	383	410	14	107·05	3.65	3·41	24	5	341	288	16	84·45	4·69	5·55
Bareilly.	11 Allyghur,	24	7¾	657	1070	35	162·86	5.32	3·27	24	6¼	618	798	26	129·12	4·20	3·35
	12 Bijnour,	24	8	238	318	15	133·61	63.0	4·71	24	6¼	299	226	7	75·58	2·34	3·09
	13 Moradabad.	32	8	1079	1803	83	167·10	7.69	4·60	30	7¼	787	1282	66	162·89	8·38	5·14
	14 Bareilly,	32	9¼	1281	1429	40	111·55	3.12	2·80	26	6½	1498	1960	49	130·84	3·27	2·50
	15 Budoan,	24	7¼	504	1500	75	297·62	14.88	5·00	26	5	518	967	24	186·68	4·63	2·48
	16 Shahjehanpoor,	24	8¾	628	649	49	103·34	7.80	7·55	27	4¼	818	558	23	68·21	2·81	4·12
Agra.	17 Muttra,	24	8⅓	518	429	25	82·82	4.82	5·82	24	5	409	463	17	113·20	4·15	3·67
	18 Agra,	24	9¼	964	1285	89	132·26	9.23	6·92	28	5¼	1459	1130	72	77·45	4·93	6·37
	19 Etawah,	28	9¾	252	315	9	125·00	3.57	2·85	32	5⅜	375	367	9	97·86	2·40	2·45
	20 Mynpoory,	28	10½	624	767	31	122·91	4.96	4·04	28	6⅓	546	447	15	80·03	2·74	3·35
	21 Futtyghur,	24	9⅓	1004	1257	50	125·20	4.98	3·97	28	5⅜	905	1260	35	139·22	3·86	2·78
Allahabad.	22 Cawnpoor,	28	9¼	873	1038	40	118·90	4.58	3·85	28	6¼	874	722	23	82·61	2·63	3·18
	23 Futtehpoor,	32	11⅓	435	567	20	130·34	4.59	3·52	32	7⅓	465	325	11	69.89	2·36	3·38
	24 Allahabad,	32	10	824	1899	78	230·46	9.46	4·11	24	8	725	1926	86	265·65	11·86	4·46
	25 Banda,	32	10¼	597	628	47	105·19	7.87	7·48	32	7	520	541	47	104·04	9.04	8·68
	26 Humeerpoor,	28	9½	252	485	11	192·46	4.36	2·27	24	5½	285	313	13	109·82	4.56	4·15
Benares.	27 Mirzapoor,	26	10⅓	772	607	81	78·62	10.49	13·34	32	10	578	744	29	128·72	5·02	3·89
	28 Benares,	24	11⅓	757	808	58	106·73	7.66	7·17	24	10	870	756	59	86·89	6·78	7·80
	29 Ghazeeepoor,	24	12¼	590	555	16	94·07	2.71	2·88	30	7	564	492	14	87·23	2·48	2·84
	30 Azimghur,	24	8¼	546	250	20	45·78	3.66	8·00	24	7	638	369	30	57·83	4·70	8·13
	31 Goruckpoor,	32	10⅜	1267	763	54	60.22	4.26	7·07	32	7⅜	1314	1260	99	95·89	7·53	7·85
	32 Jounpoor,	24	10	782	1135	61	145.14	7.80	5·37	32	9¼	718	905	47	126·04	6·54	5·19
	33 Almorah and Gurwal,	28	13⅓	69	139	2	201.45	2.90	1·44	28	11⅓	102	134	6	131·37	5·88	4·48
Highest,		32	13¾	1281	2343	95	451.44	18.30	13·34	32	11⅓	1498	1960	99	265·65	12·50	12·55
Lowest,		24	7¼	69	139	2	45.78	2.71	1·44	24	4¼	96	134	6	57·83	2·34	2.34
Total average of first three years,		27¼	9¾	18842	25599	1292	135.86	6.85	5·04	26¼	7	18995	21984	994	115·73	5·23	4.52
Total ditto of last three years,		26⅓	7	18995	21984	994	115.73	5.23	4·52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase,	On the average of the first three years.	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease,	On the average of last three years,	1	2¾	0	3615	298	20.13	1·62	·52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE No. 7.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Dietaries of 33 *Zillahs, average strength, average number of admissions into Hospital, and Deaths, with ratio on each on average of three years, commencing from* 1844. *and similar ratio on averages of the three past years, showing the increase and decrease of sickness and mortality, during the last, compared with the first three years.*

Division.	Number.	Names of Zillahs.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
			Increase and decrease of the ratio of sickness and mortality on the average of the last 3, compared with the first 3 years.												
			Increase.			Decrease.									
			Ratio of												
			Sick per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on sick.	Sick per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on strength.	Death per cent. on sick.	In quantity of rations supplied in	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Jails in which Prisoners mess wholly or in part.	Number of exceptions.	
									1849 on 1845.		Of cost of rations per head per annum in				
Dehlie.	1	Dehlie, ...	0	0	0	195·64	12·30	1·71	0 6		0	2¾	m	0	
	2	Paneeput, ...	0	0·42	0·56	13·42	0	0	same		0	1	m	0	
	3	Rohtuck, ...	0	0	0	91·45	3·54	0·46	0 6		0	1¼	m	0	
	4	Hissar, ...	0	0	0·65	47·20	0·34	0	same		0	2¾	*	0	
	5	Goorgaon, ...	0	0·25	2·23	29·32	0	0	0 2		0	1	m	0	
Meerut.	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	0	7·74	4·18	11·19	0	0	0 8		0	6½	m	0	
	7	Seharunpoor, ..	0	0	0	53·32	9·34	3·87	same		0	0⅛	*	0	
	8	Moozuffernuggur,	0	0	0·74	7·29	0·37	0	2 0		0	1½	m	8	Do not mess.
	9	Meerut, ...	15·21	0	0	0	0·87	2·87	2 0		0	0¾	m	7	Ditto.
	10	Boolundshehur, ..	0	1·04	2·14	22·60	0	0	0 4		0	3¾	m	0	
Bareilly.	11	Allyghur, ...	0	0	0	33·74	1·12	0·02	same		0	1½	½	0	
	12	Bijnour, ...	0	0	0	58·03	3·96	1·62	same		0	2¼	m	0	
	13	Mooradabad, ..	0	0·69	0·54	4·21	0	0	0 2		0	1¼	¼	0	
	14	Bareilly, ...	19·29	0·15	0	0	0	0·30	0 6		0	2¾	m	0	
	15	Budaon, ...	0	0	0	110·94	10·25	2·52	2 0		0	2¼	⅛	0	
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	0	0	0	35·13	4·99	3·43	3 0		0	4½	m	0	
Agra.	17	Muttra, ...	30·38	0	0	0	0·67	2·15	same		0	3½	m	0	
	18	Agra, ...	0	0	0	54·81	4·30	0·55	2 0		0	4	m	0	
	19	Etawah, ...	0	0	0	27·14	1·17	0·40	4 0		0	4	m	6	Do not mess.
	20	Mynpoory, ...	0	0	0	42·88	2·22	0·69	same		0	4	m	0	
	21	Futtyghur, ...	14·02	0	0	0	1·12	1·19	4 0		0	3¾	⅜	0	
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpoor, ...	0	0	0	36·29	1·95	0·67	same		0	3	¼	0	
	23	Futtehpoor, ...	0	0	0	60·45	2·23	0·14	same		0	4	¼	0	
	24	Allahabad, ...	35·19	2·40	0·35	0	0	0	0 8		0	2	⅛	0	
	25	Banda, ...	0	1·17	1·20	1·15	0	0	same		0	3¼	*	0	
	26	Humeerpoor, ..	0	0·20	1·88	82·64	0	0	0 4		0	4	⅛	0	
Benares.	27	Mirzapoor, ...	50·10	0	0	0	5·47	9·45	6 0		0	0½	3/16	0	
	28	Benares, ...	0	0	0·63	19·84	0·88	0	same		0	1½	*	0	
	29	Ghazeepoor, ...	0	0	0	6·84	0·23	0·04	6 0		0	5½	*	0	
	30	Azimghur, ...	12·05	1·04	0·13	0	0	0	same		0	1¼	⅛	0	In 16 Zillah all Prisoners mess.
	31	Goruckpoor, ..	35·67	3·27	0·78	0	0	0	same		0	3	*	0	
	32	Jounpoor, ...	0	0	0	19·10	1·26	0·18	8 0		0	1¼	m	0	
	33	Almorah and Ghurwal, ..	0	2·98	3·04	70·08	0	0							
Highest, ...			0	0	0	195·64	12·30	3·87							
Lowest, ...			0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total average of first three years,			0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total ditto of last three years, ...			0	0	0	·0	0								
Increase, On the average of the first 3 years,			0	0	0	0	0	0							
Decrease, On the average of last 3 years,			0	0	0	0	0	0							

In 16 Zillah all Prisoners mess.	
„ 3 „	¼
„ 1 „	⅓
„ 1 „	⅜
„ 4 „	⅞
„ 1 „	3/16
„ 1 „	⅛
„ 6 „	0 mess.
	33

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

TABLE No. 8.

Table of the quantity of solid Food (uncooked) daily apportioned to Labouring, Non-Labouring, Male and Female Prisoners, showing the Increase and Decrease of Diet, Sickness and Mortality in the year 1845, compared with 1849; 2 years anterior, and second year posterior to alteration of the Diet Roll.

1.		2.				3.				4,				5.				6.			7.			8.			9.		
		1845.				1849.				*Increase and Decrease of the daily ration in the year 1849. on that of 1845.*								*Ratio of sickness and mortality.*						*Increase and Decrease of sickness. and mortality.*					
										Increase.				Decrease.				1845.			1849.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	*Male Prisoners.*		*Female Prisoners.*		*Male Prisoners*		*Female Prisoners.*		*Male.*		*Female*		*Male.*		*Female*		Sick per Cent on strength.	Death per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on sick.	Sick per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent on sick.	Sick per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on sick.	Sick per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on strength.	Death per Cent. on sick.
		Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non Laboring.	Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Laboring.	Non Laboring.												
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.												
1	Dehlie, - -*M.,	32	24	28	24	26	22	22	22	„	„	„	„	6	2	6	2	620·60	26·59	4.28	213·15	4·51	2·11	„	„	„	407·45	22·08	2·17
2	Paneeput, - M.,	28	28	28	28	24	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	210·67	14·04	6.66	283·47	16·53	5·83	72·80	2·49	„	„	„	0·83
3	Rohtuck, - M.,	32	24	32	24	26	22	22	22	„	„	„	„	6	2	10	2	198·63	8·19	4.12	140·56	2·32	1·65	„	„	„	58·07	5·87	2·47
4	Hissar, - - -	28	24	28	24	28	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	188·44	2·51	1.33	155·41	7·21	4·64	„	4·70	3·31	33·03	„	„
5	Goorgaon, - M.,	28	24	28	24	26	22	22	22	„	„	„	„	2	„	6	2	128·79	12·07	9.37	98·09	3·35	3·41	„	„	„	30·70	8·72	5·95
6	Deyradhoon, M.,	32	32	32	32	24	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	8	12	12	12	227·02	5·49	2.38	166·03	9·43	5·67	„	4·03	3·29	60·99	„	„
7	Sahrnpr., -¾M.,	24	24	24	24	24	20	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	„	157·91	20·89	13.23	144·40	5·29	3·66	„	„	„	13·51	15·60	9·57
8	Moozuffngr., M.,	24	24	24	24	26	20	22	20	2	„	„	„	„	4	2	4	67·97	8·15	12.00	90·42	8·81	9·74	22·45	0·66	„	„	„	2·26
9	Meerut, - - M.,	24	24	24	24	26	22	24	22	2	„	„	„	„	2	„	2	65·63	4·91	7.48	49·38	1·47	2·98	„	„	„	16·25	3·44	4·50
10	Boolndshr., - M.,	28	28	28	24	20	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	4	8	8	8	94·18	4·76	5.06	75·55	5·77	7·63	„	1·01	2·57	18·63	„	„
11	Allyghur, -½M.,	24	24	24	24	24	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	169·65	7·98	4.71	97·56	3·24	3·32	„	„	„	72·09	4·74	1·39
12	Bijnour. - - M.,	24	24	24	24	24	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	123·84	6·40	5.17	118·27	0·51	0·43	„	„	„	5·57	5·89	4·74
13	Moradabad, ¼M.,	32	24	32	24	30	24	26	24	„	„	„	„	2	„	6	„	199·24	11·01	5.53	132·54	8·28	6·25	„	„	0·72	66·70	2·73	„
14	Bareilly, - M.,	32	32	32	32	26	22	24	22	„	„	„	„	6	10	8	10	135·91	2·63	1.96	78·43	2·13	2·72	„	„	0·76	55·48	0·50	„
15	Budaon, - -¾M.,	24	24	24	24	26	20	22	20	2	„	„	„	„	4	2	4	263·73	12·09	4.58	90·53	2·05	2·27	„	„	„	173·20	10·04	2·31
16	Shaajehapr., M.,	24	24	24	24	27	20	23	20		„	„	„	„	4	4	4	94·63	12·92	13.24	58·18	3·45	6·94	„	„	„	36·45	9·47	6·30
17	Muttra - M.,	24	24	24	24	24	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	81·56	4·81	5.90	137·23	3·98	2·90	55·67	„	„	„	0·83	3·00
18	Agra, - - - M.,	24	20	24	20	28	20	24	20	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	150·73	9·28	6.16	76·49	4·63	6·05	„	„	„	74·24	4·65	0·11
19	Etawah, - - M.,	28	24	28	24	32	20	24	20	4	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	148·04	3·90	2·64	92·79	3·83	4·12	„	„	1·48	55·25	0·07	„
20	Mynpoory, - M.,	28	24	28	24	28	20	24	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	109·54	7·31	6·67	70·76	2·21	3·13	„	„	„	38·78	5·10	3·54
21	Futtehghur, ¾M.,	24	24	24	24	28	20	24	20	4	„	„	„	„	4	„	4	74·12	5·13	6·92	147·74	2·96	2·00	75·62	„	„	„	2·17	4·92
22	Cawnpoor, -½M.,	28	24	28	24	28	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	150·72	5·39	3·55	62·42	3·40	5·45	„	„	1·90	88·30	1·99	„
23	Futtehpoor, ½M.,	32	24	32	24	32	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	8	„	162·43	9·59	5·90	51·80	3·15	6·09	„	„	0·19	110·63	6·44	„
24	Allahabad, -⅝M.,	32	24	32	24	28	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	4	„	8	„	242·02	16·99	6·82	271·13	13·54	4·99	29·11	„	„	„	3·45	1·83
25	Bandah, - - -	32	24	32	24	32	24	32	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	120·06	10·81	9·01	101·95	12·40	12·16	„	1·59	3·15	18·11	„	„
26	Humerpoor, ⅝M.,	28	24	28	24	24	20	24	20	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	4	233·75	7·59	3·25	70·56	5·70	8·06	„	„	4·81	165·19	1·89	„
27	Mirzapoor, -	26	26	26	26	32	24	32	24	6	„	6	„	„	2	„	2	81·26	12·45	15·32	128·34	3·24	2·60	47·08	„	„	„	9·21	12·72
28	Benares, - - -	24	24	24	24	24	12	24	12	„	„	„	„	„	12	„	12	120·10	7·91	6·59	80·29	6·89	8·58	„	„	1·99	39·81	1·02	„
29	Ghazeepoor, - -	24	24	24	24	32	20	26	20	8	„	2	„	„	4	„	4	107·19	3·01	2·81	82·89	1·92	2·31	„	„	„	24·30	1·09	6·50
30	Azimghur, ⅜M.,	24	24	24	24	24	20	20	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	4	4	46·38	4·23	9·12	74·20	6·13	8·26	27·82	1·90	„	„	„	0·86
31	Goruckpoor, -M.,	32	24	32	24	32	20	32	20	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	4	66·72	5·97	8·95	121·65	8·63	7·09	24·93	2·66	„	„	„	1·86
32	Jounpoor, -M.,	24	24	24	24	32	24	28	24	8	„	4	„	„	„	„	„	176·52	14·16	8·02	142·00	4·62	3·25	„	„	„	34·52	9·54	4·77
33	Almorah, - -M.,	28	24	28	24	28	24	24	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	226·47	4·41	1·95	140.19	5·88	4·19	„	1·47	2·24	86·28	„	„
	Avrge. of 33 Jails	27½	24¾	27½	24¾	27½	21½	24	21¼	„	„	„	„	„	3½	3	3	148·24	8·90	6·00	106·40	5·12	4·81	„	„	„	41·84	3·7/8	1·19

* M.—Prisoners mess in these Jails.

Abstract of Column 2

Laboring Male Prisoners.

9 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		oz. 32
9 ditto	ditto	„ 28
1 ditto	ditto	„ 26
14 ditto	ditto	„ 24

Laboring Female Prisoners

8 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		oz. 32
10 ditto	ditto	„ 28
1 ditto	ditto	„ 26
14 ditto	ditto	„ 24

Non-Laboring Ditto.

2 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		32
2 ditto	ditto	„ 28
1 ditto	ditto	„ 26
27 ditto	ditto	„ 24
1 ditto	ditto	„ 20

Non-Laboring Ditto.

2 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		32
2 ditto	ditto	„ 28
1 ditto	ditto	„ 26
27 ditto	ditto	„ 24
1 ditto	ditto	„ 20

Abstract of Column 3.

Laboring Male Prisoners.

7 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		oz. 32
1 ditto	ditto	„ 30
8 ditto	ditto	„ 28
1 ditto	ditto	„ 27
7 ditto	ditto	„ 26
9 ditto	ditto	„ 24

Laboring Female Prisoners.

3 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		oz. 32
1 ditto	ditto	„ 28
2 ditto	ditto	„ 20
15 ditto	ditto	„ 24
1 ditto	ditto	„ 23
5 ditto	ditto	„ 22
6 ditto	ditto	„ 20

Non-Laboring Ditto.

10 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		24
5 ditto	ditto	„ 22
17 ditto	ditto	„ 20
1 ditto	ditto	„ 12

Non-Laboring Ditto.

11 Zillahs Prisoners receive at		24
5 ditto	ditto	„ 22
16 ditto	ditto	„ 20
1 ditto	ditto	„ 12

Office of inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.
Head-Quarters:
Agra, the 1st July 1850.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P

TABLE No. 9.

Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality in the Agra Jail, from the years 1837 *to* 1849, *inclusive.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12		
Years.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Ratio Per cent. of Sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.	Expense of Native Medicines.			Expense of Hospital Diet.		
										Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1837	1089½	347	0	254	68	25	31·86	6·24	19·59	0	0	0	0	0	0
1838	1341½	1832	0	1139	*638	55	136·61	47·57	34·82	0	0	0	0	0	0
1839	1131	1068	0	909	137	22	94·43	12·11	12·88	0	0	0	0	0	0
1840	1142¾	1076	0	947	94	35	94·14	8·22	8·73	0	0	0	0	0	0
1841	1123¼	1018	0	937	57	24	90·65	5·07	5·60	0	0	0	0	0	0
1842	975¼	806	0	762	29	15	82·67	2·97	3·60	0	0	0	0	0	0
1843	1039	1522	0	1402	84	36	146·49	8·08	5·52	0	0	0	0	0	0
1844	1062	1280	0	1175	74	31	120·53	6·97	5·78	508	15	5	0	0	0
1845	1023	1542	48½	1415	95	32	150·73	9·28	6·16	544	9	1	0	0	0
1846	887	1033	30¼	922	79	32	116·46	8·90	7·64	284	6	5	0	0	0
1847	1007	767	32¼	689	57	21	76·16	5·66	7·43	200	7	11	576	1	9
1848	1384	1103	38	1013	66	24	79·41	4·75	5·98	228	7	0	672	1	10
1849	1987	1520	48¼	1396	92	31	76·49	4·63	6·05	197	1	3	841	6	2
Total,.....	15192¼	14914	197¼	12960	1570	383	98·19	10·33	10·52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average of 13 years.	1168·63	1147·23	39·45	996·92	120·77	29·46	98·19	10·33	10·52	0	0	0	0	0	0

* In the year 1838, in consequence of famine, a great number of starving vagrants were sent to Jail that they might obtain food and medical aid. The average mortality for the other 12 years is 6·72 per cent.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality in the 33 Jails of the N. W. Provinces, from 1837 to 1849 inclusive, with the Sickness and Mortality in the 36 Jails of Bengal, from 1845 to 1848 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
								Ratio per cent.					
Years.	Presidency.	Daily average strength.	Total No. of admissions.	Daily average No. of sick.	Cured, discharged and transferred.	Total No. of deaths.	Remained in Hospital 31st December.	Sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.	Total cost of Native Medicine.	Total cost of Hospital Diet.	
1837,	N. W. Provinces,	21,499	24419	0	21584	1727	1108	113·58	8·03	7·07	0 0 0	0 0 0	97
1838,	Ditto, ..	25,832	36556	0	31012	4452	1092	141·51	17·23	12·18	0 0 0	0 0 0	*396
1839,	Ditto, ..	22,346	24845	0	21519	2254	1072	111·18	10·08	9·07	0 0 0	0 0 0	51
1840,	Ditto, ..	21,871	24228	0	22140	1260	828	110·77	5·76	5·20	0 0 0	0 0 0	50
1841,	Ditto, ..	19,941	21606	0	19232	1288	886	108·35	6·45	5·96	0 0 0	0 0 0	71
1842,	Ditto. ..	19,923	20292	0	18504	1036	752	101·85	5·20	5·10	0 0 0	0 0 0	63
1843,	Ditto, ..	19,042	21343	0	19207	1332	804	112·08	6·99	6·23	0 0 0	0 0 0	85
1844,	Ditto, ..	19,337	33486	0	20922	1103	1461	121·45	5·70	4·69	7765 8 3	0 0 0	41
1845,	N. W. Provinces,	18,776	27801	987	25299	1672	832	147·88	8·90	6·20	5434 3 3	17108 11 10	200
	Bengal, ...	19,888	24418	902	21633	1783	866	121·78	8·96	7·30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
1846,	N. W. Provinces,	18,485	25511	967	23528	1132	861	138·38	6·08	4·40	4576 0 10	16515 2 4	34
	Bengal.	19,344	24491	995	22665	1332	783	128·68	6·88	5·31	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
1847,	N. W. Provinces,	18,964	24511	897	22635	1105	771	129·25	5·82	4·51	3485 11 8	11903 14 4	53
	Bengal, ...	19,491	25368	955	22867	1352	738	130·15	6·94	5·31	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
1848,	N. W. Provinces,	18,248	20401	792	18945	867	589	111·80	4·75	4·25	2689 15 0	11037 9 7	36
	Bengal, ...	18,484	24392	929	22628	1123	866	131·96	6·07	4·60	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
1849,	N. W. Provinces,	19,774	20041	770	19467	1012	461	106·40	5·12	4·81	2263 8 4	10259 9 9	127
13 Years,	N. W. Provinces,	263,988	316000	882.60	284194	20240	11517	119·70	7.66	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1304
4 years, 1845 to 1849,	Bengal, ...	77,207	99069	945·02	89793	5590	3253	128·31	7·24	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	N. W. Provinces,	74,423	98190	910.75	90407	4776	3053	133·12	6·41	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0

* In the year 1838, in consequence of the famine, a great number of starving vagrants were admitted, that they might obtain food and medical treatment. The mortality in the Jails of the N. W. Provinces for the other 12 years is 6.61 per cent.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

TABLE No. 11.

Statement showing the strength, admissions into Hospital, and deaths in 36 Jails of the Bengal Provinces, during the year 1849.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.
Number of Zillahs.	Names of Zillahs.	Daily average strength.	Number of sick admitted into and out of Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number cured, discharged and transferred.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year.	Ratio of Sick to strength.	Ratio of Deaths to strength.	Ratio of Deaths to sick.
1	Patna,	1131	1233	103	1202	40	29	109·02	3·54	3·24
2	Shahabad,	645	291	24	266	28	9	45·12	2·79	9·62
3	Sarun,	495	568	47	528	20	17	114·75	4·04	3·52
4	Champarur,	247	364	29	333	13	9	140·08	5·26	3·57
5	Behar,	773	789	66	810	76	21	102·07	7·24	9·62
6	Bhaugulpore,	527	676	56	620	64	10	128·27	12·11	9·47
7	Monghyr,	657	836	70	799	44	8	142·47	6·70	5·26
8	Purneah,	417	847	71	825	12	18	203·12	2·88	1·42
9	Tirhoot,	494	1202	100	1104	69	50	243·32	13·97	5·74
10	Dinagepore,	678	800	67	763	36	45	117·99	5·31	4·50
11	Maldah,	167	286	24	276	9	12	171·26	5·39	3·15
12	Rungpore,	381	674	56	617	33	25	176·90	8·66	4·9
13	Bogra,	288	479	40	466	13	7	166·32	4·51	2·71
14	Rajshahye,	782	458	38	451	15	11	58·57	1·92	3·28
15	Pubna,	172	172	14	176	2	1	100·0	1·10	1·16
16	Moorshedabad,	551	634	53	585	39	29	115·06	7·08	6·15
17	Beerbhoom,	383	435	36	395	37	26	113·58	9·66	8·51
18	Hooghly,	597	937	78	886	46	25	156·95	7·71	4·89
19	Burdwan,	446	610	51	573	18	22	136·77	4·04	2·95
20	Bankooran,	556	1055	88	1043	23	26	189·75	4·14	2·18
21	Dacca,	700	581	48	555	25	38	83·0	3·57	4·30
22	Furreedpore,	446	1040	87	1033	11	22	233·18	2·47	1·06
23	Mymensingh,	622	1102	92	1057	25	43	177·17	4·02	2·27
24	Sylhet,	413	604	50	527	54	25	146·25	13·09	8·94
25	Tipperah,	674	592	49	550	36	20	87·09	5·34	6·08
26	Noacolly,	305	265	22	254	10	8	86·89	3·28	3·77
27	Chittagong,	470	477	40	417	51	26	101·49	10·85	10·69
28	Nuddea,	477	592	49	576	14	21	124·11	2·94	2·36
29	Jessore,	962	1491	124	1439	61	11	154·99	6·34	4·09
30	Backergunge,	740	573	48	521	44	23	77·43	5·95	7·68
31	24-Pergunnahs,	1727	2166	181	2127	68	59	125·42	3·94	3·14
32	Baraset,	295	157	13	150	4	6	53·22	1·36	2·55
33	Cuttack,	290	433	36	397	37	20	149·31	12·76	8·55
34	Pooree,	95	323	27	318	4	6	340·0	4·21	1·24
35	Balasore,	194	389	32	387	7	9	195·36	3·61	1·80
36	Midnapore,	775	595	50	556	51	13	76·97	6·58	8·57
	Total,	19572	24708	2059	23586	1139	750	126·24	5·82	4.61

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

APPENDIX E. (2)

(No. 120 OF 1851).

FROM

S. CLARKE, ESQ.,

Civil Assistant Surgeon of Humeerpore,

To

R. THORNHILL, ESQ.,

Officiating Magistrate of Humeerpore.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 429, dated the 12th instant, with its annexure from W. H. Woodcock, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces, No. 1374, dated the 4th November 1851, requesting you to call upon the Civil Surgeon to submit a detailed Report for the information of Government and the authorities at Banda, of the measures taken for the prevention of scurvy in the Humeerpore Jail.

2. Soon after receiving medical charge of the Humeerpore Jail, (10th April 1850), I discovered from the Hospital Reports and other sources of information, that between the conclusion of the rains and the beginning of the cold season, there had been an annual visitation of scurvy for several years past, generally setting in about September or October: but as far as I could learn, no disease of a scorbutic nature had prevailed amongst the troops or free population in the station or surrounding country, consequently the exciting cause was to be looked for within the Jail.

2nd. The barracks were dry and well ventilated, the prisoners appeared healthy, the clothing, ottah, ghee, &c., appeared good, and in sufficient quantity, and the diet roll showed a fair allowance of vegetables; but as scurvy is unknown where the diet consists of a due proportion of good fresh vegetables, the question immediately suggested itself, Is the quantity stated in the diet roll always procurable of good quality, and regularly distributed?

3rd. On careful inspection, I frequently found that the vegetables were of inferior quality, and not unfrequently deficient in quantity, both of which were attributed to the season of the year, (May and June), and as stated in my letter No. 87, dated the 24th June 1850, to C. W. Fagan, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, a copy of which is herewith annexed, the supply ceased altogether, and it became necessary to substitute other anti-scorbutics as a temporary measure, which were continued till the 1st of August, when vegetables were again procurable in the bazar.

3. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, I still had fears lest the disease should make its appearance about the usual time, for I did not consider the allowance of vegetables sufficient; and accordingly at my weekly inspection on the 27th October, I discovered well marked symptoms of scurvy in all the prisoners with the exception of the females. One case was admitted into Hospital, twenty others were withdrawn for special treatment, and placed for a short time on easy labour. In a great proportion of the rest, the gums had assumed a more or less swollen and spongy aspect, and the remainder had the peculiar pale and contracted state of the gums, antecedent to the more severe symptoms of scurvy. As the disease was observed in its first stage, a small increase in the allowance of vegetables, combined with a proportion of nitrate of potash mixed with the daily allowance of salt, were sufficient to arrest its further progress, and by the end of November, all signs of scurvy had disappeared.

4 I did not think it necessary to propose any permanent change in the dietary till I could avail myself of a consultation with the Inspector of Prisons, who, I understood, would most likely be here sometime during the cold weather. However, while in conversation with Mr. Monckton, the Magistrate of Humeerpore, on Jail affairs, in the month of February, he suggested with a view to economy the substitution of oil instead of ghee to the prisoners.

2nd. For my opinion regarding any reduction of the prisoner's diet, I begged to refer him to my letter No. 116, dated the 7th September, to the Officiating Magistrate, but at the same time stated, that if a sufficient supply of good fresh vegetables could be procured, it did not much signify in a matter of health whether the ghee was discontinued or not; that since the letter referred to was written, I had made a point of observing more closely the victualling of the prisoners, and considered an entire change of diet, consisting of greater variety, was much wanted, and in my opinion would be most beneficial, as regarded the health of the prisoners, as well as very economical; and though I was not at that moment prepared to go into the matter officially still I would be glad to explain my views on the subject, and, if he agreed with me, we could carry the desired change into effect at once, and by careful watching, be able to make any alterations which might be deemed necessary as the season advanced. Consequently, the suggestion contained in my letter No. 29, dated the 3rd March 1851, to E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., were adopted, and measures taken for ensuring a sufficient supply of vegetables by enlarging the garden cultivated by the prisoners, the produce of which was solely given over for the use of the Jail. The Native Doctor (a man I had every confidence in) was ordered to see the vegetables regularly distributed, and if they were at any time in the least degree deficient, in quality or quantity, it was immediately reported to me, a circumstance which occurred only once during the whole season.

5. The results of the change have been most satisfactory in every respect. There has not been the slightest symptom of scurvy in the Jail this year, the prisoners look well and healthy, the diseases admitted into Hospital have been generally of a mild nature; the few deaths that have occurred were from old age, and the effects of chronic diseases of long standing.

6. The scurvy in one Jail is in no way different from what is called sea scurvy, and the disease, as it prevailed in our armies on shore in this country as well as elsewhere; and the absolute necessity of a diet consisting of a due proportion of succulent vegetables or vegetable acid in some shape for the prevention of scurvy is so well known, that little need be said on the subject, but one or two out of the hundreds of well authenticated instances which might be adduced may not be altogether superfluous.

2nd. In the spring of 1795, the scurvy prevailed in the Channel fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the fleet. In the month of May, the fleet put into Spithead, but a sufficient supply of vegetables could not be procured before the 31st of that month, after which date 5000lbs. weight of vegetables, besides dried fruits, were distributed to the men daily, and on the 12th of June the fleet sailed again in good health.

3rd. In 1836, the troops stationed in one of the new provinces at the Cape of Good Hope, suffered severely from scurvy, a report of which was published by the late Doctor Murray, and my information is from Doctor Malcon, late of H. M. S., who was an eye-witness of the disease as it occurred. The men had no harassing duties, and were abundantly supplied with good fresh meat, without having had an ounce of salt provisions, but they had been some time without fruit or fresh vegetables, and they recovered rapidly when a plentiful supply of the latter was procured.

4th. From the length of time I was connected with the Marine service, I had many opportunities of observing the disease in question in all its phases. And in no instance have I met with a case, or do I believe there is a well authenticated one on record, where the existing cause could not be traced to the want of a due proportion of vegetable acid in the diet.

5th. In 1846-47, when the scurvy prevailed to a very great extent in the British Jails and Poor-houses, particularly at Perth and Glasgow, it was clearly understood to depend on the failure of the potatoe crop. There were a few dissenting voices, but all who had a good opportunitly of observing the progress and decline of the disease agreed, that it arose from the want of care in not distributing lime-juice or some other anti-scorbutic, when potatoes could not be procured.

7th From the foregoing it will be seen, that a due proportion of succulent vegetables or vegetable acid is all that is necessary for the prevention of scurvy, and wherever the disease appears, most certainly the diet is deficient in that ingredient. If by a certain allowance of limejuice (three ounces per man per week), a disease that used to prevail to such an alarming extent and committed such ravages in our armies and fleets, has been eradicated, at least so much so, that at this moment there are many Surgeons in the British Army and Navy who never saw a case of scurvy, surely the same happy result may be effected in our Jails, particularly as the means are easily procured and economical.

8th. For the preservation of the body in good health, and in a fit state to resist and bear up against attacks of epidemic and other diseases, a change of food is of the greatest consequence, and in my opinion the diet of the prisoner, who has no opportunity of enjoying the change afforded the free man in the change of seasons, but whose dietary is the same from one end of the year to the other, ought to have food consisting of as great variety as is compatible with economy, and the state in which he is placed. Luxuries for a convict are of course out of the question, but a well regulated diet, calculated to preserve him in health, and able to perform a good day's labour, must be far better than to have him sickly and frequently in Hospital, requiring a nourishing diet for the cure of diseases which might have been obviated by a little care in the general management of victualling. Every one knows the baneful intractable consequences of diarrhœa and other bowel complaints arising from the seeds of scurvy lurking in the system and deficient nutriment generally, and I believe, however good any one kind of diet may be in itself, if continued for a long time without any change, loses its zest and nourishing effects, hence my reasons for recommending the change exhibited in the following dietary :

2nd. Dietary previous to the 1st March 1851.

Ottah, (wheat)	10	chittacks daily.
Dall, ...	2	ditto ditto.
Salt, ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	ditto ditto.
Firewood, ...	8	ditto ditto.
Ghee, ...	2	ditto weekly.
Chilly, ... Number	1	.. .. daily,
Vegetables, ...	6	ditto in lieu of dall, twice a week.

3rd. Dietary subsequent to the 12th of March 1851.

Ottah (Joar), ...	10	chittacks three days in the week.
Ottah (wheat $\frac{4}{5}$, bajra $\frac{1}{5}$), ...	10	ditto, four days ditto.
Dall.	2	ditto,.. .. .. daily.
Firewood, ...	8	ditto... .. .. ditto.
Chilly, ... Number	1	.. .. ditto.
Oil (Mustard), ...	2	ditto, ... weekly.
Vegetables, ...	6	ditto, three times a week in lieu of dall.

4th. At the recommendation of Mr. Woodcock, the allowance of oil was discontinued after the 30th April, with the exception of one chittack to every twenty prisoners, and wheat ottah served out from the 30th June till the 1st of October.

5th. At the approach of the rains, I deemed it advisable to recommend two chittacks of chubbena to each prisoner as a midday meal, to be continued till the end of November.

9. It might be necessary under peculiar circumstances to increase the allowance of ottah and vegetables, but as a general rule, I consider the above dietary sufficient for all purposes. If by any chance the supply of vegetables failed, limes or lime-juice might be substituted, an ounce of lime-juice or a good sized fresh lime to each individual, three or four times a week, would be sufficient to prevent any ill effects from the want of vegetables.

10. The public bazar, particularly at a small station, cannot be depended on for a proper supply of vegetables, it affords too good an opportunity for excuses in regard to deficiency in both quantity and quality: besides I should think it more economical to have a garden cultivated by the prisoners under the superintendence of the Jail Authorities, who would then have the best opportunities of judging of the quality of the vegetables; and lime trees ought to be planted about the garden, so that fresh limes could be procured, if required, without any additional expence.

11. The daily average number of prisoners employed in the Jail garden here since the 1st March has been about 13, and many of those were old infirm people, only able to perform light work. The average number of prisoners in Jail about 260.

12. The annexed correspondence will, I trust, suffice to show that there was necessity for effecting some change in the dietary of the prisoners, and the results which have been so beneficial in a matter of health will, I have no doubt, be found equally satisfactory in an economical point of view, which adds in no small degree to the pleasure of carrying it into effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. CLARKE,
Civil Assistant Surgeon.

HUMEERPORE:
The 22nd November 1851.

APPENDIX F.

RULES FOR A PRISON GUARD.

Duty of Officers in Command.

Prison guards to consist of one Jemadar, Naib Jemadar, and such portion of non-commissioned officers and privates, as the number of sentries, the nature and extent of the prison, or the number of prisoners may require, according to the scale noted in the margin under orders of Government, dated the 15th July 1847.

As the safe custody of the prisoners within the Jail is vested in the officer commanding the guard, the stationing of the sentries is to be regulated by him, under such directions as he may receive from the Magistrate.

The cleanliness and distribution of the prisoners in the yards and wards by night and day, rest with the Jailor, but the guarding and safe custody of the prisoners within the walls of the Jail by day and by night shall, be the duty of the jail guard.

Every morning and evening at the opening and shutting up of the cells or wards, the commanding officer of the guards shall personally inspect every part of the Jail, and satisfy himself that it is in every respect secure, and the number of prisoners correct.

The native officer of the guard with a naik and four, shall accompany the darogah and turnkeys on locking up at night, and unlocking in the morning, noting down on a tuktee the number of prisoners in each ward and the total number in the Jail.

After the prisoners shall have been locked up for the night, the keys of the outer wicket shall be lodged with the officer commanding the guard, and the keys of the wards and cells with the Jailor.

The commanding officer of the guard will report every night to the Magistrate or officer in charge of the Jail, the number of prisoners locked up for the night, and verbally report any occurrence during the past day, entering the same in the Report Book.

The first and second officers of the guard will each go a round once in the night, and once during the day, at no fixed hour.

A roster shall be kept of all duties, and the commanding officer shall not allow between individuals any exchange of duties.

The commanding officer will be held strictly responsible for the due observance of these orders, of which copies shall be made in the Deva Nagree and Persian characters, and hung up on a board in the guard room and within the entrance of the prison.

The commanding officer of the guard shall keep in double column a daily report or Order Book, (such as is kept by the darogah), in which every circumstance for which he is responsible shall be recorded daily, and reported to the Magistrate.

The officer commanding the guard and the second in command, shall never be absent at the same time: every man is to be present when the arms are taken up in the afternoon, and no one is to quit the guard after sunset, except on urgent occasion, without the authority of the commanding officer.

The conduct of the guards and sentries of a Jail and their appearance in point of dress will always indicate the state of the corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

The native non-commissioned officers when on guard, must therefore pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their men, and carefully examine the dress and accoutrements of every relief, before marching it from the guard room.

The reliefs of sentries shall be always marched off by a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible that the necessary orders are explained to, and understood by, every sentry before he is posted, and no sentry should be left upon his post without being relieved, for a longer period of time than two hours, provided the guard from which he is posted affords the means of relief.

It is the duty of all guards to protect as far as may be in their power, the stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.

Sentries placed within the wards and yards of the Jail shall be armed only with a lattie and their side-arms, all other sentries with fixed bayonets.

Sentries are never to quit their arms, they are on no account to enter into conversation with passengers or others, or to walk about in a sauntering lounging manner; their pace should be the usual quick step.

When an officer approaches a sentry, he is to stand ready, facing to his proper front, and will present arms to the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate in charge, and to any officer of superior rank when he passes in front of him. If he passes in the rear, the sentinel will neither face about, nor present arms; sentries will carry arms to all other Covenanted Servants, and all Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates.

Sentries are to enforce firmly the orders given to them without distinction of persons, the slightest deviation from this injunction will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed or resisted, they will call the guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their arms.

Sentries from guards or picquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another sentry challenge, is unmilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.

When any one approaches the post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation with ported arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

Guards and picquets are always to fall in, in the order in which they were marched off from the parade.

The slightest neglect on the part of a sentry should be punished. It should be clearly understood that negligence in the performance of their duty will never be overlooked. All the guards and sentries of a Jail should be occasionally visited at night by the Native Officer of the day who will report whether he found them alert and vigilant.

Sentries are in the habit, (particularly in the cold weather) of wrapping up their heads with cloth: this practice is to be strictly prohibited, always providing the sentries with good great coats during cold and rainy weather.

As it sometimes happens that it may be necessary for sentries to have their firelocks loaded to deter prisoners from attempting to escape, or for other reasons, the commanding officer of the guard may order one or more sentries to load, and in such case the loaded firelocks may be transferred from the sentry going off duty to him who comes on.

To the night sentries a watch word shall be given.

No sentry on guard shall leave his post on any pretence whatever until regularly relieved, but shall report any circumstance requiring report to the next patrol or relieving party.

The sentry on being relieved shall immediately make his report to the commanding officer of the guard.

The sentries must be instructed to notice any noise or movement in the prison wards during the night, and to pass word on to the outer guard, on which the officer commanding the guard taking an armed party with him, will proceed to the spot, and ascertain the cause, satisfying himself at the same time as to whether

any attempt at escape has been contemplated by examining the bars of the windows, the locks of the doors, the irons of the prisoners, &c., and whether any have been removed or injured.

Those sentries who are placed within the Jail, should be made to understand that no prisoner be allowed to approach them on any pretence whatever for fear of seizing their arms.

No inducement should prompt a sentry while on guard, to accept a hookah, food, or water from a prisoner.

The sentry must always keep aloof from the prisoners, and while on guard be silent.

No officer or sepoy of the Jail guard shall at any time hold any communication with the prisoners.

GENERAL ORDERS TO JAIL GUARD.

No sepoy is to enter the yards or wards of the prison except on duty, and then under the immediate command of a superior officer.

The prison-wicket, and the doors, of the cells or wards shall not be unlocked at night, except in the presence of the Native Officer on duty, who shall examine the locks on their being relocked.

The admission or removal of any convicts to hospital during the night is to take place in the presence of the officer commanding the guard.

Should the plan of the prison admit of it, a party commanded by a non-commissioned officer shall patrol within the prison yards, and between the inner and outer walls during the night, and be relieved every two hours. The strength of the party shall be regulated by the temper and disposition of the prisoners, and the general security of the prison.

When sowars are available, there shall be a patrol of sowars within and without the outer walls of the Jail.

After sunset, a patrol shall be detached to march round the outer wall of the Jail, and carefully examine the gates, doors and drains.

When the gangs are being sent to work, and on their return in the evening, the guard should fall in, and stand to their arms at the outer gate.

The prison guard, besides the fixed sentries, will furnish a party to protect the Superintendent, Jailor, Medical Officer, European Overseers of the prison and Serjeant of the guard, in the discharge of their duty.

During the day when a party is required to attend any visitors, or officers of the prison, who mingle with the convicts, such guard is to be armed with muskets and bayonets fixed, the arms of a night sentry only should be loaded, or when there is any probability of a disturbance.

The persons of the sepoys, their caps, the barrels of their muskets, pouches, &c., are to be invariably searched by their own officers before they enter the prison to take sentry duty ; any contraband or forbidden articles found on them are to be confiscated, and the value paid to the finder, the person on whom such articles may be found, is to be reported immediately by the commanding officer and jailor, and brought up for trial and punishment.

No more then one-third of the guard shall be allowed to cook their meals, or to be absent from the Jail at any one time during the day, and at night no one shall be absent after roll call without the authority of the commanding officer.

A second roll shall occasionally be called at a later hour to catch any of the guard absent without leave, these shall be reported immediately, and brought up the next morning.

No sepoy shall absent himself from the Jail beyond the period of three hours, without the permission of his commanding officer.

From the 1st of April to the 31st October, all guards shall lodge their arms between the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, and from the 1st November to the 31st March, they shall lodge their arms between the hours of 9 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they will not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless specially ordered.

All guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their arms during the day or night.

The orders for each particular guard, and the rules respecting the honours and compliments to be paid to officers of different ranks, and to parties under arms, are to be written in the Deva Nagree and Persian characters, and hung up in the guard room. The duties of sentries are also fully to be detailed in the same manner, and although the commissioned or non-commissioned officers on guard may be unable to read, they will in most cases, find some men of the guard capable of doing so.

All guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly guards entrusted with the charge of prisoners in transport.

All guards or escorts from which more than one sentry will be required, and having but one non-commissioned officer, are to have a lance naik attached to them, who will take in turn with the havildar, jemadar or naik, the duty of relieving the sentries.

Guards or escorts are not to be employed on any menial office, but to be strictly confined to their proper duties as soldiers.

Arms and Accoutrements. The men will be armed and accoutred, as were the men of the late Police Battalions.

The arms should be kept in repair at the Jail, if this is not practicable, an estimate should be submitted to the Inspector of Prisons of the probable cost, and the actual expenditure incurred should be charged in a contingent bill.

Ammunition. The Magistrate will once a year in August or September at latest, submit an indent to the Inspector of Prisons for such arms and ammunition as may be absolutely necessary.

The indent for ammunition should be at the rate of 30 balled cartridges, and 80 blank ammunition per man per annum.

These indents will receive the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons, and be presented at the nearest Magazine, to which all boxes, tarpaulings, &c., should be returned on the carts bringing the ammunition.

The Indent will be drawn out in the form appended, showing the receipt and expenditure of the past year, and the balance in store; the quantity indented for should only be such as to make the quantity in store equal to the above annual expenditure allowed by Government.

Provision must be made for the careful custody of the spare ammunition, the best mode of doing so is to sink a blind well in the guard room, four feet square, carefully secured by a cover and padlock, the store should by no means be approachable by the prisoners.

Safe custody of Ammunition.

A sentry should invariably be stationed over the spare arms and ammunition.

Uniform. Two rupees per man per annum will be allowed to be expended in providing uniform for each man of the Jail guard.

The kind of clothing will be left to the discretion of the Magistrate under the suggestion and sanction of the Inspector of Prisons.

The charge for clothing will be drawn in a separate Contingent Bill.

As this sum will not cover the cost of one suit of the cheapest light clothing, much less provide a warm suit for the winter, and a blanket great coat, the deductions as per margin* from the monthly pay of the guard are hereby authorized, and which should on no account be exceeded.

*Jemadar .. .. 10 as.
Havr. or Naib Do., 8 „
Duffr. or Naick, .. 6 „
Sepoys, ... 4 „

As blanket coats are very expensive, no more than half the guard should be supplied with such at one time, and one-half of these coats should be available, and placed at the disposal of the men on sentry duty during the cold season. At the commencement of the hot season, these blanket coats should be carefully stored away by the Darogah with the prison clothing.

On the discharge of a sepoy, his uniform, if in good order, should be purchased at a valuation, and transferred to his substitute.

*Subadar, ... 30
Jemadar, ... 16
Naib ditto, ... 12
Havildar .. 10 and 12
Duffadar or Naicks, 8
Lance ditto, ... 6
Sepoys, ... 5

The pay of the several grades will be as per margin,* provided that no officer be placed permanently on this guard who is not well acquainted with the drill, and that no sepoy receive more than four rupees till he is pronounced to be sufficiently instructed in the drill.

Drill instructors.

The one-third of the guard who are off duty should be regularly drilled twice a week, either by their own officers, or, (if these are not competent), by drill instructors, drawn from a regiment of the line at the same or neighbouring stations.

If such instructors are required, application should be made to the officer in command, quoting the above order, the Adjutant of the regiment will send to the Magistrate a bill, monthly, for the amount of marching batta during the time the drill instructors are so employed, this will he submitted for the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons, and be charged in the Contingent Bill of the Jail.

The guard should be taught the manual and platoon exercise, and only the simplest manœuvres, they should have target practice to the extent of the annual supply of balled cartridges, viz., thirty rounds per man per annum.

Steadiness in firing and the mode of acting steadily when employed against a mob or in any emeute of the prisoners should be particularly insisted upon.

Sick Leave.

As long as a sepoy is ill and in the Jail Hospital, no deduction should be made from his salary.

Four per cent. of the guard may be granted general leave, and four per cent. sick leave of absence at one time, for the first month no deduction of pay will be made. During the 2nd and 3rd, one rupee will be allowed to the absentee, and the balance, viz., four rupees will be paid to a substitute. For any period beyond three months, no pay will be allowed to an absentee on sick or general leave.

General Leave.

General leave should be granted by roster, and no sepoys should be allowed leave of absence with any portion of his pay more than once in two years, and this leave at no one time should exceed three months. Any sepoy outstaying his leave will be struck off, unless he has reported the necessity of his absence.

General Parade and inspection.

On the first day of every month, there should be a general parade and inspection of the guard, when these orders should be read and distinctly explained to the men, the officer in command should certify,* and report to the Magistrate that this order has been carried into effect, which report should be entered in the order book of the Jail.

* See form of Certificate.

At the same time the commanding officer should report, that he has inspected the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the guard, spare arms and ammunition in store, and found all in good order, or state the

exceptions. Two to four annas should be levied, as a fine for dirty arms and accoutrements, such punishment has been found more effective than extra drill or sentry duty.

The Magistrate or his Deputy would do well to make it a point to be present at this monthly inspection, which may be greatly conducive to the discipline and good order of the guard.

Extracts from the standing rules and regulations of the constabulary force in Ireland, relating to firing on the people are herewith subjoined, and these instructions are hereby laid down for the conduct and instruction of Jail guards.

The permanent guard of the Jail is appointed solely for the following purposes, 1st, guarding the prisoners within the walls of the Jail; 2nd, escorting prisoners under trial to the Magistrate and Sessions Judge's Court; 3rd, escorting transports from zillah to zillah; 4th, escorting treasure, or other municipal purpose at the requisition of the Civil Authority.

Magistrates are prohibited from making any use of the Jail guard either as a personal guard in the station, or in the district, or on their private affairs in escorting property to another district, or on the hajut tuzveez, or nazir's havalat in the station, if separate from the Jail or during official tours in the district where this duty should be undertaken by the nazir's peons and local police.

The serjeant or subadar of the guard requiring leave of absence for a few hours may have it granted on application, if possible after lock-up-hours. An entry is to be made in the diary of the hour on which he leaves and returns to the Jail.

On no account are the Jailor or Darogah and the Commandant of the guard to be absent from the Jail at one and the same time

The Commandant of the guard or his Naib will make his report to the Superintendent of the Jail, morning and evening, and receive the pass or parole.

The whole expense of the Jail guard will be charged against the Jail, and the guard will be considered entirely subordinate to the Inspector of Prisons in every respect: his instruction regarding the entertainment of, or discharge of men will be followed, and he may make such arrangements as he thinks best regarding promotion to the higher grade.

EXTRACT FROM THE STANDING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONSTABULARY FORCE IN IRELAND.

"Firing."

396. The Constabulary being from the nature of the service much detached, and acting necessarily in the performance of their various duties in small parties, are entrusted with arms for their own preservation and that of their barracks and prisoners; it therefore cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of each and every member of the force, how highly essential it is, not only to guard against the slightest wanton or wilful misuse of their arms, but to observe the utmost forbearance, that humanity combined with prudence can dictate before incurring the awful, as well as legal responsiblity of firing upon the people, a measure which should never be resorted to until the very last extremity, and not until after every other means shall have failed for the preservation of those engaged in carrying the law into effect. It should be constantly borne in mind, that however well justified a policeman may consider himself in firing, the act, with all its accompanying circumstances, whether the result be attended by loss of life or otherwise, must become the subject of legal investigation. It therefore behoves those who may be placed in such a situation to be well prepared to prove that they acted with becoming humanity, caution, and prudence; and that they were compelled by necessity alone to have recourse to their arms.

397. Whenever the necessity of firing should unfortunately arise, it ought to be at the leaders of a riot on the assailants of the police, and if possible with effect: firing over the heads of mobs engaged in an illegal pursuit must not be allowed, as a harmless fire, instead of intimidating, would give confidence to the daring and guilty.

398. Whenever police, acting under the orders of a High or Sub-Sheriff, Magistrate or Coroner, shall receive directions to fire, they must not upon any account fire excepting by regular word of command from the Senior Constabulary Officer or Constable present, and the officer or constable must not give the word of command to fire unless distinctly required so to do by the High or Sub-Sheriff, Magistrate, or Coroner under whose authority he may be acting. In cases where there shall be no Magistrate, or Sheriff present, and the police may be obliged to fire in their own defence, they will not do so, without the express order of the officer, head or other constable in charge, who is just as responsible for such order, as if he actually fired himself, and in all cases the officer, or other person in command, must exercise the utmost forbearance, consistent with the safety of his party, before he shall give the order to fire, and must in every instance exercise a humane discretion as to the extent of such firing.

399. In all cases in which the men are directed to fire, the officer, head or other constable in charge, if he should be of opinion that a slight effort would be sufficient to obtain the object, will only order one or two specified files to fire, if a greater effort should be required he will give the word of command to a section of threes to fire, the fire of the other sections being kept in reserve until necessary, and when required, the fire of each section must be given by the regular word of command from the officer, head, or other constable in charge of party; the firing to be by ranks, as ordered in the instructions for drill.

400. A single shot must not be fired after the necessity for it ceases to exist, whether the Sheriff or Magistrate may order the cessation or not, and care must be taken not to fire upon persons separated from, or not assisting the rioters or assailants.

401. If a shot shall have been fired by the police without any order, or after an order to cease firing shall have been given, the officer or constable in command, must immediately endeavour to ascertain by whom it was fired, this he can readily do (if the arms had not been previously discharged on that day,) by carefully examining the pan and barrel of each man's carbine, which will be soiled if recently fired, or by counting the number of rounds of ball cartridges in each man's pouch, should any man be deficient, taking into account the number of rounds, if any, fired by order of the Sheriff or Magistrate and the complement he had in his pouch when going on duty (an account of which should never be omitted to be taken by the officer or constable in charge,) he will call on the individual so deficient to account for the expenditure, which if he should not do in a satisfactory manner, a special report be made to the Inspector General on the subject.

402. The Constabulary should upon all occasions (as before directed), observe the utmost caution and forbearance in using their arms; but should any attempt be made to force an entrance into their barracks, or to rescue prisoners who may be in their charge, or to deprive them of their arms, they ought in those purely defensive situations to act with the utmost firmness and determination, and to resist by every means in their power, the loss of their barracks, prisoners or arms.

403. The police are expressly prohibited from firing shots for the purpose of intimidating any persons they may be authorized to arrest, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or under any other circumstances than those set forth in this chapter.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE REVEREND J. KINGSMILL, FROM APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Pentonville Prison, 13th February 1847.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you the accompaying tables on the state of education of the prisoners of Pentonville at the times of their admission and removal, and on other subjects upon which information might be desired from one in my situation.

In addition to the return in the perscribed form (Table 1), showing the improvement in knowledge of our prisoners, and including the progress of the men during the past year, I have this year taken a review, in a summary way, of the mental and moral condition of all the prisoners who have passed through the prison, on an average of eighteen months' imprisonment, in the hope of arriving at more certain and useful conclusions than can be expected from smaller and more detached numbers. Nearly one thousand prisoners have now been so removed, and fully that number have completed the prescribed term of confinement here (Appendix Table 7).

The number of the men and the completion of that term now by so many different detachments, seem favourable to such a plan.

Taking then a thousand prisoners as they stand upon the Register, I propose to consider:

1. The probable causes of their crimes.

2. The means used in this Institution to restore them, as useful members to Society, with the result: and,

3. How far such results can be attained under the separate system, without injury to the mind.

But before I enter upon these subjects, it seems necessary, in order to prevent the drawing of too general conclusions from my remarks, to permise that the circumstances of our prisoners, independently of their separation, are peculiar in many respects.

Their sentence is uniform, transportation for a term of years; their crimes similar, being chiefly against property; many of which, however, would have been, a short time back, capitally punished (see Table 4); their age restricted to the period between 18 and 38: and the health of all, on reception, good, so far as is discoverable by medical skill.

Perhaps these very circumstances are favourable to the establishment of some general principles upon accurately made returns, seeing that those men, in themselves and in their crimes, present to view a sort of medium criminal character.

It will be much safer, however, to consider what may be said in this paper as applicable to the peculiar class with whom I have to do, except so far as one may reason from analogy. ("As in water, face answereth face, so the heart of man to man.")

1. The probable causes of crime in these thousand convicts.

In endeavouring to ascertain the cause of crime in men, one naturally looks at their previous education, their means of living, and their social habits.

Upon these points, therefore, I have prepared returns (numbered 2, 3 and 6, in the Appendix), and I proceed to make a few observations, upon what appear to me the most striking features in these tables.

On the bearing of want of education upon crime, as a cause, there is a startling fact in the first instance which meets the eye in the return of Schools (Table 2), viz., that so many of the 1000 as 845, actually attended some sort of School.

But when we look at their attainments in Table 1, and observe how very small and insignificant they were, the surprise is in some measure abated.

To look fairly at these attainments in reference to this point, particular attention should be paid to *Arithmetic*, because it cannot be considered that there ever was any attempt at mental improvement, where this branch of elementary education had been wholly neglected. There may be, without Arithmetic, however, good common sense, which is infinitely better, and intelligence too; but the question is now one of education.

Reading, as is generally taught, and *writing*, are little more than mechanism; and the terms used to denote progress in them only express in general the ideas of the writer. But when the number of the educated, in any sense according to their station in life, is thus reduced to the lowest degree consistent with fact, we are left still to the solution of a difficult problem, viz., how it happens that those educated criminals bear as large a proportion, to say the least, to the educated free community, as the uneducated do to the mass from which they come; though these had primarily all the difficulties of toil and poverty to contend with.

The answer, according to my experience, is that such an education, even when accompanied by memoriter, or merely formal Christian instruction, does not act as a preventive to crime.

It changes the character of crime, and removes certainly some temptations, but suggests others; and gives an increase of power for planning schemes of robbery, and, subsequently, of concealment and escape from justice.

There is nothing in this to discourage the most strenuous efforts on behalf of sound intellectual and moral cultivation of the masses. The abuse of a power can be no argument against its right exercise; neither should that be considered education which leaves the mind still, in most cases, as the barren waste or luxuriant thicket, which at best cultivates but a small portion of its powers, the memory, perhaps the imagination, scarcely ever the judgment; which attempts not the formation of habits of industry,* truth, and uprightness, by precept, example and daily exercise, nor labours to create and cherish those feelings of self-respect and self-dependence which, next to religion, are the best safe-guards of virtue; feelings which still characterise the peasantry of this country, illiterate as they are, and the results of which alone may be seen in these returns: in that one especially which shows in these thousand criminals only two, from the whole royal navy of Great Britain.

Nor, on the other hand, can that be considered a sound education in a religious sense, which neglects the cultivation and direction of the intellectual faculties; "these ought ye to have done, but not leave the others undone;" or which presents religion in such a cold and unfeeling way that the feelings of the heart are not engaged and interested as well as taught; or which carried on rightly by pastors and teachers in the Church and in the School, is neglected or thwarted at home, where all religious training ought to begin.

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* I do confidently hope, that such a character will not long be attached to the schools of this country, from perusal of the last Minutes of the Council of Education, a document of great national importance in all its admirable parts, and in none more so, than in the propositions for the establishment of normal and model schools, with the object of training masters of schools for pauper and for criminal children; for forming also, in connexion with education in the country "School field gardens;" and in the towns workshops for trade; and in both "wash-houses and kitchens," in which girls may be successfully instructed in "domestic economy," which seem to my mind, looking into the causes of crime, likely to be beneficial in a very high degree, especially if this practical training contemplates giving a stimulus to, as well as a preparation for a well organized plan for colonization, that great natural outlet for the superabundant population of such a country as England.

The importance of female education there referred to so prominently, even when viewed in connexion with the crimes of men, is exceedingly great; and of itself seems to claim especial regard.

Females can continue longer under instruction. More can be done at the same expense, on account of the lower ratio of remuneration to teachers; and more in the way of voluntary and influential superintendence by those of the same sex in the better class, who have in such a labour of mercy the highest scope for Christian ambition, and the best prospects of success to encourage them; and they are the nurses and teachers appointed by Providence for the coming generation.

Of children trained at all aright, the number is small indeed, which we have had the pain of seeing here in the character of felon and the outcast, but in such melancholy cases, that is, where there seem to have been any pains bestowed, even by one parent at all competent to train up a child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, there may be seen men not yet without hope; for there exists a chord in such still, even when apparently most callous, which can be touched.

The last thing forgotten in all the recklessness of dissolute profligacy is the prayer or hymn taught by a mother's lips; and the most poignant sting of conscience in solitude and diversity is that which the memory of filial disobedience inflicts.

REMARKS UPON THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF THESE PRISONERS.

Was it want of occupation and the means of living honestly which led these men to rob and steal? ("Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry." Proverb vi. 30, 31.) This certainly does not appear from the Return of Trades (Table 3), fully one-half of them had more than the average wages of the labouring community; and scarcely any had not at sometime of life, as fair an opportunity of earning their bread as their fellows.

It is most deplorable to observe that as many as fifteen in the thousand were men of liberal education and respectable employments, although we have not, I think, a full proportion of such.

Three of these were schoolmasters, and of more than ordinary talent and acquirements; one stole books, the others committed forgery. The cause of their ruin was as plainly marked as their crimes, viz., frequenting taverns and places, where their abilities made them conspicuous, which led two of them to intemperate habits, and the third a man of some genius and extensive reading, to gambling.

It is distressing too, to see in these returns so many as 52 clerks and shopmen, and 71 domestic servants, all young men who began life a few years back with excellent prospects.

These, exposed to all the seductive snares of our great towns, concert rooms, dancing rooms, billiard rooms, and the streets at late hours, in most cases without any sufficient warning as to what was before them or a friendly hand at first to steady and direct their course, without home, without religion, miserably fell, and, involved others as well as themselves, in ruin and disgrace. They have brought many a hoary head to my knowledge, with sorrow to the grave.*

Few masters care sufficiently for the young people whom providence has placed under their direction and controul.† But a careless master, instead of guarding and helping his servant against temptations, puts them

* Often have I heard young men within these walls, to whom it was my painful duty to announce the death of a parent, exclaim in the bitterness of remorse, "My mother has died of a broken heart, and I have been the cause!" Twice since I first put my pen to this paper I have heard this.

† Heart-searching are the following questions on this point, put by the Bishop of St. David's, to his hearers in the Chapel of the Philanthropic Institution, May 17th, 1846.

"Has all the influence which you derive from your station in society been uniformly exerted to promote piety and virtue? Has the tendency of your example and of your conversation been always wholesome and edifying to those who have been looking up to you for countenance and authority, for instruction and advice. Or rather ought I not to put the question in a different form, are you sure that you have not contributed, if not by positive and flagrant breaches of morality, at least by your carelessness and indifference, by your levity and neglect, by some of those idle words of which we shall have to give account in the day of judgment, through some of those innumerable channels by which evil communications corrupt good manners; are you sure, I say, that you have not contributed directly or indirectly, more or less, to increase the amount of that licentiousness, guilt, and misery against which it is the object of this institution to provide a remedy? I fear there are few among us who, if we would seriously examine ourselves and review our past lives, as in the Divine presence, would not find that they have something of this kind to answer for."

in his way: and an employer who teaches his shopman to defraud the public, makes him at once dishonest, and is sure to be robbed himself. There are beautiful examples of houses of business now in all our large towns, however, where every thing is done which can be done to preserve a proper feeling of self-respect in this class; to show them how, by commercial integrity, to seek ultimate advancement for themselves, and even to direct them in religion. Such masters discharge a most important duty, for, preserving the virtue and the health of their young men, they are at the same time advancing the interests of themselves and society at large.

The number of men with *bonâ fide* trades is very great, and plainly points rather to habits of spending than difficulties in earning wages, as the cause of crime in them.

The proportion of general labourers, too, seems very large; but as this designation includes not only those who are really employed in that capacity, but also all who make thieving their profession, no useful inference can be drawn from it.

The number of farm servants does not seem large, when it is borne in mind that this is a class most eligible for this prison; and that, therefore, we must have more than a fair proportion of them.

The small number of men convicted of offences against the game laws (only 16), shows how leniently they are administered, whatever opinion may be entertained of the laws themselves.*

Looking further into the numbers in that return, one is astonished at finding so small a proportion of certainly the most ignorant and neglected part of the whole community, factory labourers, colliers, and boatmen.

There is no cause for rejoicing, however, in their superior morality, as an acquaintance with them in their own districts, as well as in prison, enables me to speak with some confidence; the causes of their small proportion in respect to crime being rather that their wants and desires are so few, that they are used to the hardest toil; they are worn out prematurely by overwork, and have little energy left for good or evil.

I am as far as any man from thinking their condition such as should indeed be allowed to continue.

I think it due to society, to humanity, and to religion, to elevate such classes to their proper station as men in a Christian land, and am fully persuaded that real moral turpitude will then be diminished; though at the same time, prepared also to expect, from an enlargement of desires by education and refinement, an increased craving for money; and from an increased power to do evil as well as good, which education certainly gives, an increase of crime in those who are not renewed in heart by religion.

REMARKS ON THE WANT OF HOME ASSOCIATIONS IN THE MOST OF THESE MEN.

The last return I shall give on this part of my subject is (Table 6 in the Appendix) one showing the proportion of the married to the single in the thousand convicts, with the number of their children.

It exhibits the results the very reverse of a sound and natural state of society, regulated under the Divine Law, only one fourth of these young men being married.

* In cases in which it has been thought necessary by landed-proprietors to prosecute dangerous characters, of this kind, to get them out of the country, it has been refreshing to my mind to observe the great kindness shown to their innocent families. Indeed I have known a whole family sent out at the sole expense of a Nobleman, a Magistrate of Warwick and Staffordshire, to join the exile husband in Port Phillip.

Three-fourths have been without the means appointed by God as the security against a sin which most prominently marks criminals, and which is so conspicuously disastrous in its consequences to youth.

In investigating the causes of crime in these young men, we have had, in fact, only to consider how so many profligate persons, not having the fear of God before their eyes, driven by their dissolute associations and habits to the urgent want of money, were led to commit acts of dishonesty to right themselves, and again go on in their licentiousness.

With regard to the 250 married convicts, the greater part had no excuse in the character of their wives, or of their homes; for the wicked course they pursued beginning with drinking, neglecting their wives and their children, and their Church for the ale-house, they went on to form associations with bad men and women, and ended in crimes from which they would at first have shrunk with horror. But too many, nevertheless, had no home, such as it should be, and such as it would be, I am persuaded, if more attention were paid to the thorough training of young women, for domestic life. But when home is not a rest to a labouring man, or when, what is worse, suspicion and jealousy enter his mind from the habits and conduct of his partner, the public house is sought for relief, and ruin comes upon all.

I may here observe, there is one more distressing feature in the punishment of married convicts by long imprisonments, but by transportation especially; their wives, if young and at all prepossessing, are exposed to temptation of the worst kind, to which, in their difficult situation and without religion, they in too many cases yield after a time, and live with other men, creating thereby so many nurseries of thieves and prostitutes.

The result of my personal observations and frequent conversation with these men agrees substantially with these returns, so that I am fully persuaded in my own mind, that it is not to a want of mere education, we are to look as a general cause of crime, so much as to the want of a sound moral training and instruction, which, while it cultivates the intellectual faculties, points to the glory of God as the Author and end of them all. Nor so much to the want of occupation or natural poverty, (I speak of this country) as the loss of employment, by misconduct and a poverty produced by idleness, by living and dressing beyond the means, by sensual indulgence, gluttony, drunkenness, licentiousness.*

WHAT IS DONE IN PENTONVILLE FOR THE REFORMATION OF PRISONERS, WITH THE GENERAL RESULTS FROM THE THOUSAND CONVICTS.

I now proceed to show what is done in this prison for the correction of morals, and the general results as regards the thousand prisoners.

They are treated individually, and scrupulously separated from all association and intercourse of a vicious character.

Every prisoner is dealt with as if he were the only one you had to do with; an admirable principle, in my humble judgment. None will affirm, I presume, if there were only one prisoner in a gaol, as to the credit of prisons in Wales and parts of Scotland sometimes occurs, that he should be supplied with com-

* Every thing which can be done to connect young persons in towns with their village church and home, until they have one for themselves—every kind assistance given towards making the home of the labouring man a rest and a pride to him—every connexion formed between the enlightened and superior class and the poor in their schools and in their houses,—every thing done to teach young people how profitably and with pleasure to employ their leisure house,—every preference given to the modest and to the sober, above their more able, and otherwise more useful, competitors for place, must tend, in a very high degree, to the preservation of society from further deterioration of morals and increase of crime.

The foundation of all hopes of increased spiritual advancement, however, including, of necessity, this preservation of morals, must be looked for in increased attention to the command, "Train up a child in the way that he should go," "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and this belongs to parents first, whose deficiency, when unhappily it exists, is best supplied by the teaching and superintendence of the good pastor and affectionate teachers in Infant, Sunday, and Day-Schools, who watch with interest and assist with counsel the progress of their scholars into life.

pany, much less with that sort which has already proved most injurious to him. The laws which punish the offender should restore him to society, at least in as good condition as he was, with respect to morals, certainly in no case worse; and they are most plainly wrong in themselves or in their administration if the latter be the case.

A wise and Christian Government will do every thing which seems likely to restore such individuals to society in a better state.

But that this cannot be done, where criminals are associated on the old or Newgate system of confinement, needs no longer any proof.

PRISONERS IN PENTONVILLE SECURED AGAINST THE MUTUAL CORRUPTION WHICH STILL CHARACTERISES THE COMMON JAILS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Prisons of that class " are a scandal and disgrace to a Christian country," said the present Bishop of London eighteen years ago, and they are no better yet, every one realizing the picture drawn by the same powerful pen.

"The prison, instead of a school of discipline and reform, may become the lazar-house of a moral pestilence, in which those who are dying of the plague, and those who are only suspected of infection, are crowded together in one promiscuous mass of disease and death.

" In this case it is clear that the offender is treated with injustice and cruelty.

"The punishment which was justly decreed against him is aggravated by unauthorised circumstances of horror, circumstances which inflict an undesigned but irreparable injury upon his soul, without adding in any degree to the awfulness and exemplarity of his punishments.

" Upon the treatment, which a youthful delinquent receives when detected in his first offence depends, in all probability, his character and conduct for the remainder of his life, and his prospects in eternity. To consign him, when only suspected (and therefore presumed by the law to be innocent), or even when convicted of a slight offence, to a common punishment and an indiscriminate intercourse with the most hardened and abandoned criminals, is to force him into moral contagion, and, probably, upon spiritual destruction."

Barbarous as were some of the modes of punishment adopted by our ancestors, surely they are to be preferred, upon the whole, to an imprisonment which inflicts so deadly a wound on the morals of its unhappy subjects.

What was said in my last report may here be, perhaps, repeated. "Prisons, as they are throughout the country, generally speaking, are schools in which every thing wicked, deceitful, impious, and abominable is practised, taught and propagated, at the great expense of public money and public morals."*

* Of the process of corruption of feeling and character which goes on in such places, the reader may form some idea from the following account, given to me by a man who had unhappily fallen into crime himself, and witnessed as a prisoner what he describes. " In the assize yard there was a considerable number of what are called first offenders, nine or ten, including myself; the remainder forming an overwhelming majority, two of them murderers, both of whom were subsequently condemned to death. I cannot reflect without pain on the reckless conduct of these two unhappy men during the few weeks I was with them. As regarded themselves, they appeared indifferent to the probable result of their coming trial. They even went so far as to have a mock trial in the day-room, when one of the prisoners sitting as judge, some others acting as witnesses, and others as counsel, all the proceedings of the court of justice were gone through, the sentence pronounced and mockingly carried into execution. I shall not soon forget that day, when one of these murderers was placed in the cell amongst us, beneath the assize court, a few moments after the doom of death had been passed upon him. Prisoners on these occasions eagerly inquire, 'what is the sentence?' Coolly pointing the forefinger of his right hand to his neck, he said, 'I am to hang.' He then broke into a fit of cursing the judge, and mimicked the manner in which he had delivered the sentence. The length of his trial was then discussed, all the circumstances that had been elicited during its progress were detailed and dwelt upon, the crowded state of the court, the eagerness of the individuals present to get a sight of him, the grand speech of his counsel, all were elements that seemed to have greatly gratified his vanity, and to have dragged him into a forgetfulness of the bitterness of his doom.

From the possibility of carrying on each deterioration of morals in others, the experienced teacher of villainy is at once excluded by separate confinement, and the less criminal, who would have been his victims, are protected.

It is notorious how fond men in common are, of exciting stories of highwaymen and clever thieves, but how much greater effect must these be supposed to have from the lips of a living Jack Sheppard of this sort.

But such an one here sinks to his proper level as the unnoticed criminal, and his heroism in crime being destroyed, there is now even hope of him, more than a mere hope, as I have the happiness already of knowing by experience.

Nor can these advantages be secured by any system short of separation.

Prisoners in Pentonville are protected also from the evils of the system which imposes silence upon prisoners, but leaves them in association.

It was a step towards improvement, certainly, to prevent communication amongst associated criminals, by what is called the silent system, for a stop is put thereby at once to that open blasphemy, profaneness, riot and obscenity which characterise prisons in the old style; but it clearly fails in some essential particulars, if reformation of morals, as well as the correction of the offender, be desired.

It keeps alive old associations by perpetual and daily exercise.

On every side the individual is surrounded by persons of the same stamp. If at all long in the trade of thieving, he knows a great number of these; if only for the first time committed, he has made acquaintances in the streets, in the remand prisons, or in some low places; he now recognises them. He is recognised in turn, every sessions and assize brings him news in some new comer, and the winking of the eye, the movement of the finger, a sneeze, a cough, is enough to communicate what is desired. The length of sentences is discussed in this way by a great number, and in the mind by all. They come in and leave at different times. So that every week, almost every day in fact, in a large prison, tells some tale. Much is necessarily said under the circumstances by superior officers to the inferior, and to prisoners in the presence of all, from which additional fuel is gathered to feed their passion for excitement.

He then dwelt upon the speech he should make on the scaffold, was sure there would be an immense concourse of people at his execution, as it was a holiday week, and from these, and numerous other considerations, drew nourishment to that vanity and love of distinction which had in no small degree determined, perhaps, the commission of his crime. To minds in the depth of ignorance, and already contaminated by vicious and criminal courses of life, such a man becomes an object of admiration. They obtain from him some slight memorial, such as a lock of his hair, or some small part of his dress, which they cherish with a sentiment for which veneration is the most appropriate term, while the notoriety he has obtained may incite them to the perpetration of some act equally atrocious.

"Remand wards are hot beds of crime.—During my stay in the remand ward myself, fifteen or sixteen boys, varying in age from eight to fifteen years, passed through the remand ward of that prison: throughout the whole day these boys were associated with men who had been in nearly every prison in London. The offences for which these boys were arrested were in all cases of a comparatively light nature; and what appeared to me to aggravate the evils induced by this vicious system was that two-thirds of these boys, when brought up for examination a second time, were acquitted. Here then we see a number of boys condemned to association for four or five days with those whose whole lives have been spent in a course of crime; here they listen to their relations of feats, the cleverness of which they can readily perceive, whilst their minds were not sufficiently cultivated to feel the immorality, nay, they are even trained in such places to that manual dexterity which characterises an accomplished thief.

"A very young boy, seven years of age, was brought in a few hours after me, charged, in company with two other boys, somewhat older, with stealing some iron piping from the street. The little fellow, it was the first time he had ever been in such a place, cried bitterly all the afternoon of the Saturday, but by the Monday morning the exhortations of his companions, and their sneer at his softness, had reconciled him to his situation, and the eldest of the three was teaching him to pick pockets, practising his skill on almost all the other prisoners. His mother came to see him in the forenoon, and the boy was again overwhelmed with grief. Again his companions jeered him, calling him by certain opprobrious epithets in use amongst such characters, and in a short time the boy was pacified, and romping merrily with his associates."

Classification of prisoners, according to the technicality of legal distinctions, allows no approach whatever, seemingly, towards separating the bad from the good, or, more correctly speaking, the very bad from the better sort. They are continually changing places, those in for felony in one sessions being in for larceny or assault the next, *vice versâ*.

If the classification were left to such able and experienced men as those who govern the prisons on this system in the metropolis, I am disposed to think it would be very much better; but no classification could prevent the evils referred to. They are essential to the system. As things are, it is a most distressing sight to see a child of nine or ten years old, sitting by the side of a man, who has grown old and grey-headed in wickedness, or a novice in crime next to a hardened offender, a receiver of stolen goods, perhaps, who will meet him in the streets in a week or two, and urge him on to crimes of which he himself may reap the profit.

But it does more than keep alive such associations and habits of thought, although these alone, whilst permitted in the mind, can allow no reformation.

That system allows no man to rise, I will not say to feelings of self-respect but to any hope of elevation above the degraded state to which he has brought himself.

Either the sympathies of the man, true to nature, and the feelings of a heart not yet hardened in viciousness, are so drawn out towards his companions in suffering, that he gradually becomes one of them at last, in disposition and character; or, wrapping himself up in selfishness and sullen pride, he hardens his heart against all feeling, and hates officers and fellow-prisoners alike.

Lastly, the silent system presents so many temptations constantly to men, as to render two things absolutely necessary, both unfriendly in the highest degree to real reformation, viz., perpetual surveillance and perpetual punishment.

If there exist neither of these conditions in a prison on that plan, then there must be that which marks the older style of prisons, viz., the evil communication of the vile, corrupting the whole mass. If strictly carried out, the man placed under it, though he means to do well, must be in constant fear, or in constant punishment.

But the dread of punishment is no element of real reformation. You may make a man obedient by it, and passive even under oppression, but in doing so you may be destroying the only ground for hope of reformation in the man.

Distrust a prisoner, and he will not trust you; oppress him, he will kick against all authority openly, or, retiring to himself, will spend his time in concocting plans for escape, for evasion, for annoyance.

Treat him as a man, and as a fellow-man, though fallen and debased, and there is hope.

How can a prisoner ever consider himself safe from accusation or from punishment so surrounded and so watched? Watched in every movement of his feet, his hands, his lips, his eyes. Watched in his sleep, watched in his very dreams? Or how is it possible for him, under such circumstances, to make any effectual effort upwards or back towards what he once was.

From all these defects, the discipline of separate confinement is free.

OTHER COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

Under it the propagation of crime is impossible. The young, the comparatively virtuous, the penitent, are protected. All are punished, and the worst most severely. The continuity of habits is broken off, the mind is driven to reflection, and conscience resumes her seat.

The individual, whose conduct and intentions are good, may begin to cherish those feelings to which we have referred as impossible when associated with the vilest of the vile.

But this discipline has other advantages.

It is sufficiently severe as a legal punishment in itself. There is no need of harshness of manner, nor loudness of voice in officers to enforce order, nor can it excite in such men those feelings, which so often find vent in irritating language towards congregated criminals.

It requires also no severity for example's sake, I mean in punishing for prison offences, and so the peculiar character, disposition and circumstances of the delinquent may fully be taken into account in every case. And so great is the variety in the minds of men, as well as in individual character, that this is a matter of no small importance.

I am far from thinking, however, that we have yet attained to the full benefits, which the individuality of the separate system holds out for admonition, expostulation, and the use of moral means of correction for the breach of prison regulations.

In a prison like this, where so many advantages in the way of trade, education and books exist, this moral discipline may be carried out by the withdrawing for a time such privileges as have been abused, and from that advance in severity if need be, according to the repetition of the offence or its moral turpitude, until the refractory ward be used in its different degrees also, and terminating in the deprivation of light and ordinary food, the two last things of which a prisoner in my humble judgment, should ever be deprived, especially under separate confinement, but which nevertheless constitute now the most general punishment in prisons.

Such a gradation of punishment, and such analogy to the offence is in fact contemplated by the Act of Parliament for the establishment of Pentonville; and I rejoice to observe a greater approximation to this course of treating such offences in this prison in 1846 than in 1845, (see tables in the Reports for those years).

Separate confinement thus relieved from the necessity of inflicting disproportionate punishment, admits also of the application, under the very strictest discipline, of much kindness. The stout-hearted can be kept down without brute force, all may be reasoned with and every single prisoner experience the influence of that which inspiration so beautifully calls, the law of kindness.

And there is much for the hand of Christian sympathy to do in a prison; for after all criminals are men of like passions with ourselves, have the same sinfulness, the same sorrows, and in no few instances, the same sensibilities, the same probation, and the same Saviour, and they are in adversity.*

Now of all things, kindness most smooths the ruggedness of temper, subdues antagonism, and clears the ground of impediments to the culture of right feelings and principles.

If this be combined with firmness of purpose, and a superiority of mind in the administrator of discipline, then discipline becomes a very valuable part of such reformatory means as can be used in a prison.

The rules for the government of this prison contemplate this, and must commend themselves to every man's judgment and feeling.

The following one for the conduct of a principal warden may well be quoted. "He shall consider it a main part of his duty to exercise a sound moral influence over both the officers and prisoners of his division.

* "When we are considering the claims of such individuals upon our pity", to use the language of the good Bishop already "referred to, though with less force of application to criminal men than to those for whom he pleads, "we can only look upon "them as our fellow creatures, as partaking of our common nature, with all its frailty and corruption, and with all its dignity, its "high destinies, and boundless prospects, but placed by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence in a situation widely different "from ours. And when we reflect on the disadvantages to which they have been subjected, and on the privileges which we have "enjoyed, can we help asking ourselves whether the vast difference between our lot and theirs has been owing either to their "fault, or to our merit. But when the difference of circumstances affects the interests not merely of time, but of eternity, when "the health and safety of the soul and its final doom, the means of grace, and the hopes of glory, are at stake, then to be dis-"tinguished by peculiar advantages, to abound while others want, is indeed a high and precious privilege; but it is likewise a "most mysterious, and awful one, and to a well disposed mind it would be almost an insupportable burden, unless it were accom-"panied by the consciousness of an endeavour to make a right use of it, and of a wish to communicate it as far as possible to others."

Sermon by the Bishop of St. Davids in the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, 17th May 1846, pp. 10.11.

He shall frequently visit the prisoners in their cells, for the purpose of promoting by his advice and warning, the great objects of their imprisonment. He shall restrain by his authority every tendency to levity, rudeness, and insubordination on the part of prisoners, and shall discourage by his own example, and by the maintenance of a high moral standard, every disposition to deceit, falsehood, immorality and idleness, constantly aiming to raise the minds of the prisoners to a sense of their responsibility, and of the comfort arising from a conscientious discharge of their duties," (page 38, Section 116).

I may here be permitted perhaps to say, wherever the separate system is adopted, it will be necessary to keep that admirable rule in view, not only for the guidance of discipline officers, but in the selection of them at the first.

THE DIRECT AND POSITIVE AGENCY USED IN PENTONVILLE FOR THE REFORMATION OF MEN.

I have thus far viewed separate confinement apart from the positive and direct agency employed in this prison, for the cultivation of habits of industry, of reflection, and of prudence, by trades and education, and the inculcation of the higher feelings, principles and duties of our divine religion, by daily Christian worship and instruction.

On the subject of trade itself, I shall here say nothing, although upon its bearing on moral improvements a few remarks may not be out of place.

Idleness is a characteristic of a large class of criminals; I do not mean inactivity or want of energy, they have too much energy in that which is bad.

Such persons may be very well punished, and deterred too from the repetition of offence, by hard labour; but if the work be wholly of an unprofitable and irksome kind, as the tread-wheel or the picking of oakum, or thoroughly distasteful, (I am speaking of long sentences), no industrious habit nor any one good moral feeling on the subject can ever be formed.

But for such persons to be induced to set about learning useful employments, is one step towards improvement of character, and to feel an interest in it, another.

If there can be held out to men who have not had a trade, a reasonable expectation of support from the trade which they are learning, the value is greatly enhanced in this respect; but even when what they are learning, can never do more than help as a secondary and occasional employment much good may be, I think, expected from it.

Now such persons under the separate system are induced to begin to labour from the very irksomeness of idleness.

To be alone, and have nothing to do, would prove more than even the slothful could endure.

When pleasure begins to be associated with labour, and the mind is directed to consider the advantages, even though remote, of industry, when proficiency is commended, although small, yet according to ability, the prisoner begins to entertain new thoughts, and to feel new aspirations on the subject.

Further, the prisoners in Pentonville are placed under the instruction of schoolmasters, competent to teach them the ordinary branches of useful knowledge.

A great prominence has been given to education from the first in the arrangements of this institution.

Two days were allotted in every week for the purpose, and it was designed to have one schoolmaster for each hundred prisoners.

That complement, however, was never made up, and upon the resignation of one of the masters, the number was reduced from four to three, *i. e.*, 1 to 160, and upwards, when the prison is full.

Upon a suggestion of mine, partly to meet this change, and partly from a consideration of the greater advantages of trade to the sufficiently educated, only one day has since been appropriated to school purposes for the first of the three classes into which the prisoners are divided, and such as need nothing of the kind, and prefer the day in their cells at their employment or books, or, as it is more generally, at both, are allowed to do so.

At first, each man was eight hours in school every week, receiving collective instruction; but it having been thought advisable to use only the alternate stalls in Chapel, (the school room), to prevent any communication between the prisoners, a considerable number of the classes attend school only four hours weekly, for occupied in this way, the Chapel can only accommodate at the most 128.

These changes have had the effect of throwing the men more upon their own resources than they were first designed to be, so that if the amount of education imparted be on the whole less, the degree of self dependence which they acquire is greater, and that which is gained with a little more labour will be the longer retained.

The chief value of schoolmasters amongst our prisoners consists in making the ignorant acquainted with the language in which Christianity is communicated to them, that they may read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God, and understand what they hear from the ministers of that word; in elevating the mind to its proper position by the cultivation of habits of thought, reflection and observation in men who have been marked by a want of all prudence and consideration; in exciting a desire in them for reading and a profitable use of leisure hours; in giving them sound principles of knowledge, and directing them how to carry these out by personal investigation and study; in encouraging and assisting them in every effort after moral and mental improvement, and in fine in leaving upon their minds by a consistency of conduct and feeling as Christian men, impressions of the real power and excellence of godliness.

In addition to the instruction afforded by schoolmasters, there is a library for the use of our prisoners, consisting of 1441 secular and 732 religious books. Every prisoner who can read has two, three or four of these books left in his cell, and exchanged every fortnight.

Lastly, every man is daily placed under the influence of social worship and religious instruction. *

The Chapel, containing only half of the full complement of prisoners, there is a morning and evening service every day in the week to enable each so to attend.

This week day service is only half an hour in length, the singing and prayers occupy about two-thirds of the time, and the reading and exposition of Holy Scripture the rest.

This service is in all respects like family worship. In our readings, we consecutively go through one of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles, and those Chapters in the Old Testament, which more directly bear on Christianity.

The almost boundless variety of subjects in the Bible, their novelty to most of our hearers, and the wondrous views therein presented to the mind, of God and man, of this world, and that which is to

* With regard to the objection urged against all this on the ground of expense, I am satisfied the separate system in the end will prove the most economical plan for treating criminals, for it cannot propagate crime as older systems did, to say the very least; and if that be found true which its opponents urge, that it is so very severe a species of imprisonment, then the length of sentence may be shortened in proportion to the severity of the confinements, so as to lessen at once by a third, or perhaps a half, the cost of imprisoned criminals. That is a more grave objection which is urged against criminals gaining by dishonesty the knowledge of a trade, while the honest poor man must toil on with less remunerating or less respectable labour, for the disgrace of criminality should always be before the minds of men subject to laws more, I would say, than its positive loss but if the idea goes abroad that men are raised in their condition from labourers of the lowest class to tradesmen, the very contrary feeling, it is to be feared will be generated, and the salutary dread of punishment unduly diminished.

If instead of holding out to men that they should be taught trades in prison, they were led to understand that they should have to work at such occupation as would best help to defray the expense of their support I think the effect would be very different on the minds of those, almost criminals, who hear of, and discuss amongst themselves the destinies of their former companions.

come, secure with very little effort on our part, the earnest attention of almost every one, and give the most favourable opportunities we have of gaining access to their hearts.

This daily service greatly assists the ignorant also in the way of learning to read. The influence of this daily worship and reading of Holy Scripture, is more conducive than perhaps any thing else in preserving the social feelings, and in promoting peace, good order, and respect for authority, in this establishment. It is the means of civilization to the rude and untutored, as well as of salvation, I trust, to not a few.

On the Lord's day, there are three full Church services, and the prisoners consequently attend twice on one Sunday, and once on the next alternately.

The substance of our discourses is, "repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ."

There is nothing peculiar in our teaching, but what may arise from the consideration that we are addressing a congregation deplorably ignorant of Christianity in its essential characteristics, whatever may be their attainments in other respects.

We labour, therefore, to bring things down to their spiritual capacities, that, understanding they may feel, and feeling practise with God's blessing, what they learn.

The power of the spirit of God, to renew the most depraved and wicked heart, through belief of the truth, is constantly set before them, not only in the assurances of the Gospel, but is the examples which it presents of the vilest sinners having obtained mercy, when truly penitent, through the merits and intercession of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Never did the Gospel appear to my own mind so beautiful, or so ennobling to those who receive it, as since I have been led to this simple consecutive, and practical application of it to the wants and desires of these despised and degraded men and have seen its effects.*

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE AGENCY USED FOR REFORMATION IN PENTONVILLE.

I shall not give, however particular instances of great religious improvement, indeed of total change of mind, and from particular cases of this sort, argue as if those were the general results.

Such cases of real conversion to God, a Christian will expect; but the questions with which the legislature and the country have to do are rather, how many of these thousand convicts have ceased to be injurious to society; how many have become sober and orderly as the class to which they originally belonged; how many are industriously labouring now to get their living, and scrupulously regarding the rights of others.

On the subject of religion, however, it would be as untrue to say that we have met with no disappointments as that there are many such.

* "It is something to make an offender feel the temporal inconveniences which his crime has brought upon him; it is "something to convince him that a course of honesty and industry is the most advantageous to him in a worldly point of view; "it is something to initiate him into those useful arts by the diligent exercise of which he may raise himself above the temp- "tations of indigence; but it is infinitely more than all this, to send men forth into the world, emancipated from its evil influ- "ences, transformed by the renewing of their mind, reconciled unto God by Jesus Christ and enabled by his Spirit to walk "worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called. It is true that in the case of those who have been hardened by a long "intercourse with the deceitfulness of sin, this work of reformation is an arduous and unpromising and, except to the persever- "ing energies to Christian charity, a hopeless task, still it is to be attempted.

"None may presume to limit the wonder working efficacy of that Word, which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any "two-edged sword, and a discoverer of the thoughts and intents of the heart, as in many splendid instances before, so it may "again in any case be found effectual and mighty, through God, to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin in the heart; "casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity "every thought to the obedience of Christ."

Sermon by the Bishop of London for the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline, June 22nd 1828, pp 12, 13.

Some men have deceived themselves, by the acquirement of religious knowledge, into the belief that they were real Christians; and when their conduct in every thing possible under their circumstances accorded with their profession, and they desired Communion in the Lord's supper, we might warn and delay them, and have done so, but we could not withhold finally, in Christian charity, their reception of it.

Of the 1000 prisoners, 265 were admitted, during their imprisonment, to the Communion. I have anxiously watched the conduct of these men, as stated in the public and private documents to which I have had access, wishing to test every thing connected with this Institution impartially and fully for myself, as well as for the information of others, and I can find of that number only eleven reported subsequently by Civil Authorities, either in prison, on boardship, on the passage, or at liberty, as having acted in a manner inconsistent with that profession.

It would be an agreeable labour to me to enumerate cases of undoubted fidelity to the doctrine and practices of the Gospel here first learned, and afterwards manifested in the conduct of many of these men when at liberty, as well as of others who never proposed themselves for Communion in prison; but the objection might be raised, that such cases are the exceptions to the general rule.

Is not this objection, however, if true, equally valid against such statements with regard to the misconduct of some, as have been dwelt upon by public writers of no mean ability who take an adverse view of this Institution. In the report of last year, I made the following observations about such cases.

"But to pass from our prisoners in confinement to view them at large in society. This after all, must be looked upon as the best test of the moral and religious training carried on within these walls, let it be borne in mind, however, that the test of reformation to which prisoners, and especially the transported, are subjected, is the severest that can be well imagined; they are separated from home and kindred, the husband from his wife, the brother from his virtuous sisters, and the son from his parents; without capital and without character, assisted with few or no helps in the way of religion in the land of their exile, and the greater part in Tasmania exposed to the contagion of society, described by all, as demoralized and demoralizing in the highest degree.

"When we consider these things, we shall be more surprised to hear, that only one of our prisoners in that island has been convicted of theft, and of the exiles in Australia, not one of any offence, (during the severest part of their trial perhaps, the first six months of liberty) than that thirty or forty have incurred penalties for drunkenness or disorderly conduct; not more than ten per cent on the whole."

In comparing the conduct of these convicts upon debarkation with the like number of prisoners emancipated from other gaols, it is not exaggeration to affirm that no prison in this country, not on the separate system, can bear comparison with Pentonville in the great moral and beneficial results with which it has pleased God to crown the noble designs which originated its establishment, and the efforts of those who from the first were employed in carrying them out.

But now comes this very important question; admitting the moral results to be thus comparatively very good.

III. HOW FAR SUCH RESULTS MAY BE EXPECTED FROM SEPARATE CONFINEMENT WITHOUT INJURY TO THE MENTAL ENERGIES OF PRISONERS.

This is a most serious question, and every year's continuance of this great national experiment in Pentonville increases its importance, whether viewed as regarding the numbers of unhappy persons directly interested in it, or the enlightened public at home and abroad, who are looking to our experience to guide their proceedings.

I have felt from the first a very grave responsibility resting upon me in this respect, second only to the responsibility of the ministry intrusted to me. The rules for the Government of the prison require that the Chaplain should pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner, and I feel this responsibility

the more when proceeding to give the results of my observations upon an experiment, which, in my opinion, is now sufficiently tried.

The experiment has been made as fully and as fairly as ever any thing of the kind could reasonably have been expected to be, and I see no reason, from observation on the prisoners now in Pentonville, to think that the results of further trial will be very different from those which have marked the first 1000.

Pentonville prison was opened with every advantage which a philanthropy, enlighened by long experience in the evils of other systems, could suggest, or a wise and powerful Government could bestow. No expense has been spared in providing every thing necessary to make the experiment complete. The mind of the prisoner has been sedulously cultivated, and his thought in solitude occupied by trade and books. His teachers in trade have in no case degenerated into taskmasters. He has not been overworked, nor indeed can he be, by the arrangement of the school days. If his trade has proved too much for his strength, it has at once been changed by order of the medical officer.

The monotony of solitude, moreover, has been broken every day by social worship, in which they take a part and feel an interest, an immense support to the mind, and weekly, more than once, by collective instruction in school. On the Sabbath, when it might be thought they would suffer most from solitude, they attend two full services, or, if only one, are visited and conversed with, briefly or at length, according to circumstances, by my valued brother Chaplain or myself, also on some day in the week, and, if sick, daily.*

Then the construction of the prison itself is in almost every point a perfect model, a noble building, the reverse of gloomy (a matter of no small importance to the spirit of a prisoner) and such as shows at once to a man, on admission, that he is entering "a prison of instruction and of probation rather than a gaol of oppressive punishment."†

Moreover, the whole establishment has been under the constant superintendence of a Board of Commissioners, of whom I can only say, that every one must be considered an authority in every question of prison discipline as regards mind or morals, or both, one of whom every month visits and converses with each prisoner in his cell.‡

Thus it must be confessed that Pentonville has had a combination of singular advantages towards making a fair and complete experiment on this important question, on a class of prisoners specially selected for the purpose.

HOW FAR THE EXPERIMENT HAS SUCCEEDED IN THE QUESTION OF MIND, AND WHEREIN IT APPEARS TO HAVE FAILED.

My humble, but decided, opinion is, that the experiment has succeeded sufficiently to prove the safety of separate confinement for the generality of prisoners, but has failed in showing its fitness for every case, and for sentences of more than the ordinary length to which they have been here extended.

* To accomplish at all adequately these most necessary or desirable objects, more than twelve hours daily (considerably more on the Sabbath), are devoted to the prison conjointly by the Senior and Junior Chaplains.

† December 16th, 1842. Letter from Sir James Graham. First Report.

‡ The value of such visits is very great, the prisoner is protected and every officer learns how to treat men.

They are often more than monthly, and not unfrequently a Commissioner attends Divine Service on the Sunday.

I may be permitted to mention one particularly here, because he has ceased to be a member of the Commission since my last Report, to whose constant visits, on the Lord's day especially, to this prison, the highest rank, the best practical experience, and the strictest love of dicipline combined with great kindness gave more than ordinary weight as an example to all officers in their treatment of men.*

I trust his grace will pardon this remark from one who has had more opportunities than any one else in this establishment can have had, of knowing the extent of his kindness to prisoners, and in several cases, their bereaved families.

* The Duke of Richmond.

It has succeeded generally.

By far the greater part of the 1000 under consideration were, to my most certain knowledge, considerably improved in mental capacity and power.

I have given a summary view of improvement in those men in the prescribed form (Table I) from which I think the same conclusion must be formed by every impartial person.

The fact that so many as 402 were wholly unable to read with any understanding upon their admission, but that so few as forty-eight left in that condition, proves this I think beyond question. But a more satisfactory indication of mental improvement is in the fact, that so few as 102 were in the higher rules of arithmetic on entrance, but so many as 713 on leaving.

These facts show, I think incontestably, that separate confinement, as carried out in this place, cannot have any injurious effects on the mind, generally speaking.

The improvement of some minds has been truly surprising. Beginning in the lowest of the three classes, they have ascended to the highest, and, being well grounded, have gone on to improve themselves without further help, except by books placed in their hands.

Some, tolerably well educated at first, having contracted habits of light and desultory reading and thought, have set about to correct those errors by the most laborious process of mental application, and successfully. One young man, most promising in religion, I cannot but mention as an instance of what I mean, who set about, and completed a long and most tedious series of logarithmetical tables, in order to correct what he had discovered as his great fault in reading before, want of continuous application to the subject before him.

Others, from whom adverse effects might have been expected under separate confinement, from injuries received in the head, or a weakness of mind in them or their families, on the testimony of persons of respectability who knew them before conviction, have made some improvement, and very few of their number have at all broken down (see Table 8).

The Pentonville prisoner, in fact, gives himself generally to mental improvement, with a great amount of industrious application.

Nor have the greater part been unduly depressed.

As I said in my last report, so may I in this also. The generality exhibit no undue depression of spirits; and, when they begin to take an interest in trade or education, are remarkably cheerful, and, as improvement goes on, become in proportion more so.

And it may be added, if the prisoners generally were in low spirits or even listless and inattentive under instruction, the spirits of their teachers would soon flag also: but this is contrary to fact, they take an interest in their work.

But asserting thus my conviction as to the favourable results in general of the experiment in Pentonville as regards mind, I am compelled by another year's most anxious observation on the actual working of the system, to say that there are cases where it is otherwise, *i. e.*, where men taking no interest in religion, or books, or trade, and having no confidence in any one, make their confinement one of almost absolute solitude.

I have before expressed an opinion, which now I would take the liberty to repeat, that such persons, the fact being fully ascertained by the school and trades masters of their incapacity to learn, or their obstinacy in refusing the great benefits which this institution affords, should be disposed of in some other way, and their place supplied with persons more likely to value these advantages, and to become useful members of society.

This leads me to notice the exceptions referred to at the beginning of this part.

1stly. As regards persons not safely placed under separate confinement.

2ndly. As regards sentences prolonged beyond 15 or 18 months.

To say that every mind may be treated alike, as it seems philosophically wrong, so has it been found, I think, here in fact, equally so.

But here I may observe, that the actual experiment of men under this system seems more to be depended on in the consideration as to what persons may be safely subjected to its influence for a long confinement, than accounts received of hereditary disposition to insanity, or apparently predisposing cause to mental disorder, such as is referred to in Table 8.

To some such persons, if they happen not to break rules, or are treated with considerate kindness, it may prove not injurious in the smallest degree as regards mind, whilst it may become a great blessing in a moral and religious sense.

The education, employments, order, the very quiet of solitude which mark Pentonville prison, may prove the means of strengthening such minds, or at least protecting them from further injury.

A case of this kind occurred in the first draft of prisoners (Regulation 378), referred to in that table.

That man I very closely observed, and never could observe any thing to make me particularly anxious about him; but I find that when he went into company again, and became a laughing stock to bad men in Van Dieman's Land, as he had been before conviction at home, he first became ill, subsequently had brain fever, and became deranged.

My impression is, that cases likely to prove unequal to separate confinement are generally discoverable from three to six months after reception.

SOME CONDITIONS OF MIND FROM WHICH DANGER MAY BE APPREHENDED UNDER SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

Now there seems to me to be several conditions of mind* from which danger may be apprehended, viz.

1st. When, from sullen obstinacy, no interest is taken in any instruction given here.

2nd. When, from want of capacity to learn books or trade, there is no progress.

3rd. When, naturally active and energetic, it has ceased to make progress.

4th. When it dwells intently and exclusively on any one subject.

The first state of mind, sullen obstinacy, is the most easy to be dealt with, and the most important to notice.

It takes in the largest class, in my opinion, and appears to be soonest discoverable.

Prisoners in this condition of mind are the least deserving on moral grounds, and have frequently their minds somewhat shaken by the life they have led out of doors, and the treatment they have met with in Jails.

These men cause infinite trouble and anxiety to all who have to do with them; and it must be exceedingly difficult to medical men to discriminate between those of this class who simulate mental disease, and

* Of the intellect of criminals in general it may here perhaps be remarked, there does not seem any material difference in this respect between them and the classes to which they belonged, unless it be in those who have frequently been in prison. Some are, without doubt, more than ordinarily clever, and others as much below the average intellect of men, the dupes generally of the more cunning.

In the men who have been frequently in prison, of whom there have been more than two hundred out of the thousand (see Table 5), one observes characteristics at the first, and where there is no reformation all through, which do not belong to the virtuous and free, especially a suspiciousness of motive in others, an antagonism of feeling against efforts made for their improvement and elevation and to a great want of ingenuousness.

those who may be in a slight degree affected already, and may be counterfeiting more. They are often good actors, and can carry on their schemes of deception to the greatest length, and with incredible self denial. Some of them exhibit a strange combination of cunning and weakness of knavery, and almost imbecility of mind. Of this class most are sent away as incorrigible at last; some break down in health of mind or body, and a few improve.

So long as any convicts are placed in association at home or abroad, I cannot see any good end answered in conferring on them the advantages of Pentonville, or if placed under it, any reason why they should not be removed to make way for others more likely to reap benefit from it.

The second condition of mind, want of capacity, is rather hazardous to deal with (though in a somewhat less degree), under separate confinement. Happily, it also is soon discoverable.

Exciting in general the feeling of pity in teachers, and even discipline officers, and being often combined with good qualities, it never rouses the antagonist principle like the former, rarely leads to punishment, and so the individual may safely pass through the ordeal, protected from injury rather than otherwise.

Upon the whole, however, persons of this description seem unfit for separation. It is to them a weary solitude, being shut out from want of natural capacity from the relief which books, education, and employment afford to prisoners in general, as the former are so often by their own native obstinacy or fraud.

The third state of mind, over activity without progress, is less exposed to danger in such a prison as Pentonville, where from a very excellent library and other resources at the disposal of the Chaplain by the liberality of your Honourable Board, employment for the mind can be so abundantly supplied.

Where little or nothing of this kind exists to interest a mind which is always thinking, I would, by no means, speak lightly of the danger.

Some men in this condition have previously had little or no cultivation, and so long as they are making progress are reconciled to their situation, but so soon as they have or fancy they have gone as far as they can in trade or books, to whichever they apply most, become restless, troublesome and impatient.

This, however, is more constantly the case with men who from the first can gain nothing here in the way of education, being already sufficiently educated or in trade, having already good trades, unless they value and improve their religious opportunities.

If they become altogether Christians, the Gospel opens to them a boundless field of thought, of hope, of progress, though then their natural energy prompts them to desire opportunities for carrying into practice the principles they have received; an indication in my judgment of spiritual health, if joined with humble fear and trust in God.

The fourth condition of mind, great intentness of thought upon some one thing, manifestly exposes the prisoner to danger.

Isolated as he is, shut out from society, and those numberless things in life which draw off attention, and divert the thoughts from being fixed very long and very intently on one thing, he revolves the same idea so often in his mind by day, that it follows him into his dreams by night of prevents proper repose.

It does not seem to be any matter what the subject of intense thought may be, trade, or education, or religion, or liberation, in a state confessedly contrary to nature, the effect is similar.

It would appear desirable that separate prisoners of this caste of mind should have even their education diversified, and with respect to employment, that those trades of a monotonous character should never be chosen for them, when others are as practicable, and perhaps as remunerative.

Having formed these opinions from my own independent personal observation, I have attentively reviewed the records of all the men sent away from this prison as incorrigible, as well as the Medical Officer's

returns of the casualties which have occurred, and I find the views which I have expressed strongly corroborated by these returns.*

PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO MORAL IMPROVEMENT CHIEFLY.

With respect to the period of confinement, which is a most important question, the experiment appears to me not to have succeeded in proving that separate confinement can be advantageously carried on for longer periods than 15 or 18 months.

I am, however, more afraid of its indiscriminate application and continuance after any symptom of failure upon those snbjected to it, than of the period which has been tried.

The duration of separate confinement here has varied from 15 to 22 months; and a great number of these men had undergone from their conviction to their final departure from England, fully two years' confinement.

Now, certainly very many, indeed I would say the most of those who endured longest imprisonment, appeared to me not to have suffered materially in any respect. They seemed, however, to have become less robust, or to speak more correctly, according to my own impression from distinct recollection of them on entrance, positively delicate; almost every one of them complained of a loss of strength.

But, however this may be, as regards the physical energies of the men, there seems no sufficient reason on moral and religious grounds for wishing for any extension of the period of separation beyond 18 months, but the reverse.

In the last three months of separation here, some prisoners evidently no better for the opportunities of improvement they have had, are seen to become peevish or sullen; others are, often the most hopeful, restless and impatient. I can only remember one instance of decided change of mind for the better in that period of confinement.

The loss of liberty and society for a time so necessary even in the prisoner's own judgment, become the more galling, when they feel that they are better prepared for their proper use and enjoyment.

Where the ties of kindred are strong, this feeling is increased, and though the mass are still patient and cheerful to the last, it may well be questioned, whether even with these any further good can be secured by a longer exercise of the passive qualities of the mind, or whether it may be quite safe to keep them longer separated, when the mind has ceased to be active in acquiring knowledge.

There is a fear, too, lest some prisoners in such a place as Pentonville, having escaped all blame from the first, and having got habituated to the order and quiet of the place, and the having every thing provided for them by others, should settle down into too great satisfaction and content, and thus be unsuited for removal to the hardships and temptations incidental to a life of free labour.

I have, therefore, desired to see here not only the advantages which separation affords for breaking off old habits, for instilling right principles, and for forming new habits of thought and right feeling, but also some well directed means for giving them daily exercise in the active duties of religion and society before they pass from their almost solitary condition here into the world again.

* It seems not unworthy of observation that out of the "total number of cases of mental disease for the four years" (17, see Medical Officer's Report), only two were married men, and out of the "deaths and pardon from all diseases during four years, (26, see the same), only three were married. Of the 19 cases of consumption returned in the same, not one was married, the proportion of the married to the single being one in four. I can only account for this on the presumption and partial knowledge of the fact, that the latter had led more dissolute lives. The support to the former, from virtuous and natural associations of thought, and the greater stimulus to exertion for the sake of their families, seem fully to have counterbalanced the heavier pressure of their sentence.

I think it should never be forgotten that what is aimed at in all the costly efforts for the reformation of men here, is not only to keep them from further evil and final destruction to themselves, but also to fit them for society and the active duties of life, and that both these objects cannot be fully secured by separate confinement.

They have to go into the world again, and generally under circumstances the most trying to human resolutions and religious stedfastness.

I know that the man, who, through divine grace, has become a real Christian in solitude, " thoroughly furnished unto all good works" by the knowledge of the " Holy Scriptures," will be prepared to meet those temptations, and to act towards those who are otherwise minded, and to society at large, as he should do; but such persons, distrustful of their own strength, naturally look for help to those who become the ministers of God for good to them, and anxiously seek counsel from us on leaving, as to how they shall act in many particulars when again in society.

In order to meet such cases beyond mere counsel, it has been our habit to go down to the ships whilst lying in the river, as often as possible; but very much more than this seems necessary even with respect to these.

But the larger class, who have only received the benefits of Christianity in its more general character, having little more to lean upon than prudential motives and resolutions formed in reliance upon themselves, have greater need still of direction and help upon their return to society.

From what I have observed of the men upon their being brought together prior to embarkation, and especially on the first of these occasions, I am persuaded that much additional good would be accomplished after a period of separate imprisonment by a well regulated system of associated labour, instruction and worship.*

Men really reformed would prove, as I have seen them on board the ships referred to, most useful to their fellow-prisoners; the greater part would prove capable, I am confident, of being raised to proper feelings as men, and the thoroughly bad would be sooner discovered than is possible under separation, and disposed of as they deserved.

At such a stage, however, either of religious advancement, or mere moral improvement, it would be unfair and most injurious to judge them by the highest standard of feeling or without sufficient regard to what they have been.

" The strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," said an Apostle. Our blessed Lord has taught his disciples " as they were able to hear it," and did not cast off even that one as hopeless, who, when he denied his Master in the moment of excitement and temptation, so fully disclosed what his previous habits of evil communication had been. (See Mark xiv. 71).

Men in general, however, can make little allowance for frailty in others, especially in reformed criminals. A single departure from truth, or propriety of speech or conduct, is too frequently taken as a proof of hopelessness, or of hypocrisy if a profession of religion has been made.

He who alone was without sin, and hated sin most, had the greatest compassion for the sinner.

And with regard to the rest, of whom hope cannot be entertained in the same degree, the more nevertheless the better feelings of the man are appealed to, the better.

The best way to deal with prisoners is to let them feel that confidence is reposed in them; that they are judged to be returning to an honest, reputable and useful way of living, and that every thing that can be done to help or counsel them on the way will be done.

* The order, decorum and attention of the prisoners assembled for worship, and to hear our parting admonitions on board several ships could not be surpassed, without the controul or surveillance of a single discipline officer.

It would be a fatal mistake to think that they had not such feelings, especially after the lessons of affliction and instruction they have received.

And all this would be more easily effected under the instruction and discipline of those who are interested in their welfare, and for whom they have been led already to feel respect and esteem.

THE INFLUENCE OF SEPARATE CONFINEMENT NOT VIEWED ABSTRACTEDLY IN THIS PAPER.

In conclusion, it will be observed that in reviewing the effects of separate confinement here, I have not considered it apart from education or employment, for, without these, I am satisfied, it would prove more than the mind could endure for 18 months, nor apart from a discipline kindly and considerately, however strictly enforced, without which a prison cannot fail to be a place of irritating punishment.

Much less have I considered it distinct from the support to be derived from the benign and saving religion of the Gospel, that only sure basis of all real and lasting reformation of principle and conduct in men; but I have viewed separate confinement, as it has been carried out in the main in this place, surrounded and supported by all these advantages.

And it seems no small recommendation of the system of separate confinement, in my humble judgment that being in itself to most men a severe punishment, and therefore likely to prove salutary in the prevention of crime, it must be also accompanied by such an administration and such auxiliaries as Christianity dictates, and an enlightened humanity cannot fail to approve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have considered the subjects treated upon in this paper, "in full detail," according to the orders of your Honourable Board, and I think fairly and dispassionately. To be of any use whatever, I felt that the testimony of one in my position, as Chaplain of this experimental institution, upon which so much may be made to rest, should be independent, not only of the theories and experience of others, however highly in themselves entitled to respect, but of every pre-conceived opinion or system of my own.

I can by no means flatter myself that all the opinions which I have expressed, will be acquiesced in by any one member of your Honourable Board, I have not aimed at this. Neither do I desire that they should have any weight beyond that of individual testimony, unless when confirmed by facts, and the experience of others.

What I have aimed at rather has been to supply such information as you had a right to expect from me, to submit opinions on subjects connected with the operation of separate confinement in this prison, carefully formed in my own mind to the correction of your collective judgement, and to assist in preserving in all its substantial integrity by remedying its defects, a system for the treatment of prisoners incomparably the wisest and the best yet thought of (I am conscientiously persuaded), but which, like every thing else human, is imperfect, and moreover, from its nature, capable of great abuse.

I have the honor to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH KINGSMILL.

To

The Commissioners,

for the Government of Pentonville Prison.

APPENDIX H. (1)

No. 48 of 1848.

From

A. A. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Officiating Magistrate, Dehlie,

To

W. H. WOODCOCK, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Sir,

I have the honour to return, duly answered, the list of queries regarding the penitentiary cells of the Dehlie Jail received with your letter No. 497, dated the 10th of May last.

2nd. I also submit copy of a letter No. 25, dated the 14th instant from the Civil Surgeon on the subject, together with two Thermometrical Registers, and also copy of a Register No. 18 of the present occupants of the cells.

3rd. I beg to state that I have never looked upon these cells as either adapted to or intended for the strict "Solitary System." They were erected at the recommendation of the "Committee of Prison Discipline," appointed about twelve years ago, merely as an aid for obtaining such benefits as classification is capable of affording, and with a view to tighten the discipline.

4th. These penitentiary cells, although generally used for locking up at night only, are much dreaded by the prisoners at large, and have a most wholesome effect in preserving subordination. I have now been in charge of the district and of the Jail for nearly two years and a half, and have found these cells most useful for the above purpose.

5th. I think moreover that the separation of prisoners sentenced for short terms from those who are imprisoned for long periods and more particularly the separation of boys from men, although by night only, is a step in the right direction.

6th. I believe the above is nearly all that can be said in favour of these cells. Matters are somewhat better than they were. The great objects of punishment however have not yet been obtained. The present system is not calculated to deter society at large from the commission of crime. It is of no effect whatever in deterring the criminal himself from a repetition of his crime.* It does not incapacitate him altogether from committing crime even while in Jail, and as for reformation, it is hopeless to think of such a result under present circumstances.

*Vide my answer to query 30.

7th. I will not speak of the demoralizing effect of the indiscriminate association of convicts, a necessary consequence of out-door labour, nor need I mention the other concomitant evils of this mode of employing the prisoners.

8th. These matters have been often enough and ably enough argued, but I would respectfully bear my humble testimony to the urgent necessity for some immediate reform of the present system of Prison Discipline.

9th. The alterations of the penitentiary cells proposed by you would at once put it in the power of the Magistrate to make a reform to a certain extent.

There were originally 60 solitary cells, 12 of them have been enlarged by knocking down the partition walls, and making 6 double cells. We have therefore now 6 large and 48 small cells, in all 54. If the remaining 48 small cells are similarly enlarged, we shall have only 30 double cells in all; 28 of these might be occupied by prisoners who are sentenced to six months and under, with labour in irons, and they should be

locked up day and night, and each cell be furnished with a hand mill for grinding corn : 2 cells might be kept in terrorem for turbulent characters and offenders against Jail Rules.

10th. The above improvement would it is true be very limited, and glad should I be to have 100 large cells instead of 30 only, but if only 28 persons in every six months, were released from those cells, no worse members of society than when they entered and with a just dread of solitary confinement and a disinclination to repeat the crimes of which they have been before convicted, there would still be much gained.

I have, &c.,

DEHLIE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 29th July 1848.

(Signed) A. A. ROBERTS,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 25.

To

A. A. ROBERTS, ESQ.,
Officiating Magistrate of Dehlie.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45 of the 6th instant, requesting my opinion generally as to the advantages of the penitentiary cells, and in reply beg leave to state :—

1st. The cells have been so very seldom used for the purpose of solitary confinement that no useful practical inference can be afforded as to their adaptation for that kind of punishment.

2nd. I may mention however that the few men who have been at different times confined night and day in the cells have not suffered, either in their mental or bodily health ; these men were allowed to take exercise in a yard for a short time morning and evening.

3rd. I am satisfied that none of the men who have been shut up in the cells at night, and who have been at work during the day have suffered permanently in bodily health, though undoubtedly more cases of sickness occur during the hot season among them, than among those in the Jail. The advantages however, which the discipline of the Jail derives from the present mode of occupying the cells in my opinion more than counterbalance the greater liability to disease among the occupants.

4th. No prisoner has ever become insane from confinement in the penitentiary cells.

5th. I am of opinion generally that solitary confinement is not suited to the climate of India, and certainly that the cells in our penitentiary are too small for such confinement ; they ought to be at least double the present size, when in addition to the greater volume of air, the prisoner would have sufficient room for him to perform some kind of work which he cannot do at present.

6th. Since the first of last April, I have had a Thermometer placed in a centre cell of the lower range and I have now the pleasure to forward a copy of the Register taken at sun-rise, and at 4 o'clock P. M.

7th. Since receiving your letter under reply, I placed another Thermometer in a centre upper cell, and I had a copy of the Register for six days which so far as it goes proves the upper cells to be about one degree cooler than the lower.

8th. With respect to Mr. Woodcock's 17th query, I beg to state that I regularly examined every man in the cells once a week and inspected the cells at the same time.

9th. To the 18th query if put to me I would answer, No.

I have, &c.,

DEHLIE,
The 14th July 1858.

(Signed) A. ROSS,
Civil Surgeon.

(True Copy)
A. A. ROBERTS,
Officiating Magistrate.

Register of the Thermometer in the Dehli Penitentiary Cells, from 1st April to 13th July, 1848.

Date.	April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Sunrise.	4. P. M.	Sunrise.	4. P. M.	Sunrise.	4. P. M.	Sunrise.	4. P. M.
1	82	86	86	88	80	81	93	95
2	84	87	85	88	82	83	93	94
3	80	92	80	90	84	85	93	94
4	82	94	87	91	84	84	93	95
5	83	73	89	92	83	83	94	95
6	83	94	91	94	84	86	94	95
7	82	99	92	96	86	88	93	94
8	84	101	94	96	88	87	92	92
9	84	99	94	97	86	86	91	93
10	90	93	95	97	84	85	93	94
11	90	94	95	97	85	86	93	95
12	91	94	94	95	86	89	95	96
13	90	92	91	93	89	90	94	0
14	89	91	91	94	90	92	0	0
15	88	91	92	96	90	91	0	0
16	87	90	95	98	90	91	0	0
17	87	89	96	96	91	92	0	0
18	86	87	92	94	92	93	0	0
19	86	87	93	95	92	93	0	0
20	86	88	93	95	92	94	0	0
21	85	88	93	95	93	94	0	0
22	86	88	94	95	94	95	0	0
23	87	90	95	96	95	96	0	0
24	87	89	88	87	95	97	0	0
25	87	90	84	85	95	96	0	0
26	89	91	84	85	95	97	0	0
27	88	90	85	86	95	97	0	0
28	88	90	86	89	96	97	0	0
29	87	89	88	89	97	96	0	0
30	87	89	86	84	98	99	0	0
31	0	0	83	83	0	0	0	0

(Signed) A. ROSS, *Civil Surgeon.*

1. Have you found the cells on the Prison Discipline Committee plan sufficiently airy and ventilated during the hottest season?

Certainly not, for confinement by night and day.

2. Are they roomy enough for the employment of a prisoner by day, or simply for confinement by night?

They are only adapted for confinement by night, and not sufficiently airy even for that.

3. Are the lower or upper range of cells the coolest and best ventilated, and to what do you attribute the difference?

The jailor considers the lower cells cooler, however the Civil Surgeon's thermometrical register gives a degree in favour of the upper. I fancy there is no great difference.

4. What is the longest term for which a prisoner has been in confinement in a separate cell, with or without labour, with or without taking exercise in the open air, as primary or secondary punishment?

Two years and nine months, as a secondary punishment. He is a burglar, and also broke prison once; he is merely locked up at night and works in a gang during the day. One man since released, was confined by night only for two years, ten months and fourteen days.

5. How is the ventilation of the cells and corridors effected?

By a lattice in each door, and a barred opening in the back wall of each cell: the corridors are open east and west.

6. Is there any convenience attached to the cell?

They have earthen pans inside.

7. Has it been found necessary to improve the ventilation or enlarge the cells, how has it been done, and at what cost either by the Magistrate or Executive Engineer?

Yes, the partition wall between several of the cells has been knocked down, and two cells have been turned into one large one, with an arch between; the Executive Engineer altered one at a cost of Rs. 9-4, and I altered five others at a cost of Rs. 6 each.

8. Do you consider any alteration absolutely necessary to the occupation of the cells at all, with a view to confinement of prisoners in them for long periods by day and night?

Certainly, for confinement of prisoners for long periods by day and night, the cell should be double the size that they originally were, in fact two should be turned into one, as above described, they would even then be scarcely airy enough for the purpose.

9. Do the prisoners confined in the cells associate with each other during the day, or work with prisoners not so confined?

Yes, many of them work on the roads during the day and associate with others, and are locked up in the solitary cells at night only.

10. What has been the effect on the conduct either and character of prisoners so confined, during the period of their confinement or after their release?

It has had the effect of putting a stop to gambling and every thing like insubordination or breach of Jail rules. I cannot say what effect it may have had after release.

11. Did they return during their term of sentence to associate with the other prisoners, or were they released altogether?

In some cases they returned to associate with the other prisoners in the large court-yard of the Jail, in other cases they have been altogether released.

12. Has any moral good effect in your opinion been gained by merely confining the prisoner by night in a cell, allowing him to work and associate by day with other prisoners?

Yes, to a certain extent.

13. Have any cases of sickness or ill health resulted from this confinement, or any case of mental derangement?

No, never to my knowledge, though one or two prisoners feigned madness, but were quickly brought to their senses by treatment.

14. State what you have personally found to be the bodily effect upon the prisoners confined in these cells during the hot and rainy seasons, either on opening the doors in the morning or visiting them after a few hours of such confinement?

I have never perceived any remarkable effect.

15. Have not the prisoners vehemently cried out to be relieved from the suffocating atmosphere of these cells, either by having the doors opened or sleeping in corridors?

No, I have never heard any thing of the kind, applications however to be spared further confinement in the cells, are very frequent.

16. Has it been necessary to comply with their request, and to what extent?

Answered above.

17. Is a prisoner during his confinement in a cell, periodically visited or examined by the Civil Surgeon or Magistrate? Has it been found necessary to watch their bodily health very strictly?

The penitentiary is visited once a week by the Civil Surgeon, and almost always by the Magistrate when he goes to the Jail.

18. Is the appearance of the prisoner so confined more depressed or subdued, or his body more emaciated than that of other prisoners?

His spirit and bearing may be somewhat subdued, but his body certainly not emaciated more than that of other prisoners.

19. Have the ratio of sick and mortality been greater among the prisoners confined in the cells, than those in wards, can you give the statement for the past eight years?

The Civil Surgeon states that there has been more sickness among the prisoners confined in the cells than those in the Great Jail, but they have generally been slight cases. I am unable to furnish the statements for the last eight years.

20. In what number of instances have you been obliged to remit the sentence of confinement to those cells in consequence of any derangement of the body or mind of prisoners?

In none.

21. Has the Civil Surgeon reported from time to time on the effect of the partial confinement in these cells, will you furnish copies of the correspondence?

No particular correspondence beyond that submitted has taken place.

22. Can prisoners hold communication from cell to cell, or see each other when the door is closed?

Yes, they can converse with each other, but not see each other when the doors are shut.

23. Have you ever met with an instance in which a prisoner separately confined has begged to have employment given him.

Never.

24. Do the prisoners prefer the rest of Sunday in the cells to the working day in the open yard?

On Sunday they are let loose in the penitentiary yard, except those who are sentenced to be shut up day and night.

25. Which do you consider the severest enhancement of punishment, separate confinement with or without labour?

It depends much on the species of labour. I think natives generally would consider separate confinement with labour the severest enhancement.

26. What class of prisoners, and for what crime and terms are sentenced by the Magistrate to confinement in these cells, what is the rule?

Budmashes, gamblers and all thieves whose sentence does not exceed six months, are confined at night in the penitentiary, and also juvenile offenders. Any prisoner transgressing Jail rules is also shut up.

27. Is the term fixed or indefinite?

Generally fixed.

28. Have all the cells been continually occupied, if not, why kept vacant?

No, there are seldom a sufficient number of the classes in answer twenty-six to fix all the cells.

29. What kind of labour have you given the prisoners confined in the cells, voluntary or compulsory?

Labour can only be performed in the double cells: grinding corn with hand-mills is the usual kind of labour exacted.

30. What has been the number of prisoners so confined during the past three years, what proportion on their primary sentence, and what for prison offences?

During the past three years, from 1st January 1815 to 31st December 1847, 405 prisoners have been confined in these cells, viz, 372 on their primary sentence, and twenty for prison offences.

31. Have these been termed or life prisoners;

All termed prisoners.

32. State the number and the several terms during which they have so occupied them, thus.

Prisoners.			
Less than three years and more than two years,	.. ..		9
2	.. ..	2 years.	
4	.. ..	1 6	
10	.. ..	0 6	
1 to 2 years,	.. ..		40
1 year to 6 months,	.. ..		87
Less than six months,	.. ..		269

33. Is the prisoner sentenced to confinement in a cell allowed to take exercise daily in an airing yard, or on occasion is it necessary that he should leave his cell?

Yes, the prisoners who are locked up day and night, are allowed to take exercise for half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening in the yard.

34. If the prisoner labours outside his cell, how has he been employed?

Sometimes on the roads; in some cases making cable and grinding corn, &c.

35. Where does the prisoner cook his food, and eat it?

The food is cooked in messes, and eaten in the penitentiary.

36. If it is cooked for him, does he eat it with other prisoners, or in his own cell?

In the yard; those who chose can eat in their own cells.

37. Is the same diet given to a prisoner confined in these cells as to other labouring prisoners, or have you found it necessary to increase the rate of dietary?

The same as to other labouring prisoners.

38. Have you had any, and how many recommittals of prisoners so confined?

During three years from 1st January 1845 to 31st December 1847, thirty-five prisoners have been recommitted to Jail, who had all been confined in the cells, some have been recommitted two and three times.

39. How have you punished the misconduct of prisoners confined in cells?

Either by reducing rations, or locking them up day and night, or by chastisement with a rattan.

40. Has the term of a prisoner's sentence confined in cells been shortened on the ground of enhancement of punishment?

No. I am not aware of an instance.

41. In what proportion would you propose to reduce the terms of a prisoner's sentence so confined under the full and strict enforcementof the separate system?

21 years to 7 years
14 ,, to 5 ,,
7 ,, to 3 ,,
5 ,, to 2 ,,
3 ,, to 18 months
2 ,, to 1 year
1 ,, to 6 months
6 months to 3 ,,

42. Is the registry of cells, No. 18 of book of forms, kept up with correctness and regularity, and from what date?

Yes, from the 9th October 1845.

43. Will you submit a list of the present occupants in the form above referred to?

The list is submitted.

Register of the Thermometer placed in a centre upper Cell for six days.

Date.	*Sunrise.*	4 *p. m.*
July 8th	90°	91°
,, 9th	90°	92°
,, 10th	92°	93°
,, 11th	92°	94°
,, 12th	94°	95°
,, 13th	95°	0°

(Signed) A. ROSS,
Civil Surgeon.

(Signed) A. A. ROBERTS,
Magistrate.

OBJECTION TO THE PRESENT CELL BUILDINGS.

The cells are too small; without any ventilation; insufficient light and air; unfit for occupation by night, and not sufficiently capacious to admit of the prisoners being employed in them by day.

The corridors attached to each range of cells are too narrow, being divided by a wall from the floor to the roof, which needlessly contracts the space and checks the free circulation of air.

The space between the outer wall and cell building to the north and south at Dehlie, and to the east and west at Bareilly, is too narrow and confined to answer the purpose of a working or an airing yard, and the walls entirely obstruct the current of air to the lower range of cells.

At Dehlie the cook-rooms in a still further degree contract the space.

The privies and cess-pools at Bareilly are a most offensive and filthy nuisance, which does not exist at Dehlie.

Memo. of Inspector of Prisons with sketch relative to the alteration of the cells and corridors of penitentiary.

1st. The throwing two cells into one, blocking up every alternate door, and enlarging the windows from one foot square to 3 × 15.

2nd. The removal of the divison and end walls of the corridors, and the substitution of iron railings for the latter.

3rd. The removal of the yard-walls east and west, and erection of pisé walls at the distance of 500 feet.

4th. The removal of the pucka roofs, raising the walls and substituting tiles or mats, or rolls of grass, with an open ventilator through whole length of the ridge of the roof.

5th. The removal of the necessaries and cess-pools, and substitution of the model privies and pans in the cells.

APPENDIX II. (2)

BAREILLY.

Answers to Queries put by the Inspector of Prisons, with his letter No. 497 of May 1848.

Question 1st.—Have you found the cells on the Prison Discipline Committee Plan, sufficiently airy and ventilated during the hottest seasons?

Answer.—Most certainly not, there is no ventilation in those cells, but on the contrary apparently a stagnation of the air.

Question 2nd.—Are they roomy enough for the employment of a prisoner by day, or simply for confinement by night?

Answer.—There is no room in a cell 8×5, for employing the prisoners generally, and the cells have been therefore, only used for confining prisoners at night and with reluctance.

Sometimes some men have been employed spinning coarse string with the native reel, for which only the space occupied by a man sitting is required, but then the cell doors have been left open.

Question 3rd.—Are the lower or upper range of cells the coolest and best ventilated, and to what do you attribute the difference?

Answer.—The ventilation, or rather the want of it, is the same in both upper and lower cells, but the former are the coolest, because they are above the surrounding walls, and consequently a little air, if any is moving from the proper quarter, can get in through the apertures left for light.

Question 4th.—What is the longest term for which a prisoner has been in confinement in a separate cell, with or without labour, with or without taking exercise in the open air, as a primary or secondary punishment?

Answer.—No prisoner has been separately confined without exercise in the open air; generally as before stated the prisoners are only confined in the cell at night, some prisoners have been confined for a week, and even a fortnight day and night, being only allowed an hour's exercise in the morning, and another in the evening, as a secondary punishment. In the time of the former Magistrate, some prisoners were confined day and night, with an hour's exercise in the morning, and another in the evening, without labour; the longest term any prisoner has been confined in these cells is four years and ten months, but these men are only locked up at night; in the day time they work in the yards.

Question 5th.—How is the ventilation of the cells and corridor effected?

Answer.—I have stated before there is no ventilation in the cells, properly I should have said none in lower cells, and no artificial ventilation in any. Little ventilators have, by orders of the Inspector, been opened in the roofs of the upper cells, of course these could not be done in the lower cells, ventilators have also been opened in the roof of the corridor.

The ventilator holes cut in the roof 12×9, covered, with the sides below the covers open.

Question 6th.—Is there any convenience attached to the cell?

Answer.—None, as the cells were originally arranged; a litter stool with a common native earthen-ware pan is now placed in each cell at night, and removed in the morning.

First copper pans were used, but the labour of keeping them clean was great, and owing to corrosion, the repairs cost so much I was obliged to substitute earthen-ware.

Question 7th.—Has it been found necessary to improve the ventilation or enlarge the cells; how has it been done?

Answer.—It has been decided that it is necessary to enlarge the cells, but with the exception of one experiment of throwing two cells into one, executed during a visit of the Inspector, no progress has been made in enlarging the cells; the improvement mentioned above of opening ventilators in the roof of the upper cells has been effected, but no further progress has been made, as nothing can be done without funds and without orders to Executive Engineers in charge of the building.

Question 8th.—Do you propose any alteration as absolutely necessary to the occupation of these cells at all, with a view to confinement of prisoners in them for long periods by day and night?

Answer.—I have even suggested the propriety of the destruction of the buildings as in every way unsuitable and inconveniently situated. But acknowledging that this seems reckless, I proposed that two cells be thrown into one, every other door being locked up; that the wall dividing the corridor be removed, and a tiled roof substituted for the present flat roof, that proper artificial ventilation be provided. I proposed other alterations which referred more to the safe custody of the prisoners than to the preservation of their health, *vide* my letter, dated 24th November 1847, No. 87. I considered these alterations absolutely necessary to make the cells inhabitable.

When I made the proposition, I contemplated using the cells as they are now used. If prisoners are to be confined in them for long periods, with total separation, other arrangements are necessary such as conservancy accommodations and supply of water.

Question 9th.—Do the prisoners confined in these cells associate with each other during the day, or work with other prisoners not so confined?

Answer.—The prisoners confined in one half corridor are worked in the day at capstan mills for grinding wheat, put up in the adjoining yard; during this work they associate together. These are our most desperate characters, they mix with no other prisoners, and never see the outside of their yard; the prisoners in the other corridor are employed in making coarse thread, and such occupations, and sometimes are worked with the mass of the Jail prisoners in the great yard formed by the boundary wall.

Question 10*th*.—What has been the effect on the conduct and characters of prisoners so confined, either during the period of their confinement or after their release?

Answer.—The confinement in these cells with mill-work certainly tames the most desperate to a certain degree, principally because they see the utter hopelessness of resistance. One convict who had been transferred from another Jail for attacking his guard, assaulted the jemadar, but that is I think the only instance of violence we have had; as the men confined here have been generally sentenced to long terms, we have not released many; those placed here as a secondary punishment, and again let out into the body of the Jail are generally on their best behaviour for sometime. One or two police officers confined in these cells by the former Magistrate were released, the effect on them cannot be told as they cannot get service again, but their feeling was one of overwhelming joy at escaping from such confinement, which is so much disliked that prisoners confined there look upon transportation as a luxury.

Question 11*th*.—Did they return during their term of sentence to associate or were they released altogether?

Answer.—I have mentioned above, some returned during the term of their sentence to associate with other prisoners, if not better, certainly quieter men, these were prisoners confined as a secondary punishment.

Question 12*th*—Is any moral good effect in your opinion gained by merely confining the prisoner by night in a cell, allowing him to work and associate by day with other prisoners?

Answer.—One moral effect is certainly gained by mere nightly separation, and that of such importance, that if it were only to secure this object, all prisoners should be separately confined at night, unnatural crime is completely prevented. All experience goes to prove that in every Jail, such precaution is necessary, but the history of some of our penal colonies, though so dreadful, is not, I believe, a bit worse than that of Indian Jails would be, if all the mysteries of these prison houses were known; the prevalence of this crime in India is known, and there can hardly be a Magistrate in the country of any experience who has not met with instances and cases which, if he has any conscientious dread of crime and wickedness, and has ever thought of it, and the palpable remedy, have proved to him the necessity of separate confinement at night at least, and determined him to urge to the utmost of power the adoption of this preventional arrangement. With regard to any general moral good effect, I should say none can be looked for as long as prisoners of all kinds are allowed to associate by da . Reformation can only be hoped for, where there is complete separation; any one conscientiously urged to give to prisoners the choice of becoming good characters, or even to guard them against contamination and corruption, would contend for complete separation. But any one who does not his best to secure separation by night, must be, it is hoped, ignorant of the necessity for it.

Question 13*th.*—Have any cases of sickness or ill health resulted from this confinement, or any case of mental derangement?

Answer.—No cases of mental derangement have resulted from the confinement in the cells here.

Nor do I think that any case of sickness can be directly traced to this cause. On the first point a definite answer can be given, on the latter, I hesitate rather to say so much. The answer to this question must be considered at the same time with the answer to queries 17, 18 and 19. In no case has the medical officer recorded that confinement in the cells has caused sickness, but it is impossible to say that no case of sickness has resulted from such confinement with such circumscribed space and deficient ventilation.

Question 14*th.*—State what you have personally found to be the bodily effect upon the prisoners confined in these cells during the hot and rainy seasons, either on opening the doors in the morning or visiting them after a few hours of such confinement.

Answer.—On opening the cell doors after they have been shut up only about two or three hours, I have found the prisoners suffused with perspiration, and whether naturally from drowsiness or unnaturally from stagnation of air, stupid, not readily understanding what was said to them; they will be found generally lying with their heads as close as possible to the little slits near to the bottom of the door, through which they appear to derive their only supply of fresh air; when roused they beg to be let out, and complain of the heat as killing.

The apparent cruelty of confining people in such places, and of refusing such an appeal must be excused when it is known that the sufferers are most desperate villains, and would leave no means untried, from cajoling and entreaty, to unhesitating violence, were there a chance of succeeding by either in attempt to escape.

Question 15*th*.—Have not the prisoners vehemently cried out to be relieved from the suffocating atmosphere of these cells, either by having the doors opened or sleeping in the corridors?

Answer.—As mentioned above, they beg to be let out of the cells, but unfortunately owing to the glaring defects in the arrangements of the building, allowing them to sleep in the corridors is equivalent to giving them a very promising chance of escaping.

Question 16*th.*—Has it not been necessary to comply with their requests, and to what extent?

Answer.—The sick have been allowed to sleep in the corridors, but we have not dared to let the healthy men pass a night without the cell door being securely closed on them; outbreak and bloodshed or escape would have been the result; for, as I have before said, the men confined in these cells, are the very worst prisoners perhaps in the Upper Provinces, certainly in our Jail, and we have no other place to keep them in.

Question 17*th.*—Is a prisoner during his confinement in a cell periodically visited or examined by the Civil Surgeon or Magistrate? Has it been found necessary to watch their bodily health very strictly?

Answer.—The prisoners in these cells are constantly visited by the Magistrate, and periodically by the Surgeon, and it has been found necessary to watch most strictly the state of their bodily health, and with reference to that, to arrange for due appor-

tionment of labour, as will be explained in answers 18 and 19. There is always a sentry walking up and down before the doors of the cells, and the Native Doctor is always called in immediately if his presence is required.

Question 18*th* —Is the appearance of the prisoner so confined more depressed or subdued, or his body more emaciated than that of other prisoners ?

Answer.—Considering that the prisoners we confine in these cells are drafts of the worst characters from other Jails, or our own, it must be acknowledged that their appearance is more subdued than it would be if they had the slightest hope of defying discipline, but the depression arises as much from the knowledge that they are helplessly, hopelessly confined, as from any other cause, and I always think I can read in their faces, "give us but a chance, one fair chance of a successful outbreak." The difference between the appearance under their present confinement compared with what it used to be in the old Jail, of men whom I have known under both circumstances, is this, formerly they used to look defiance as if they thought escape possible, and the prospect consoling and elating, and now they look as if they would give any thing for a trial, but they see the hopelessness.

It must be borne in mind that this penitentiary has never been used as such, but as a place of safe custody for desperadoes, because we have no other.

If we attempt to take the full amount of work from them that we should from common prisoners, they fall off dreadfully in condition, and become emaciated in the extreme: there is no doubt that this confinement in cells such as we have, with the men subjected to the treatment even with light work, induces a falling off in condition at *first*, but then we have Budhucks and Bheels from Central India, even from the Punjab, or that neighbourhood, from Jounpore, murderers of the Jail Darogah there; in fact men from all parts of India suddenly introduced to a climate new to them, and to a state of discipline which, I believe, they were never subjected to before, oppressed with a feeling of despair at finding themselves prisoners for life, twenty-one, or fourteen years, with no apparent hope of change. But after this falling off at first, they generally pick up again, and by care and due exaction of labour, we keep them now in as good condition as the inmates of the Common Jail.

Question 19*th.*—Have the ratios of sick and mortality been greater among the prisoners confined in the cells than in wards, can you give the statement for the past eight years ?

Answer.—It is difficult to show exactly the comparative ratio of sickness and mortality among these prisoners and the others, because the circumstances should be taken into consideration. Could we compare the state of prisoners in the common wards similarly depressed with the prospect of perpetual or

lengthened imprisonment with that of these convicts, it would be more satisfactory, but that we cannot do, because these form a separate class without any corresponding class in the common wards. I subjoin a table showing the ratio of sickness and mortality among these cell prisoners since this penitentiary has been used, and one showing the average sickness and mortality in the old Jail, and outlying gangs. It will be seen that the last class are by far the healthiest: it is impossible to keep strict discipline among them, and their minds are comparatively easy, and their labour is not easily supervised, it is impossible to prevent their seeing their friends, and getting many indulgences ; but the sickness and mortality in the old Jail and the cells more nearly correspond, and I believe it will be found that notwithstanding all disadvantages, such as the nature of the buildings and description of the inmates, it will be found that the average of sickness and mortality is less than in most ordinary Jails.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Place of Confinement.	Total number of prisoners since 24th July 1843 to 30th April 1848.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Total number of sick since July 1843 to April 1848.	Daily average number of sick.	Sick per cent.	Cured and discharged.	Died.	Death per cent. on sick prisoners.	
Jail, ...	1036700	587	37023	21	3·5	2391	147	0·39	
Out Gangs, ..	959493	538	24624	14	2·5	1365	73	0·29	
Penitentiary, ..	86093	59	3140	2	3·6	194	13	0·41	
Total, ..	2082286	1184	64787	37	9·6	3950	233	1·09	

Question 20th.—In what number of instances have you been obliged to remit the sentences of confinement to these cells in consequence of any derangement of the body or mind of the prisoners?

Answer.—In no instance.

Question 21st.—Has the Civil Surgeon reported from time to time on the effect of the partial confinement in these cells; will you furnish copies of the correspondence?

Answer.—No such reports have been made.

Question 22nd.—Can prisoners hold communication from cell to cell, or see each other when the door is closed?

Answer.—The prisoners can hold communication from cell to cell, because the divisional walls are not thick enough, the apertures for light are too close

together and unglazed, and there are two slits about 8 inches long, and an inch wide in each door; at present they cannot see each other, because the corridor is divided by a wall, and even when that is removed, they would not be able to distinguish features through these slits.

Question 23*rd.*—Have you met with an instance in which a prisoner separately confined has begged to have employment given him?

Answer.—We made a mistake at first, and punished men who would not work by locking them up in their cells *with their beddings*, under which circumstances they rather obstinately and philosophically resigned themselves to rest; but when they were deprived of their bedding, they gave up their opposition and preferred doing their work well, and begged to be allowed to work; and generally they beg to be allowed to work, but then as I show in the next answer there is a reason.

Question 24*th.*—Do the prisoners prefer the rest of Sunday in the cells to the working day in open yard?

Answer.—The prisoners repeatedly have begged to be allowed to work on Sundays, but then they know that they work together; and on Sundays, save during the hours for exercise, and feeding time, they are kept in the cells.

Question 25*th.*—Which do you consider the severest enhancement of punishment, separate confinement with or without labour?

Answer.—I have not experience, because we have the contrast of confinement without labour in the cells, and work with society, and of course the latter is preferred, but from all I have read and seen, I should say the severest punishment by far was separate confinement without labour.

Question 26*th.*—What class of prisoners, and for what crime and terms, are sentenced by the Magistrate to confinement in these cells, what is the rule?

Answer.—This has been generally answered; our worst and most dangerous characters are kept in the cells, because at present and for some time past, we have had no other place to keep them in; in the new Jail there are no places for the safe custody of such men; the history of the old Jail shows, that was no place of safe custody.

Question 27*th.*—Is the term fixed or indefinite?

Answer.—Indefinite, dependent on emergency; if a particularly bad character comes into Jail, he goes to the cells, and one of the quietest is let out into the common wards.

Question 28*th.*—Have all the cells been continually occupied? If not, why kept vacant?

Answer.—All have been continually occupied: occasionally for a day or two, one or two may have been vacant on account of there being no prisoners requiring such confinement.

Question 29*th.*—What labour have you given the prisoners confined in the cells, voluntary or compulsory?

Answer.—Compulsory, all being condemned to labour, the worst prisoners work at the mills, and the others at lighter work, *vide* answer to question 9.

Question 30*th.*—What has been the number of prisoners so confined during the past three years?

Answer.—Of all sorts and of all terms, 213.

Question 31*st.*—Have these been term or life prisoners?

Answer.—Answered in a separate paper.

Question 32*nd*.—State the number and the several terms during which they have so occupied them thus :

Prisoners.	Years.	
2	2	
4	1	6
10	0	6

Answer.—Answered in a separate paper.

Question 33*rd*.—Is the prisoner sentenced to confinement in a cell allowed to exercise daily in an airing yard, or on any occasion is it necessary that he should leave his cell?

Answer.—All the prisoners here confined in cells are out at work in the yard all day; I have mentioned above that arrangements, though not the best possible, have been made to prevent the necessity of a prisoner leaving the cell during the night.

Question 34*th*.—If the prisoner labours outside his cells, how has he been employed?

Answer.—Answered above; some at the capstan mills, some on the tile moulds, some at twisting coarse thread, &c., &c.

Question 35*th*.—Where does the prisoner cook his food and eat it?

Answer.—All the prisoners in this Jail mess, there is a mess cook for each half of the corridor, none cook for themselves, the food is cooked by the mess cook in the yard, and the prisoners at dinner time eat together in the yard. None eat in their own cells: when thinking on the introduction of the separate system, I could not at first devise how the dinner was to be managed, and this seemed an insuperable objection to the introduction of the separate system; but we have quite got over that in this Jail. It is needless to point out to you what tricks used to be played with the rations, how some prisoners got more than their allowance, some less, how portions of the rations used to go as bribes to the guards; there was ample reason to devise some plan for preventing such malpractices, and you are aware that eventually we got all our prisoners' messes cooked under a tree in the centre of the Jail quadrangle in inner and outer circles all traced on the ground round the tree, and from the outer circle radii are drawn to the circumference of a large circle outside of all. In these radii the prisoners make their little eating places at noon; at a given signal all the prisoners of the common wards set down at once, each in his own chokah, which they plaster as is usual with them every day. A plastered path runs along each radius, by which cooks bring the food, and distribute it to each man in the radius; thus 700, 800, or 1000, take their meals at once in silence and without confusion. One of the senior officers watches the process of cooking from the time that the material is brought from the store room and weighed out to the cooks, till the dinner is over: the palpable advantages I need not point out but proceed to show how it bears on this question. A little sketch will exemplify what I have tried to de-

Question 36*th*.—If it is cooked for him does he eat it with other prisoners or in his own cell?

scribe above and show that this arrangement now for some time in practice here is only the prelude to the introduction of separate confinement, and that the great obstacle to that system has been removed; enlarge the scale a little of the sketch, and there is a central block with the cooking places and the different corridors radiating from it, and every prisoner eating in his own cell. Not the slightest objection was made by any man in Jail to this mode of distributing the food; we know it is what natives do themselves at marriages and such large congregations, only our system is rather more methodical and no objection can ever be made to such an arrangement even though the circle was enlarged and radii prolonged. That such prolongation is unobjectionable has just been proved, this radiating stile of dining takes place sub dio; we had a considerable increase of sickness, a good deal of slight fever, and thinking the exposure to the sun while eating might be the cause, I ordered little sheds to be put over the radii, but a cheaper arrangement was soon made with the full consent of the prisoners, a path was plastered from the cooking circle to the corridor nearest to it and along that the food was carried by the cooks to the prisoners who plastered their chokahs in the corridor; this system could not be introduced at present in the penitentiary on account of insuperable obstacles in the plan of the building, or it would have been done, and feasibility of making the prisoners eat in their cells proved ere this, but it may be useful to you to know what is possible, and what is not. We respect all prejudices and representation made by the prisoners regarding them *bonâ fide*, but we allow no false objection concocted between the prisoners and the guards to prevent the introduction or discipline which would interfere with little private arrangements advantageous to the parties concerned; all these messing arrangements have been carried into effect here without a syllable of objection, and so they would be everywhere if the native superintendents of the Jails were honest, and the European superintendent firm.

Question 37th.—Is the same diet given to a prisoner confined in these cells as to other labouring prisoners, or have you found it necessary to increase the rate of dietary?

Answer.—The prisoners in these cells get the same diet as all the other prisoners of the Jail. To keep them in condition, I proportion the amount of labour exacted from them according to their state and strength.

The cells are so small and badly ventilated that it is impossible to state whether an increase of food will be required for prisoners kept altogether in cells, but I should say not, if there was proper space, air and light.

Question 38*th.*—Have you had any, and how many recommittals of prisoners so confined ?

Answer.—No recommittals of men who have been in the cells. Men, who have been in Jail before have been recondemned in fresh cases and sent to the cells, and have I believe found out their mistake, and will, when their time is over, keep clear of this Jail at all events.

Question 39*th.*—How have you punished the misconduct of prisoners confined in cells ?

Answer.—Generally by locking them up altogether till they are penitent, and promise to behave better, and beg to be allowed to go out to work as usual, or for a specific time never exceeding a month, generally a week. When so locked up they have no labour, and see no one except during the exercising hour morning and evening.

Question 40*th.*—Has the term of a prisoner's sentence confined in cells been shortened on the ground of enhancement of punishment ?

Answer.—No it has not, but some rule is decidedly required, an enactment ought to be passed reducing the terms of prisoners sentenced before the construction of the cells now subjected to this style of confinement, and the Judge here should be kept informed of the number of cells available, and sentence should be passed with reference to the nature of the imprisonment, when there is a Jail in which separate confinement can be enforced.

Question 41*st.*—In what proportion would you propose to reduce the terms of a prisoner's sentence so confined under the full and strict enforcement of the separate system ?

Answer.—

Years.		*Years.*
21	to	12
14	,,	8
7	,,	4½
5	,,	3
3	,,	2
2	,,	1½
1½	,,	1
1	,,	8 months
6 months	to	4 ,,

Question 42*nd.*—Is the registry of cells No. 18 of book of forms kept up with correctness and regularity and from date ?

Answer.—When first the cells were used, the register book No. 18 had not been proposed, a common list of the prisoners confined in the cells was prepared.

Register 18 was introduced with all the other improvements of the Inspector; at first even then it was not properly kept, it being new to the Jail people, but now it is correctly kept.

Question 43*rd.*—Will you submit a list of the present occupants in the form above referred to ?

Answer.—List appended to this return.

(Signed) FLEETWOOD WILLIAMS,

Magistrate.

APPENDIX H. (3)

ALLAHABAD.

1. What is the number and construction of the cells? have they been found sufficiently airy and ventilated during the hottest season?

Each cell is 30½ feet long, 7 feet 1½ inch wide, 11 feet high, and original cost Rs. 1492-10-3.

They are constructed of kutcha brick plastered over, with tiled roof. They have been found sufficiently airy and well ventilated; except in a few there is no system of ventilation except such as obtains through the tiling, which is ample: the doors which are now battened half way down might be improved by the open wood-work being adopted on the plan of the new ward room doors.

2. Are they roomy enough for the employment of a prisoner by day, or simply for confinement by night?

They are sufficiently roomy in every respect, both for employment at the hand-mill or spinning cotton, or carding wool, or making blankets.

3. What is the longest term for which a prisoner has been in confinement in a separate cell, with or without labour, with or without taking exercise in the open air?

During the period of my Magistracy, I have had a convict confined uninterruptedly for three years in a separate cell with labour. He was a man of most incorrigible character. He had previously committed every kind of offence in Jail, and used, at the time I took charge, to be chained to a brother convict at night through the wall, this practice I put a stop to: but he wore a log for many months afterwards. He never took any exercise in the open air, and the exercise of labour in the cell was sufficient for his health. During that period he was twice or three times sick, but on one occasion he had picked a sore, which he wilfully kept open.

4. How is the ventilation of the cells and corridors effected?

There are twelve cells in which a pent opening has been made in the roof, but otherwise, as I have above stated, the ventilation is through the tiling.

5. Is there any convenience attached to the cell? Is it perfectly clean and free from smell?

In each cell is a copper pan set in a stool, with water in a ghurrah, for the convict's use. The pan is constantly kept clean, and the cell is generally very free from disagreeable odour.

6. Has it been found necessary to improve the ventilation or enlarge the cells: how has it been done?

No alteration has been made or found necessary, since I have been Magistrate, during a period of five years.

7. Do you propose any alterations as absolutely necessary to the occupation of these cells at all, with a view to confinement of prisoners in them for long periods by day and night?

I think no alteration necessary for the occupation of convicts of this country. I think the cells in this Jail as good as possible, with this exception, that they should have been built north and south, exposing the exterior openings to the prevailing winds; and the battened doors would be improved by open wood or iron work.

8. Do the prisoners confined in these cells associate with each other during the day, or work with other prisoners not so confined?

They have no association of any kind with other prisoners, except the sweeper, who cleans the pans, and the cooks who supply the daily rations.

9. What has been the effect in the conduct and character of prisoners so confined, either during the period of their confinement or after their release?

I have had convicts reported to Government as incorrigible and unmanageable, sent from Cawnpore and Benares, entirely subdued by confinement in separate cells. Their tone on entering Jail, being proud and overbearing, they have been subdued to perfect humility and good conduct, so that in several instances, such convicts have been released from the cells and sent into Jail to work, and associate with the main body of convicts, and their conduct has not been (except in one instance) such as to make it necessary to reconfine them in separate cells.

10. Did they return during their term of sentence to associate with the other prisoners, or were they released altogether?

Answered above.

12. Has any moral good effect in your opinion been gained by merely confining the prisoner by night in a cell, allowing him to work and associate by day with other prisoners?

I have never tried this: I am of opinion however, that such a half measure would be perfectly unavailing for any purposes of moral discipline.

13. Have any cases of sickness or ill health resulted from this confinement, or any case of mental derangement?

"No cases of mental derangement have occurred in the cells within the last five years, and I consider the prisoners confined there to be, generally speaking, the healthiest class of all those under my charge."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D.
Civil Assistant Surgeon.

"They seemed to be fully as comfortable as the prisoners confined in the Jail wards."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D.

14. State what you have personally found to be the bodily effect upon the prisoners confined in these cells during the hot and rainy seasons, either on opening the doors in the morning, or visiting them after a few hours of such confinement.

I have observed that the convicts in separate cells are generally low in flesh, and that they never get so stout again as you see other convicts do, who are in the large Jail, associating with other convicts, with the opportunities of obtaining more food from each other, or through the guards upon the roads.

15. Have not the prisoners vehemently cried out to be relieved from the suffocating atmosphere of these cells, either by having the doors opened or sleeping in the corridors?

"They have never done so during my visits to them."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D

I have never heard of such complaints, though many have cried bitterly at night, and are much frightened at being left alone, but this I impute to their sense of guilt, to which no doubt their conscience is as much alive as our own, otherwise they would be brutes and not men.

16. Is a prisoner during his confinement in a cell periodically visited or examined by the Civil Surgeon or Magistrate? has it been found necessary to watch their bodily health very strictly?

"I visit them very regularly every Sunday, and I seldom find it necessary to visit them oftener."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL. M. D.

As Magistrate, I was often twice and sometimes thrice a week at the Jail, and visited the separate cells, but I have not observed it necessary to watch the health of the convicts so confined in a special manner.

17. Is the appearance of the prisoner so confined more depressed or subdued, or his body more emaciated than that of other prisoners?

"Such has not appeared to me to be the case."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D.

As above stated, I think all the convicts sentenced to separate cells for any period above three months lower in flesh than those in the habit of association, but not so low as to subdue strength.

18. Have the ratios of sick and mortality been greater among the prisoners confined in the cells than those in wards, can you give the statement for the past eight years?

"I cannot give the correct statement for the last eight years, but during the last five years, since I have had medical charge, I have found the sickness and mortality to be less in the cells than amongst those in the wards".

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D.

19. In what number of instances have you been obliged to remit the sentence of confinement in these cells in consequence of any derangement of the body or mind of the prisoners?

In none, that I can recollect.

20. Has the Civil Surgeon reported from time to time on the effect of the partial confinement in these cells? will you furnish copies of the correspondence, or refer to any reports made to Government?

"I have had to recommend about twice or three times during my medical charge the removal of prisoners from solitary confinement to the Jail wards."

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, M. D.

21. Can prisoners hold communication from cell to cell, or see each other when the door is closed?

Yes, as our cells are made they can communicate easily by speaking rather loudly even when the door is closed.

22. Have you ever met with an instance in which a prisoner separately confined has begged to have employment given him?

Yes, in the instance of a woman who prayed for employment, and was bitterly affected at being left all alone with nothing to do, and no one to talk to.

23. Do the prisoners prefer the rest of Sunday in the cells to the working day in the yard?

To a native of the lower class, whose mind is almost a nonentity, the severest enhancement would be separate confinement with labour; to a more educated mind it would be confinement without labour—solitude with nothing to do would make the educated man mad.

24. Which do you consider the severest enhancement of punishment, separate confinement with or without labour?

25. What class of prisoners and for what crime and terms are sentenced by the Magistrate to confinement in these cells? what is the rule?

When I became Magistrate of this district, all convicts sentenced up to three months went into solitary confinement; last year I directed that all convicts sentenced to six months should be confined separately.

26. Is the term fixed or indefinite?

Answered above.

27. Have all the cells been continually occupied? If not, why kept vacant?

The cells have not always been occupied in consequence of a deficiency of sentences of the nature above alluded to.

28. What kind of labour have you given the prisoners confined in the cells, has it been voluntary or compulsory?

The labour in the cells has been compulsory, and has generally consisted of labour at the handmill, either standing or sitting, spinning wool, or cotton.

29. What has been the number of prisoners so confined during the past three years?

30. What proportion on their original sentence and for prison offences?

733 convicts have been confined in the cells from 1845 to 1847, inclusive of which 371 were confined under the original sentence, and 362 under punishment for prison offences.

31. Have these been term or life prisoners?

For the most part term prisoners; the life prisoners, who know well from report what separate confinement is, behave well and avoid it.

32. State the number and the several terms during which they have so occupied them, thus:

2	prisoners,	..	..	..	..	..	2	years.	
4	ditto,	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	0
10	ditto,	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0

166 without defined period.

1	for 5	days.	239 for 1 month.
14	for 7	,,	1 for 6 weeks.
34	for 10	,,	1 for 1 month 15 days.
5	for 12	,,	72 for 2 months.
5	for 14	,,	106 for 3 ditto.
45	for 15	,,	1 for 4 ditto.
8	for 20	,,	17 for ——
14	for 21	,,	

33. Is the prisoner sentenced to confinement in a cell allowed to take exercise daily in an airing yard, or on any occasion is it necessary that he should leave his cell?

No, and it is not necessary that he should leave his cell for any purpose.

34. If the prisoner labours outside his cell, how has he been employed?

This has never happened; a convict sentenced to a cell, works there, not outside.

35. Where does the prisoner cook his food and eat it?

It is cooked in a shed attached to the cells by mess-men.

36. If it is cooked for him, does he eat it with other prisoners or in his own cell?

He gets his food in his cell, where it is brought by the mess men.

37. Is the same diet given to a prisoner confined in these cells as to other labouring prisoners, or have you found it necessary to increase the rate of dietary?

Generally, the convicts sentenced to solitary confinement get the same rations as those labouring prisoners in Jail, but in many instances their food also has been reduced for very short periods as an enhanced punishment.

38. Have you had any, and how many recommittals of prisoners so confined?

5 recommittals have taken place.

39. How have you punished the misconduct of prisoners confined in cells?

By reducing their rations, stopping their allowance of tobacco; in attempts to escape by hand-cuffs, and in some instances, though not often, by flogging.

40. Has the term of a prisoner's sentence confined in cells been shortened on the ground of enhancement of punishment?

No, not that I am aware of.

41. In what proportion would you propose to reduce the terms of a prisoner's sentence so confined under the full and strict enforcement of the separate system?

As a general principle, I would reduce the sentence as a Judge, and under the impression that the separate system would be consistently carried out, one-half.

21 years to	21 years.	Too long periods to be put in practice.
14 ditto to	14 „	
7 ditto to	7 „	
5 ditto to	5 „	
3 ditto to	3 „ to 2.	
2 ditto to	2 „ to 1.	
1 year to	1 „ to 6 months.	
6 months to	½ „ to 3 „	

42. Is the registry of cells, No. 18 of book of forms, kept up with correctness and regularity, and from what date?

From 1847.

43. Will you submit a list of the present occupant in the form above referred to?

(Signed) T. P. WOODCOCK,
Officiating Sessions Judge.

APPENDIX J.

SHOWING THE SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOLLOWED THE REMOVAL OF INTERNAL DRAINS.

Deyrah Dhoon.

A. Ross, Superintendent.—The substitution of moveable nands for the old night privies in the wards of the Deyrah Jail is a very great improvement. The same is the case with the removal of all drains, both within and without the Jail yard, and the adoption of the deep broad well, covered up at the top with merely a small opening for the daily reception of the filth of the Jail, shutting with a trap door. Since the introduction of these arrangements, an immense improvement has taken place on the cleanliness of the Jail and its neighbourhood, which was formerly infected with the most intolerable effluvia.

Inspector of Prisons.—The opinion of the present Civil Surgeon not asked for, as he has had no experience of the past and present state of this Jail.

The same remark applies where other authorities, Magisterial or Medical, have not been consulted.

My instructions fully carried out in this Zillah.

Saharunpore.

G. T. Heathcote, Civil Surgeon.—Since the removal of night privies in wards and closed privies in the yards of the Saharunpore Jail, no unpleasant smell is to be detected, and there has been a marked diminution of those diseases which were likely to be produced by the inhalation of effluvia arising from putrid animal matter, viz., Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c,

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for, as the Magistrate had only lately joined.

There was one range of privies in the yard of this Jail to which all the prisoners adjourned, the nuisance of which was insufferable, and this has been removed, though at that time it was drained into the ditch of the Fort.

Meerut and Moozuffernugger.

C. A. Elderton, Civil Surgeon.—The system of sunken naunds in yards, and of moveable naunds in the wards, adopted in this Jail, is, I consider, a great improvement on the old plan, and I am sure the prisoners feel the benefits arising therefrom. I do not, however, perceive that there are fewer cases of either Diarrhœa, Dysentery or diseases of the lungs, arising from this new plan since 1845, as you may perceive from the form attached; the air of the wards at night must, however, be far better than it was formerly under the old system, consequently, we may naturally conclude that the general health of the prisoners is improved thereby.

Inspector of Prisons.—My instructions partly carried out in these zillahs: nands are sunk in the floor of the yards, until the model drain-privies be erected. All the night soil of the Jail was swept by dint of the broom, through hundreds of feet of open drain into an open pit immediately to the west of the Jail and Hospital, the nuisance of which was most insufferable.

Boolundshehur and Allyghur.

G. Paton, Civil Surgeon.—I consider the removal of all drains and night privies to wards, and the substitution of stone drain-privies in yards, and of moveable nands in the wards, a great improvement in the Jails.

Inspector of Prisons.—No reply from the Magistrate.

MOORADABAD.

J. C. Wilson, Magistrate.—I beg to state that in my opinion, the plan of removing all drains and night privies to wards, and substituting sunken nands in yards and moveable nands in the wards, has not been attended with any decided advantage; as far as cleanliness is concerned, the removal has been exceedingly disadvantageous.

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for, the Civil Surgeon only being in temporary charge.

The night privies attached to the ends of each Hospital ward, and the privies in the yards, were of the most abominable kind and construction, and offensive beyond all measure. Nands have been sunk in the floor of the yards till the alterations proposed can be made in this Jail. The conservancy of this Jail was of the very worst description; it is, however, much improved, though the temporary substitution of nands for stone privies has frequently called forth the animadversion of the Magisterial and Medical authorities of this zillah. I have good reason, however, to believe, that care and proper supervision, if given, would amply remedy any defects of this temporary arrangement which was attended with success in the Meerut and Shahjehanpore Jails, as stated by the Magistrates and Medical Authorities.

BAREILLY.

F. Williams, Magistrate.—The abolition of all drains and substitution of nands, that is, earthen-ware vessels for receiving the evacuation at night, and the immediate removal of it, was a most excellent measure. There is now no stench or even unpleasant odour, where formerly it was insupportable, the change is from the very worst state of conservancy to comparatively the best. No one anxious about the health and comfort of prisoners or preservation of the public buildings should allow of the existence of the old style of sewer drains.

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for from the Civil Surgeon, the late incumbent having gone on furlough, and the present not being aware of the state of the conservancy in the old Jail.

In the new Jail now erecting, every thing is neat, clean and orderly.

The old Jail has been condemned and deserted. The construction of the privies, and bad state of the conservancy, baffles all description. Nothing but a plan could illustrate the former, and nothing but personal inspection can imagine the latter.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

F. P. Buller, Magistrate.—In former years, the drains of this Jail were most offensive, whereas what remain are now wholly free from smell and offensive matter. The moveable nands within wards are also a great improvement on the night privies, and the stone drain-privies outside, which are under construction, will doubtless be an improvement on the sunken nands.

That the introduction of stone drain-privies in the yards and moveable nands in the wards of the Jail at this place, has fully answered the purpose intended, viz., keeping the air free from unwholesome and disagreeable effluvia.

Inspector of Prisons.—All my instructions have been most carefully attended to in this Jail and Hospital.

The model drain-privies have been erected, are used and approved of.

AGRA.

Superintendent of the Jail, and Inspector of Prisons.—When I took charge of this Jail in June 1846, night privies, the only privies for 400 men, were attached to the end of every ward, the offensive odour, arising from the ammonia formed by the combination of uric acid and lime, was so overpowering, that no one would sleep within twenty feet of the privy, but the weakest men of the lowest caste, who were driven there by the other prisoners. Within and without the Jail the stench was intolerable, and the cause of loud

complaint on the part of the public. To the four centre wards there were *no other* than *night privies*, so that at an early hour, these were extensively made use of, and became permanently affected with an irremoveable odour: every window was used as an urinary (as the corrosion of the ironbars to one-fourth of their original size amply testifies), and this evacuation found its vent to one corner of the yard by means of drains running all round the wards. The drainage after being swept through the yards and under the walls found its way by open earth drains to the south and west of the Jail, where it formed a quagmire many feet deep, and quite unapproachable, though the offensive smell was far less from this than from the pucka drains, tainted by urine and alternately wet and dry. Every possible means which care and ingenuity could devise, were tried to remedy this abominable nuisance, which nothing but the entire removal of the whole mass of masonry, and the strict adoption of the rules I have laid down, alleviated.

The numerous visitors to this Jail have borne most ample and satisfactory testimony to the entire absence of any, even the smallest, effluvium in every part of this Jail.

The greatest care has been taken that the night pans directly they become tainted with urine, shall be broken up, and replaced by fresh earthen-ware pans, which are made in the prison, at no other cost than that of the burning.

J. Murray, Civil Surgeon.—I consider the Jail peculiarly free from privy smells; as this change had taken place before I received charge, I cannot compare the present state of the Jail with that under previous arrangement.

Inspector of Prisons.—There is not a particle of drain left from the wards or privies, sinks are attached to all the wells, and by carefully levelling the yards, the rain water is carried off through the outer walls; the drainage is perfect, and the causeway is good, as well as can be, considering the number of prisoners within the walls, now 2000.

Etawah.

E. H. C. Monckton, Officiating Magistrate.—The substitution of moveable nands in the wards, and stone drain-privies in yards, in lieu of the night privies, and the removal of all drains, is a very great improvement; it must be obvious to any one that will take the trouble to reflect that the cleanliness of your system much exceeds that of the old one, and a trial is only necessary to convince the greatest sceptic.

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for from the Civil Surgeon.

The drains and night privies all remained in *statu quo* till within the last few months. Mr. Alexander, the late Magistrate, objected to their removal without obviating their offensive nuisance. I am indebted to the present incumbent for carrying out my instructions. Nands are used in the wards and yards as a temporary measure.

Mynpoorie.

C. Raikes, Magistrate.—The change from night privies and drains to drain-privies in yards and moveable nands in the wards, has, in this Jail, been attended with the most beneficial results. The Jail now, instead of being constantly subject to a most overpowering stench, is sweet, clean and wholesome, and I consider the change a very important one in its effects on the health and comfort of the prisoners.

W. Simpson, Civil Surgeon.—1st. Prior to 1847, the Mynpoorie Jail had night privies built on to each ward, with an iron grating externally, and a door opening into the ward: from these privies, open pucka drains ran into those from the yard necessaries.

2nd. Each yard had an enclosed pucka necessary, with open drains running from them. These drains passed through the yard wall, and opened into a large open drain, running round the Jail inside the outer wall. From this a larger drain running through the outer wall, terminated at the distance of about 200 yards in an open ditch, running into the middle on the south side of the Jail. In this middle, (the reservoir), there is only running water during the rains, during the rest of the year, it is either dry or a succession of pools of stagnant water.

3rd. Even with the very best attention, there was always an offensive effluvium, and about the wards, yards and precincts of the Jail: and when each barrack capable of containing but 60 prisoners or about 400 cubic feet of air per man, often had 80 and upwards shut up in them at night, it may easily be conceived, what was the amount of offensive effluvia which existed; especially as to their night privies the prisoners went for all their necessities. Such was the discomfort that those prisoners of low caste or weakly, were compelled by the others to sleep near the privy end of the ward.

4th. The large drain from the Jail, as far as the nudee, gave out the most offensive odour, which, when the wind blew from that quarter, was felt on the public road through the station.

5th. In addition to the above, a broad deep ditch surrounded the Jail, which was generally made a receptacle for rubbish, filth and vegetation.

6th. There can be no doubt that the noxious effluvia from these sources had a most detrimental effect on the health of the Jail. I have appended a return, showing the relative amount of bowel and lung affections, (diseases which are greatly influenced by noxious effluvia), both before and since the introduction of your arrangements.

7th. I need hardly detail those measures introduced by you for the removal of offensive nuisances, and shall only mention that your model stone drain-privies have been made in each yard, and the old night privies removed, and in their place, moveable nands placed on sand are used in each ward, prisoners are allowed when visited by the night patrol at 12 and 3 o'clock, to come into the open yard for their necessities. All drains within and without the Jail, have been removed, and the whole of the filth and sweepings from the Jail are carried out daily, and thrown into a deep covered cesspool outside the Jail. The cesspool is covered in by a strong boarded frame, with a man-hole in the centre, through which the filth is thrown in, and when one is nearly filled, earth to the depth of several feet is thrown in, and the frame-work removed to another.

8th. These arrangements, every one who has been accustomed to visit the interior of this Jail, must allow to have been the means of *entirely removing* all offensive and noxious effluvia, both from the wards, yards and precincts of the Jail, and to have added greatly to the health as well as comfort of the prisoners, as the diminution on the amount of bowel and lung affections show.

9th. Other measures for the improvement of ventilation and the prevention of the overcrowding of the wards, and leeping the floors and walls of all the yards with clay, so that the prisoners do not lie on solid masonry, have no doubt also greatly tended to the diminution of those classes of disease, still the removal of noxious effluvia must have had a large share in it, and when your measures for the improvement of ventilation for this Jail have been completed, in my opinion, it will be one of the healthiest as well as cleanest in these provinces.

It has afforded me much pleasure to record my opinion of the value of the measures you have introduced for the improvement of this Jail.

	Admitted.	*Died.*
In 1844,	no records.	
1845, ..	108..	16
1846, ..	54..	18
1847-48,	27..	13
1848-49,	27..	3

Inspector of Prisons.—All my instructions have been fully and most satisfactorily carried out in this Jail by the Civil Surgeon, under the orders of the Magistrate. There is no Zillah Jail in which the improvements in conservancy and its effects in the appearance of the Jail have been so striking by the removal of drains and night privies, the erection of stone privies, and improved ventilation, and filling in the outer ditch; and hence the improved health of its inmates is more obvious in this than almost any other Zillah in the North Western Provinces.

CAWNPORE.

W. Darly, Superintending Surgeon.—I hesitate not to express my opinion most strongly that all drains and night privies to wards situated inside of the walls of Hospitals and Jails are very detrimental to health; the stone drain-privies in yards, with the moveable nands in wards, are a great improvement, as recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, for it effectually removes the horrible stenches that used to be so offensive. I have for years advocated the removal of all pucka drains and cesspools from Jails, Hospitals, and Barracks, as causing at times malaria, more especially in unhealthy seasons, and I further believe in their utter uselessness.

Good drainage to carry off falls of water, which may lay in or about public buildings, if carried to a greater extent than at present, would, I conceive, be of much advantage. The Jail of Furruckabad, I think, might have this latter object applied advantageously.

E. Goodeve, Civil Surgeon.—I am of opinion that the plans at present in use are superior to the old ones. The privies are made of slabs of hard stone, and are much more easily kept clean than those formerly in use, which consisted of square compartments of masonry (brick and plaster) under a close shed. The stone surfaces do not imbibe so much of the fluid part of the excrement as the before-mentioned masonry did, nor do they present so many cracks or honeycombs as that constantly exhibited. The stone admits of effectual scrubbing with a hard broom and sand, with an amount of friction which would, I think, quickly disintegrate plaster work, and give it an irregular surface in which refuse matters would lie.

In the present system, drains are done away with, and the nands which receive the urine and other fluids can be renewed as frequently as they become foul. In this manner, there is a minimum of surface exposed to the action of the urine, &c. The advantage of this must, I think, be obvious.

I think that the arrangements for the wards, (in those which are kept locked at night) are better than those before in use. Formerly, there was a compartment occupying the base of a grated window, bounded inwardly by a semicircular ridge, and conveying to a channel which conducted the urine, &c., to a tub placed outside of the building.

The plaster work of this compartment soon became saturated with offensive matters, and could not be kept thoroughly free from smell. Now, the surface is covered with sand, on which nands are placed in the channel, and the outside tub done away with. There is, therefore, no saturation of the floor itself, and the nand is carried away every morning, and the sand changed as often as necessary. After the removal of the nand, there is no offensive smell left. The place in which the receptacle stands is not cut off from the ward by any walls so as to form a separate building. Should there be a large number of persons in one ward, especially in the long nights, I think that the smell proceeding from the nand would be offensive, as in the former plan also, to parties lying near the windows and cause inconvenient crowding in other parts of the ward, In order to make the system free from this objection, I would suggest that the nands should be set as at present on sand, but *outside* the ward in a grated chamber, instead of being placed *within* the ward as at present. I think that an arrangement of this sort would completely remedy the inconvenience. One-half of the grated window should open as a door into a small barred chamber, as shown in the plan.

Inspector of Prisons.—My conservancy arrangements have been only fully carried out in the prison wards of this Jail, and in no one point, but the erection of a privy in the hospital yard, in which there is still a most offensive night privy, fouling at the ends of the ward, want of ventilation and of mud plastering of the walls and floors.

The improvement of the atmosphere of the Jail wards and yards is very striking, and which the late Magistrate fully acknowledged.

ALLAHABAD.

T. P. Woodcock, (late Magistrate), Officiating Sessions Judge.—I have experience of the Jail of this district, both previous and subsequent to the removal of all drains and night privies. I hardly know which were the greatest nuisance.

In this Jail there were 1910 feet of stone drainage, permeating through all the wards into the drain, wherever it might run any convict considered himself at liberty to make water. Indeed the drain of very little use for any other, appeared to be intended for that purpose, and was consequently so applied. The result may be easily conceived,—all the water in the world could not wash out the urine; some would remain in the crevices of the ill-adapted drains, and the consequent stench all over the Jail was horrible. To prevent this, a great expense was incurred by throwing quicklime into the drains, and this practice was insisted upon by the Medical man especially. What was the result? the lime formed a surface on the stone, to which the urine clung with tenfold tenacity, and the offence was greater than ever. The impurity all this created may be imagined, but can only be really appreciated by those who either lived in, or whose duty it was to visit the Jail constantly.

Then there were the night privies. These were not attached to the ward as in some Jails, but were built at the corner of each ward about 20 feet from the main building. These were nothing else but small rooms about 12 feet long by 6 feet wide, with a flat roof and flooring of brick-work and chunam. In these privies, the convicts generally were wont to relieve themselves before they went to labour in the morning, and as one privy of the kind was attached to two sets of wards, containing at the lowest computation 128 convicts, the difficulty in performing the operation on a clean spot, must have been rather considerable. But setting aside the personal feelings of the convicts, all classes and castes contending with each other in such a place at such a moment, the inconvenience and inaptitude of such a necessary is manifest. They never could be properly cleaned, and it was quite out of the question going near them to see that they were so.

These nuisances, both the drains and privies, have now been broken up, the rain water escapes through holes pierced at proper points in the external walls, and secured by an iron bar set in stone, and all the convicts' necessities are performed in the present extremely convenient privy attached to each ward.

The result of these improvements has been, that there is absolutely no offensive stench of whatever nature in the Jail, at whatever time it may be visited; the ordure and urine are immediately removed, and are thrown into wells at some distance from the Jail, which, if the mouths are properly closed, emit no stench at all.

I have been seven years as Magistrate and Officiating Sessions Judge of this station and district, and have always felt great interest in the Jail, and my experience assures me, that the removal of the old drainage and the substitution of the present privy, is the greatest improvement of which these ill-imagined and worse executed buildings are susceptible.

On reference to your letter No. 802, dated 18th August last, I observe that in my reply dated 17th September last, I omitted to answer a portion of your query, which it is essential to remark upon, namely, the substitution of moveable nands in the wards in the place of night privies.

Of course during the time these nands, "full of ordure," are actually in the wards, they must be attended with disagreeable effects, but their great advantage is, that being set in dry sand, whatever, by any circumstance, the carelessness of the convicts or otherwise, does not fall into the nand, falls upon the sand, is immediately absorbed, and does not reach the flooring of the ward, so as permanently to affect the purity of the atmosphere. The nand, and the sand on which it is set, being removed the first thing in the morning, no offensive smell of any kind remains, and the same sand being exposed to the sun, and well dried, is replaced in the corner of the ward for further use.

R. Marshall, Civil Surgeon.—I highly approve of the abolition of all open sewers. I also approve of the open drain-privies in the yards, but entirely disapprove of the substitution of nands in the wards. They being the cause of a most disgusting noxious effluvia at night, and which might be easily obviated by building a couple of privies to each ward, (A) as recommended in my letter to the Magistrate, dated 24th December 1847.

"I have the honor most particularly to bring to your notice, a nuisance which still exists even under the present improved system, and which, if removed, would, in my opinion, greatly tend to the preservation of the prisoners' health. I allude to the noxious effluvia which prevails during a greater part of the night

in the prisoners' wards, arising from the earthen vessels which serve the purpose of night privies for such prisoners as may require to have recourse to them before the doors of the wards are opened in the morning to admit of their exit. The circumstance was forcibly brought to my notice a few mornings since, in consequence of my having visited the Jail at an unusually early hour before the removal of these vessels. The effluvia was overpowering, and no doubt must be very injurious to the health of the prisoners. To obviate this nuisance, I have the honor most strongly to recommend, that a privy may be built to each ward communicating with the ward by a narrow passage (B) with one or two well fitted wooden doors, which, when closed, will completely shut out from the wards the effluvia from the privies. The latter may be thoroughly ventilated by means of iron gratings on the top, and an iron door or gate through which the vessels may be removed, without carrying them through the wards".

Inspector of Prisons.—It was in this Jail that my earliest instructions for the improvement of the conservancy were first fully carried out.

Contrary to my express injunction, lime has been directed by the Civil Surgeon to be thrown down on the stone privy of the hospital yard, the stench, in consequence, which pervades the whole ward, has become so very offensive, that I fear it will be necessary to break up this privy and relay it, as the stone has become so encrusted with lime and uric acid, as to baffle all attempt at cleaning it.

This and Futtehpore are the only Jail hospitals in which lime is so used contrary to my repeated remonstrances.

Neither the cesspools or drains (of which there is still one outside the Jail) are well kept and regulated; the state of the conservancy has, I regret to add, sadly fallen off, nor has the advice of the medical authorities with regard to the filling up several filthy ponds, open cesses, draining, levelling, and the removal of high crops from the proximity of the Jail, been so immediately attended to as I could wish: the cultivation is still allowed.

It can be hardly necessary for me to add any thing with reference to Dr. Marshall's remark, (A), opposed as it is to the opinion of so many authorities who have given so much more earnest attention to the subject; this, I regret to say, has never been given at Allahabad by the Civil Surgeon, but I would state, that fresh urine is a far less prejudicial and offensive nuisance than the permanent one he proposes to attach to the ward. It is clearly the fault of the authorities if tainted pans are allowed to be used, and not the fault of the system.

B. The first prisoner who enters this "narrow passage" will defile it, and no one will pass beyond the entrance. Dr. Marshall has never practically proved the efficacy of this, far from original, arrangement which he proposes, and which many others *have tried* and disapprove of, and I entirely concur with their opinion.

BANDAH.

Inspector of Prisons—No opinion asked for from the Magistrate or the Civil Surgeon.

The night privies in this Jail far exceeded in their abominations any and all others in the North Western Provinces; lime had been thrown down upon the floors to such an extent, as to raise them several inches above that of the wards into which there was a reflux of the urine, the stench was quite pestilential, and the sickness and mortality excessive, (see Statement C.). The state of the conservancy, the evercrowding of the wards, and utter want of ventilation, were no doubt the cause of the excessive sickness and mortality in this Jail in 1844.

The night privies and drains have been all since removed.

HUMEERPORE.

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for from the Magistrate.

J. P. Walker, Civil Surgeon. I bear testimony to the great efficiency of your arrangements thereon. Formerly, massive but small, expensive, dark, ill ventilated, and difficultly cleaned privies existed, which,

from various causes, it was impossible to keep thoroughly clean, even could the Jail subordinates have been induced to take the requisite care; but they were so disgustingly offensive, that any proximity was avoided. Their general filthiness must have led even the prisoners to avoid them as much as possible, and thereby tended to perpetrate nuisance elsewhere, while their exterior built to the enclosure walls facilitated escape, the darkness of their interior was favourable to the commission of disgusting offences. They were great nuisances.

The drain-privies introduced according to your orders and plan, are the very reverse of the former, containing but little masonry, but very capacious, of trifling cost, completely ventilated, easily kept clean; and while so exposed as to permit of thorough inspection, yet sufficiently concealed to respect the feelings of all. They are very efficient.

The moveable earthen nands used in the wards at night are very efficient and cleanly. To render them so, however, two circumstances require to be strictly attended to.

1st. That the nands be early and daily well scrubbed with sand and water.

2nd. That on being put into position at night, they be placed on, and surrounded by a sufficiency of clean dry sand. If these be attended to, they become tolerable, even during the hot season, which is more than I can state regarding any other plan I know, or can suggest.

Inspector of Prisons.—My instructions have been fully carried out in this zillah.

Night privies none existed, but every window was a pissoir which emptied itself down the sill into the yard, the nuisance from which was only enhanced a thousand-fold by lime being thrown daily over the spot.

The conservancy in both these zillahs is as good as it can possibly be.

MIRZAPORE.

Inspector of Prisons.—No opinion asked for from the Magistrate or Civil Surgeon, who had only lately joined.

The drains immediately around the prison wards only had been removed; all other open drains, pissoirs from several windows of each ward, badly constructed, and most offensive privies, open cess-pools of the largest and most filthy description, in short, the very worst state of bad conservancy, exists in this Jail. My repeated instructions to the late Magistrate had been quite unattended to.

The drains round the wards were removed during my last visit in 1847, all the drains from the privies still remain, and the ordure from them is still driven by dint of the broom through many hundred feet of pucka and kutcha drains into an open pool, 100 feet square, immediately under the outer wall of the Jail, and thence its overflowings have been carried a distance of 200 feet to a tank. The same state of things applies to the Hospital, and the effluvia within and without the Jail, far exceeds any thing of the kind I have met with anywhere else, during the last two years.

When last here in July 1847, I urged upon Mr. Money, and Mr. Sapte his Assistant, and the Civil Surgeon, the extreme injury which the state of the conservancy must conduce to the health of the prisoners; promises were made to remedy it on the plans laid down in my Circular No. 5, yet to the date of my last visit, September 1847, nothing has been done to carry out my suggestions, except, as I have said before, the removal of the drains round the wards.

The state of the wards is even worse than that of the yard. The remedies suggested in paragraph 8 of my Circular No. 5, have in no way been carried out. The space of 50 or 60 superficial feet round one of more windows of every ward, appears nightly to be defiled with urine which flows under the sill to a nand outside. Every window of the south side of the Hospital ward is so misused, the drain round it still existing, and, as a natural consequence, is in a hundred-fold worse state than it was two years ago, the plaster of the wall under the sill and floor of the drain being broken, and encrusted with calculi.

To the present Magistrate I am indebted for the most ready attention to all my wishes.

BENARES.

Inspector of Prisons.—The drains still exist in accordance with the opinion of Dr. Butter, the Civil Surgeon, and the late Magistrate: at present some are dry and inoffensive, others are still connected with the privies, and are a great nuisance.

Of enclosed privies in the yards none existed. The model drain-privy has been erected in almost all the yards.

Of night privies none existed. The prisoners are always allowed to adjourn to the privies in the yards, the security of the Jail admitting.

No opinion asked for from the Magistrate. As the drains have not been removed, and no night privies ever existed, and the Magistrate had only lately joined.

AZIMGHUR.

Inspector of Prisons.—Drains still exist, and were very offensive on the occasion of my last visit, but are now being filled up, the prisoners made use of them as pissoirs. My instructions have been very much neglected by the late Magistrate.

The night privies removed four years since, and attached to one end of the yard, were of the very worst and most offensive description.

J. Sutherland, Civil Surgeon.—In my opinion the removal of night privies and drains from the wards of Jails, and the substitution of stone drain-privies and moveable nands, was a most important improvement, the effect of which is, that there is a greater purity and freshness of the atmosphere of the wards, and a more complete absence of offensive smells than would exist if privies were attached to each ward. No serious inconvenience attends the want of night privies; nands are either placed in the wards, or outside the doors, when the Magistrate considers it safe to allow one of the ward doors to be open at night.

Inspector of Prisons.—Dr. Sutherland is speaking from his experience in the Banda, Humeerpore and Azimghur Jails; in the former, the night privies far exceeded in their abominations any and all others in the North Western Provinces.

No opinion was asked for from the Magistrate, as he had but lately joined.

GORUCKPORE.

H. C. Tucker, Magistrate.—From the experience of this Jail, there can be no comparison between carrying off all the filth of the Jail bodily and throwing it away at a distance, and the old system of stinking privies and miles of almost equally offensive drains.

Inspector of Prisons.—The drains running all round the yards still remain open, though less offensive on the occasion of my last visit than I have ever kown them. Privies in the yards have been erected, but my plan has been only partly followed (for no reason alleged by the Magistrate); there is as much brick and mortar as stone superficies, the former must shortly break up and become very offensive, and must be relaid with stone at an additional expence.

Enclosed privies in yards none existed, but an extensive open chubootra was made use of, a filthy and most inconvenient arrangement.

No opinion asked from the Civil Surgeon, as he had only recently joined.

JOUNPORE.

M. C. Ommanney Magistrate.—As far as the arrangements have been carried out, they have been attended with proportional improvement in the salubrity of the Jail; offensive smells have been almost entirely obviated. I am of opinion that a better plan for a privy could hardly be devised.

Inspector of Prisons.—The drains partially removed, several are still offensive.

Enclosed privies in yards none existed, the model privy has been erected in some of the yards.

A very sensible improvement has taken place in the conservancy of this Jail.

No reply has been received from Dr. Dunbar, the Civil Surgeon on leave.

Captain J. Laughton Engineers.—I entirely agree with you in regard to removal of all drains; you may recollect my remarking to you, how particularly clean the Jail at Allahabad was, the morning we visited it, and also how free from offensive smells.

I entirely attribute this to the removal of the surrounding drains, which are always used to carry off all filth; and the plan adopted here is far preferable in every respect.

I agree that all these drains should be stopped with kunkur, but also beaten with lime, so as to throw all rain water off far from the foundation.

These drains were originally, I imagine, made to carry off rain water, and the addition of lime to the kunkur in making it pucka will have this effect, and compounds of wards can be sloped off to merely a rain or well-water drain.

So highly do I appreciate the system here, that I have written to the Magistrate of Midnapore, recommending the system; and I am satisfied if it be adopted, that it would tend to decrease the very great unhealthiness in the Midnapore Jail; however, as that Jail was otherwise deficient in ventilation, the outer being the solid thick wall of a fortification, Government have determined to erect a new Jail there.

I am prepared to stop the erection of any such drain, for I am perfectly satisfied that so doing and carrying out the proposed alterations would be highly beneficial.

APPENDIX K.

(COPY).

No. 30.

FROM

W. H. WOODCOCK, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces,

To

J. THORNTON, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces,

Agra.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3602, dated 6th July 1848, and its enclosures, being extracts from a Despatch from the Court of Directors relative to the number of prisoners who have escaped and were recaptured in the North Western Provinces, during the years 1838 to 1843 inclusive; and in reply beg to submit a Tabular Statement A., showing the average number of prisoners in each zillah, during the past six years, the number of escapes from each Jail during each year, the number of prisoners recaptured, the number at large, amount of rewards paid, the ratio of escapes during the past six years, from 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

2. The very large and unusual number of escapes from the Saharunpore and Agra *Jails, in 1846, being* severally 17 and 68, and in 1847, 34 from the zillah Mooradabad, requires some *explanation*; the annual average number of escapes in these districts being severally 6, 18 and 12. *The first was* a most insecure Jail, the prisoners were able to creep through the ventilator and climb up the *inner wall* of the wards, only 9 feet 8 inches high, and dropping into the ditch (there being no wall), *easily effected* their escape; this has been remedied in part, and plans for raising the walls of the yards are ready for submission, but the Military Board are opposed to allowing the ramparts to be scarped, the only effectual means of obtaining security in that Jail, that I can suggest.

3. The Agra Jail up to the end of the year 1846, was most insecure, having only a single outer wall twelve feet high, and this not intact, which was easily scaled by an armed party of fifty men, who (as reported in my letter, dated 31st December 1846), effected the daring rescue of Doongur Singh and the release of fifty-one prisoners, ten only of whom, belonging to Foreign States, are still at large.

4. Of the thirty-four prisoners who escaped from the Mooradabad zillah, twenty-seven were working in the jungles under the hills, of each of whose irons one had been struck off by the Magistrate, "in order to work them with better effect," a dangerous and unwarrantable experiment. Of these, three were killed and eighteen recaptured, leaving still six at large on the 18th October 1848.

5. On the comparative statement B, I would offer the following remarks:

While the annual average number of prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces has, during the past six years, 1844 to 1849, been 2554 less than that during the first sexennial period, from 1838 to 1843, the average ratio of escapes 100 prisoners has, with a small decimal, been nearly the same during each of these sexennial periods viz., 4.54 and 4.11 per cent., but the number of recaptures 579, has however, during the last period, been 285 in excess of that during the first period, when the number of prisoners recaptured was only 258. The number of prisoners at large at the end of the first sexennial period was 627, and

at the expiration of the last period only 282, or 345 less than at the expiration of the first period, or 243.02 per cent. in the first, and 48.70 in the last period, giving a decrease in the number at large on total recapture of 194.32 per cent.

6. The amount of rewards paid during the first sexennial period was Rs. 12,375 for the recapture of 258 prisoners, Rs. 47-15-5¼ per head. The amount of rewards paid during the second sexennial period for the recapture of 579 prisoners has been Rs. 8750, at the rate of Rs. 15-1-9½ per head, showing a reduction of expenditure on this head of Rs. 32-13-7¾ per prisoner.

7 Of the sum of Rs. 8750 paid as rewards for the recapture of prisoners, Rs. 950 were paid alone by the Assistant Commissioners of Kumaon and Gurhwal for the recapture of five prisoners, at an average rate of Rs. 190 per head.

8. The statement for the six years from 1838 to 1843, included the Bhutteeana district, from which the escapes were 38, and the amount of rewards paid Rs. 400.

9. From the statement A. for the last six years, the Bhutteeana district is excluded, not being within my jurisdiction, and it has therefore been excluded altogether in making the comparative statement B. which, I trust, shows results during the past six years more favourable as well as more creditable to our officers and police, than that of former years.

10. As the returns of escape and recapture for the past year have been made up to this time from only fifteen zillahs, and there may be a delay of some weeks, I lose no further time in submitting this report, and beg to add, that of seventy-two prisoners, who have escaped during the past year, sixty-six have been recaptured, at a total cost of Rs. 895, or Rs. 13-9-0 per head.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Agra, the 7th March 1851.

A.

Statement of the Number of Prisoners who have escaped and been re-captured during the past six years, and amount of reward paid for their apprehension.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Division.	Number.	Names of Zillahs.	Average strength of six years.	Number of Prisoners escaped in each of the years.							Number re-captured.	At large.	Annual average of escapes during six years.	Ratio of escapes per 100 Prisoners of strength.	Ratio of re-captures per 100 escapes.	Amount of Reward paid.
				1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	Total of six years.						Rs. As. P.
	1	Dehlie, ...	509	3	0	1	5	2	0	11	1	10	1¾	2·16	9·09	0 0 0
	2	Paneeput, ...	178	2	2	1	1	3	1	10	5	5	1¾	5·62	50·00	55 0 0
	3	Rohtuck, ...	279	3	0	2	0	1	13	9	7	2	1½	3·22	77·77	60 0 0
	4	Hissar, ...	245	2	6	2	1	4	3	18	3	15	3	7·34	16·66	0 0 0
	5	Goorgaon, ...	275	6	4	1	2	3	1	17	8	9	2¾	6·18	47·06	100 0 0
	6	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	102	9	6	2	1	1	1	20	13	7	3¼	19·60	65·00	60 0 0
	7	Seharunpoor, ...	348	0	6	17	7	4	2	36	35	1	6	10·34	97·22	440 0 0
	8	Moozuffernuggur, ...	354	10	8	6	1	5	7	37	24	13	6¼	10·45	64·86	845 0 0
	9	Meerut, ...	592	0	1	1	6	2	2	12	8	4	2	2·02	66·66	730 0 0
	10	Boolundshehur, ...	358	7	1	1	2	2	0	13	8	5	2¼	3·63	61·53	240 0 0
	11	Allyghur, ...	658	3	0	4	1	2	1	11	3	8	1¾	1·67	27·27	350 0 0
	12	Bijnour, ...	232	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	2	3¼	1·72	50·00	25 0 0
	13	Moradabad, ...	932	5	8	10	34	10	5	72	51	21	12	7·72	70·83	520 0 0
	14	Bareilly, ...	1374	8	3	6	7	8	3	35	28	7	5¾	2·55	80·00	700 0 0
	15	Budaon, ...	522	4	11	18	2	3	3	41	40	1	6¾	7·85	97·56	430 0 0
	16	Shahjehanpoor, ...	725	4	5	2	6	3	5	25	20	5	4¼	3·45	80·00	125 0 0
	17	Muttra, ...	469	9	8	5	8	0	1	31	18	13	5¼	6·61	68·06	342 0 0
	18	Agra, ...	1224	4	6	68	4	8	18	108	62	46	18	8·82	57·48	54 0 0
	19	Etawah, ...	313	1	2	0	2	3	0	8	3	5	1¼	2·55	37·50	350 0 0
	20	Mynpoory, ...	587	3	6	2	3	1	7	22	15	7	3¾	3·75	68·18	215 0 0
	21	Futtyghur, ...	998	2	1	11	7	14	9	44	30	14	7¼	4·41	68·18	315 0 0
	22	Cawnpoor, ...	821	1	2	4	5	4	3	19	13	6	3¼	2·31	68·42	160 0 0
	23	Futtehpoor, ...	454	4	1	1	1	4	1	12	8	4	2	2·64	66·66	190 0 0
	24	Allahabad, ...	768	16	3	0	1	1	1	22	16	6	3¾	2·86	72·72	104 0 0
	25	Banda, ...	554	4	5	1	2	2	2	16	10	6	2¾	2·88	62·50	220 0 0
	26	Humeerpoor, ...	272	2	4	2	1	1	0	10	9	1	1¾	3·67	90·00	53 0 0
	27	Mirzapoor, ...	672	10	2	2	0	6	4	24	21	3	4	3·57	87·05	14 0 0
	28	Benares, ...	851	6	3	3	1	7	2	22	10	12	3¾	2·58	45·45	165 0 0
	29	Ghazeepoor, ...	576	3	3	8	8	11	15	48	31	17	8	8·33	64.58	170 0 0
	30	Azimghur, ...	601	0	3	2	5	3	9	22	12	10	3¾	3·66	54·54	200 0 0
	31	Goruckpoor, ...	1265	4	5	7	11	11	3	41	39	2	6¾	3·24	95·12	481 0 0
	32	Jounpoor, ...	746	2	1	7	5	5	12	32	21	11	5¼	4·29	65·62	87 0 0
	33	Almorah, ...	84	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	5	4	1½	10·71	55·55	950 0 0
		Total, ..	18938	137	117	198	145	140	124	861	579	282	143½	4·54	67·34	8750 0 0

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Agra, the 7th March 1851.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

A.

Statement of the Number of Prisoners who have escaped and been recaptured during the past eight years, and the amount of reward paid for their apprehension.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Number.	Names of Zillahs.	Average strength of 8 years.	Number of Prisoners escaped in each of the years.									Number re-captured.	At large.	Annual average of escapes of eight years.	Ratio of escapes per 100 Prisoners of strength.	Ratio of re-captures per 100 escapes.	Amount of reward paid for re-captures.
			1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Total of eight years.						Rs. As. P.
1	Dehlie, ...	508	3	0	1	5	2	0	6	0	17	6	11	2	3·34	35·29	175 0 0
2	Paneeput, ...	169	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	0	13	9	4	1½	7·69	69·23	55 0 0
3	Rohtuck, ...	292	3	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	12	11	1	1½	4·11	91·66	60 0 0
4	Hissar, ...	259	2	6	2	1	4	3	6	0	24	8	16	3	8·11	33·33	50 0 0
5	Goorgaon, ...	255	6	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	20	9	11	2½	7·84	45·00	100 0 0
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	97	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	0	21	13	8	2½	21·65	61·90	60 0 0
7	Seharunpore, ..	349	0	6	17	7	4	2	2	2	40	40	0	5	11·46	100·00	470 0 0
8	Moozuffernuggur,	324	10	8	6	1	5	7	6	1	44	35	9	5½	13·58	79·54	1175 0 0
9	Meerut, ...	542	0	1	1	6	2	2	0	3	15	12	3	1¾	2·76	80·00	750 0 0
10	Boolundshehur, ..	328	7	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	13	9	4	1½	3·96	69·23	240 0 0
11	Allyghur, ...	624	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	3	16	7	9	2	2·56	43·75	390 0 0
12	Bijnour, ...	213	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	4	1	0½	2·34	80·00	25 0 0
13	Moradabad, ...	870	5	8	10	34	10	5	10	10	92	63	29	11½	7·24	68·47	630 0 0
14	Bareilly, ...	1389	8	3	6	7	8	3	7	7	49	41	8	6	3·52	83·67	785 0 0
15	Budaon, ...	524	4	11	18	2	3	3	1	4	46	43	3	5¾	8·83	93·48	485 0 0
16	Shahjehanpoor, ..	728	4	5	2	6	3	5	6	2	33	28	5	4	4·53	84·85	225 0 0
17	Muttra, ...	466	9	8	5	8	0	1	3	1	35	22	13	4½	7·51	62·86	342 0 0
18	Agra, ...	1589	4	6	68	4	8	18	22	13	143	91	52	17¾	9·00	63·64	649 0 0
19	Etawah, ...	343	1	2	0	2	3	0	5	2	15	9	6	1¾	4·37	60·00	470 0 0
20	Mynpoory, ...	577	3	6	2	3	1	7	2	1	25	19	6	3	4·33	31·58	325 0 0
21	Futtyghur, ...	961	2	1	11	7	14	9	6	8	58	43	15	7¼	6·03	74·14	375 0 0
22	Cawnpoor, ...	763	1	2	4	5	4	3	2	4	25	18	7	3	3·27	72·00	235 0 0
23	Futtehpoor, ...	462	4	1	1	1	4	1	5	5	22	14	8	2¾	4·76	63·64	230 0 0
24	Allahabad, ...	798	16	3	0	1	1	1	6	9	37	29	8	4½	4·63	78·38	267 0 0
25	Banda, ...	529	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	20	14	6	2½	3·78	70·00	225 0 0
26	Humeerpoor, ..	287	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	12	12	0	1½	4·18	100·00	253 0 0
27	Mirzapoor, ...	666	10	2	2	0	6	4	7	16	47	39	8	5¾	7·05	82·98	119 0 0
28	Benares, ...	897	6	3	3	1	7	2	1	5	28	16	12	3½	3·12	57·14	207 0 0
29	Ghazeepoor, ..	582	3	3	8	8	11	15	18	11	77	48	29	9½	13·23	62·33	170 0 0
30	Azimghur, ...	680	0	3	2	5	3	9	5	0	27	18	9	3¼	3·94	66·66	300 0 0
31	Goruckpoor, ..	1282	4	5	7	11	11	3	4	9	54	48	6	6¾	4·21	88·88	526 0 0
32	Jounpoor, ...	775	2	1	7	5	5	12	7	13	52	32	20	6½	6·71	61·64	112 0 0
33	Kumaon and Gurhwal, ..	93	0	0	0	4	5	0	2	1	12	7	5	1½	12.90	58·33	1100 0 0
	Total, ..	19218	137	117	198	145	140	124	149	139	1149	817	332	143½	5·98	71·10	11580 0 0

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Head-Quarters, Agra,
The 20th March, 1852.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons N. W. P.

B.

Comparative Statement of the number of prisoners who have escaped, been re-captured, and are at large, from the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the past 12 years, from 1838 to 1849 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
YEARS.	Average number of prisoners to 33 Jails during six years.	Total number of escapes during six years.	Annual average number of escapes during six years.	Average ratio of escapes per 100 prisoners.	Total number of re-captures.	Ratio per cent. of re-captures on total escapes.	Total number of prisoners at large.	Ratio per cent. of prisoners at large on total escapes.	Ratio per cent. of prisoners at large on total re-captures.	Total amount of rewards paid.	Average amount of rewards paid per head.	REMARKS.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1838 to 1843, ...	21492	885	147½	4·11	258	29·15	627	70·84	243·02	12375 0 0	47 15 5¼	
1844 to 1849, ...	18938	861	143½	4·54	579	67·34	282	32·75	48·70	8750 0 0	15 1 9½	
Increase, ...	0	0	0	0·43	285	38·19	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Decrease, ...	2554	24	4	0	0	0	345	38·09	194·32	3625 0 0	32 13 7¾	

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
AGRA,
The 7th March 1851.

APPENDIX L.

MEMORANDUM,

By W. H. Woodcock, Esq., *Inspector General of Prisons, in the N. W. Provinces,*

dated Agra, 23rd March 1851.

In December 1844, I was appointed Inspector of Prisons of the North Western Provinces, and from that date to the end of January 1846, a period of fourteen months, I was, with the exception of four months of the rainy season of 1845, employed in inspecting all the Jails of the North Western Provinces, sometime during that period, according to the instructions quoted in the margin.*

* "It will be necessary for the due discharge of the duties thus entrusted to you, that you should visit each Jail at least twice in the course of the year."

In April 1846, I was summoned to Agra, and directed to take charge of the Jail of that district, in addition to my appointment of Inspector of Prisons, under the instructions dated 12th May 1846, quoted in the margin.*

* "As the Government are desirous to take advantage of your residence at Agra, by placing the Jail at that station under your immediate charge, this will enable you to introduce into that Jail, with greater ease and certainty, the reforms which you may consider expedient, and it will also afford the Government a better opportunity of judging of the value of any measures which you may wish generally to enforce in other places of confinement."

From June 1846, when I took charge of this Jail to the present date, March 1851, a period of four years and eight months, I have been absent seventeen months on official tours to the Prisons of the North Western Provinces, and in actual residence at Agra thirty-nine months.

The appointment of Inspector of Prisons contemplated my visiting all the Prisons of these provinces twice a year; whereas, allowing on an average four days to each Jail (being every fourth night in my Palkee for four months at a time), I have only been able to visit each Jail, three times in fifty-six months. Having no Deputy attached to my office, the charge of this Jail during the period of my tours has fallen upon any officer who could be found willing to take the office, and has accordingly devolved on six different officers for periods varying from one to six months, and only two of whom have received a remuneration at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem.

I may say without any disparagement to any of those gentlemen, whose attention to the duty thus thrust on them, I gratefully acknowledge, that, holding other appointments, the only time they could afford for the duties of the Jail, containing during the past six years as per margin,* was scarcely on an average one hour per day, this time being occupied in merely cursorily visiting the wards and workshops, admitting and releasing prisoners, hearing any petitions and complaints that might be preferred; allowing no leisure for attending to the internal management and discipline of a Jail containing so large a body of prisoners, which consequently devolved on a Native Darogah.

* In 1845—1023
In 1848—1384
In 1851—3021
} prisoners daily.

I need hardly add that, during such long continued periods of absence, as one of nine, one of six months, and one of two months, little or no progressive improvement in general management, discipline or manufactures of this Jail could be effected. Certainly not so much as if the Superintendent had been continually resident on the spot, with his whole time and attention devoted to these objects.

My first and foremost duty has doubtless been the annual inspection of the other prisons of these provinces, and while absent from this Jail attending to this duty, the very onerous duties of my office as Superintendent of this Jail were no doubt neglected in so far as that the performance of the one duty was clearly quite incompatible with the due performance of the other, for the due fulfilment of the duties of this Jail was more than sufficient to occupy the time of any one individual.

I have now been four and a half years in charge of this Central Prison, now containing 3000 prisoners, of whom 600 only are the convicted prisoners of this Zillah, the remaining 2400 having been transferred from the Punjab and other Zillahs of the North Western Provinces, either as life-prisoners, prisoners under sentence of banishment, prisoners in excess of the capacity of other Jails, and bad and turbulent characters, who were unmanageable in the smaller Jails, where no means of coercion were available.

See Statement A.

The very large increase in the number of prisoners from 1000 in 1845-46 to 3000 in March 1851, makes the charge of this Central Prison a duty quite sufficiently arduous to require the whole and unremitting attention of a single European Superintendent, and far too onerous and responsible in every way to be thrown on any young and inexperienced officer that can be found, who has also other duties to perform, and least of all, should the duty devolve on the Inspector of Prisons who, if he inspects all the Prisons in the North Western Provinces, even but once in twelve months, must necessarily be absent six months, though to do his duty effectively, he ought to be on circuit all the year round, and ready at all times to proceed in any direction in which a call may be made upon him.

See Statement B.

The highest and lowest cost of a prisoner in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces in 1844, exclusive of the permanent establishments, additions and repairs, were severally Rs. 49-9-3¼ and Rs. 27-8-6¾, the average being Rs. 33-1-6½. In 1850, the highest and lowest cost of a prisoner was severally Rs. 32-14-8, and Rs. 14-12-3½, giving an average of Rs. 22-2-6½, showing an average reduction of Rs. 10-15 per head, or Rs. 33-0-5 per cent. per annum.

While the average cost of a prisoner in fifteen Jails not under the control of the Inspector of Prisons, is Rs. 51-11-4 per head per annum, or Rs. 29-8-9½ in excess of the average cost of a prisoner in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.

The cost of a prisoner in this Central Jail, exclusive of permanent establishments, additions and repairs, was last year Rs. 16-9-7; one-half of what it was in 1844, when it was Rs. 32-1-9½; and the cost of a prisoner, inclusive of all expenditure, in 1844 was Rs. 40-13-11; in 1845 Rs. 43-3-7; and in 1850 Rs. 23-9-5, or less by nearly Rs. 20 per head per annum; showing a reduction in the cost keep of a prisoner, of 45.42 per cent. per annum.

The number of manufactures in 1846, was *nil.*

Three capstan-bar corn mills were so ill constructed, and so ill managed, that each prisoner ground but six seers of grain per man per day, affording very unequally exacted labour for fifty prisoners. The remaining male and female prisoners were employed on public works outside the Jail.

At the present time, 1000 prisoners are occupied within the walls in the various occupations, trades, and manufactures subjoined:

Number.	Description of Labour, Trades and Manufactures in which the Prisoners are employed in the Agra Jail.	Number of Prisoners.	Total quantity per day.	Estimated value of production of prison labor per day.
			Mds. S. C.	R. A. P.
1	Grinding corn at an average of fifteen seers per man per day, in six to seven hours, ...	172	64 0 0	12 0 0
2	Weaving 3000 blankets at 11 annas each, Rs. 2062-8. Clothing and bedding for prisoners,	62	5 0 0	6 4 0
3	,, 2400 dhotees at three annas one and half pie, saving 49 per cent. on market prices,	31	13 0 0	6 8 0
4	,, Tat puttees, ... not included prison labor ..	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Cleaning cotton at eight seers per day, ...	51	10 8 0	5 4 0
6	Spinning cotton at twenty-six chittacks per day, ...	80	0 10 0	2 10 0
7	Paper making, 390 sheets per day, ...	62	0 0 0	3 5 0
8	Tiles at 100 per man per day, ...	40	1500 0 0	15 0 0
9	Baskets ten per day, ...	8	80 0 0	2 0 0
10	Blacksmiths, one at four annas and seven at three annas, ...	8		1 9 0
11	Carpenters, one at four annas and six at three annas, ...	7		1 6 0
12	Masons at two and a half annas per day, ...	40		6 4 0
13	Casting bullets, ... On account of Government			
14	Cleaning Shot, ... Magazine, for which no	50		
15	Making blank and ball cartridges, ... charge is made, average,			
16	Picking oakum, ...			
	Total, ...	618		

Menial Servants.

	Prisoners.
Sweepers, cooks, barbers and bheestees, ...	169
Cutting fuel and weighing food, ...	10
Saving of Rs. 1620 *per annum by the substitution of prison labor for a paid establishment.*	
Employed in garden, furnishing vegetables to the value of Rs. 1800, by the substitution of prison labour for a paid establishment	180
Employed in building and repairing Jail buildings, on which no paid labour is now incurred, ...	127
	486

Each and all of these trades require the constant and vigilant supervision of an European Officer, who should not only have great firmness and decision of character, a good temper, and a sharp insight into Native character, but have a decided turn for superintending such occupations, some practical knowledge of mechanical arts and manufactures, with an energy of character and interest in the subject, without which, not only would little or no improvement be made, but, as has already occurred in other Jails, all the manufactures would fall to the ground, and the prisoners would, *en masse*, be turned out to make and repair the public roads.

The average number of prisoners in this Jail, during the past ten years, and daily average of patients in the Hospital ward, are shown in the Statement C.

If 800 to 1000 prisoners, were considered a sufficient charge for one Medical Officer, how much more is that of 3000, beyond what any one Medical Officer, with other Civil charges and constant calls, can efficiently attend to.

The number of prisoners sleeping within the walls of the Jail has, during the past year, been 1700, leaving the remainder distributed in three to six outlying gangs (inclusive of 500 prisoners under the sole management and control of the Magistrate), at a distance of one to four miles, from the Civil station, and who are brought in by routine for the inspection of the Jail Authorities once a month, or are visited by the Civil Surgeon.

Of the above prisoners 72 are in cells, each requiring, as a *sine quá non*, the daily visit and inspection of the Civil Surgeon, and which, allowing but one minute only to each prisoner, occupies one hour and a quarter, and another one and a half to three quarters of an hour in visiting thirty to forty patients in the Hospital ward.

It has been considered absolutely necessary, and attended with the best effects, that the Civil Surgeon, should examine every prisoner on admittance, and certify to his state of health, the labour and diet which should be given, and once a week that he shall visit every ward and yard, and personally satisfy himself as to the health of every prisoner.

Merely therefore to visit cursorily every ward, yard, and cell, once a week of this Jail, and cursorily looking at each prisoner, without hearing and redressing any complaint (walking over a space of two miles,) occupies two hours. If any attention is given to other multifarious matters requiring the Civil Surgeon's attention, the visit occupies three hours at least; no one can say this is too much to require once a week at the hands of a Civil Surgeon, but who, with his numerous other calls, cannot possibly devote on an average more than one hour daily to the medical duties of the Jail. This is clearly quite insufficient, and I have good reason for stating, that very few of the Civil Surgeons give the Jail thus much of their attention during *the whole week.*

My firm conviction is, that the medical duties of the Jail, require the sole, whole, and devoted attention of the medical Officer, in whose hands, above those of any other, the duties of Superintendent and Medico could be more efficiently combined; giving him a power, influence and authority, which no other single individual could possess. Provided always, that he possesses all the other essentials for the discharge of the duties of a Superintendent.

Any casual visitor to this establishment and its working yards, within which 1000 prisoners are employed as above stated, will see the necessity there must be for the daily, nay, hourly supervision of an energetic, competent and zealous European Officer over a body of men so consituted and so employed, and merely watched by guards, so utterly untrustworthy, as to require as much control and supervision as the prisoners themselves.

It cannot be denied that such a charge requires the sole and undivided attention of a Superintending Officer, who should be peculiarly fitted and qualified, both physically and mentally, for such an appointment.

Six years' experience in my present appointment, and personal acquaintance with every member of the Civil and many of the Medical and Military Services, only admits of my naming one man, and that is Dr. J. P. Walker, the Civil Surgeon of Mynpoory, whom, I think thoroughly qualified by his talent, temper and judgment, energy and zeal, a knowledge of, and deep interest in the subject of Prison Discipline, to hold such appointment, as the best officer I can put my hand upon, and whose appointment I would therefore respectfully beg to urge as Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail at Agra, under the orders of the Inspector General of Prisons, the ex-Officio Superintendent of this Prison, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 700 per mensem; a smaller sum would not insure the Government the service of this or any other duly qualified officer.

To meet this additional proposed expenditure, I have great satisfaction in submitting Statement A., which shows that 2786 prisoners, 600 only of whom are the convicted prisoners of this Zillah, cost the Government Rs. 65,713, at Rs. 23-9-5 per head, whereas, had they remained in their own Zillah Jails, they would have cost Rs. 1,07,405, showing a clear saving to Government in the management of this Central Jail above of Rs. 41,692 during the past year.

The Statement E. shows the total expenditure for seven years in 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces, one year anterior (1844,) and six years posterior to the appointment of the Inspector of Prisons, being a total of Rs. 52,88,006, at an annual average on seven years of Rs. 7,55,429.

The total expenditure in 1844, was Rs. 8,53,485, at an average rate of Rs. 44-4-7½ per head per annum, on a daily average number of 19,271 prisoners; and in 1850, of Rs. 6,80,112, at an average rate of Rs. 33-9-3 per head per annum, on a daily average number of 20,254 prisoners, being 983 prisoners in excess of the average number in 1844, giving a gross reduction in 1850, as compared with 1844, of Rs. 1,73,373 and a net reduction after payment of all charges on account of Inspector's salary and establishment, of Rs. 1,36,314.

The total gross reduction of expenditure on account of the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the past six years has been Rs. 6,67,409, from which, after deducting the charge on account of the office and salary of Inspector of Prisons, amounting to Rs. 2,17,844, at Rs. 36,307 per annum, a net saving has accrued to Government of Rs. 4,44,556.

Office of Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
HEAD-QUARTERS, AGRA,
The 23rd March 1851.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

ABSTRACT.

The appointment of Inspector of Prisons, North Western Provinces, made in December 1844.

The charge of the Agra Jail superadded to the duties of Inspector of Prisons from 1846.

The Inspector of Prisons ordered to make a tour of inspection to all the Jails twice a year, but the charge of the Agra Jail, and the difficulty of finding a fit substitute, has admitted of the inspection of Jails, only three times in 56 months.

No officer, with other duties to perform, has been able to give more than one hour a day to the current duties of this Jail.

Allowing no time for the necessary superintendence of discipline and manufactures of the Prison.

Little or no improvement could take place during the absence of the Superintendent on tours of inspection.

The office and duties of Superintendent of a large Central Prison, containing 3000 Prisoners, quite incompatible with the peripatetic duties of an Inspector of Prisons.

The very great increase in the number of prisoners (from 1 to 3000) and their general bad character, renders the duty of Superintendent quite sufficiently onerous to require the undivided attention of a specially chosen and appointed officer.

To inspect all the Prisons of the North Western Provinces once a year, requires five to six months, though the duty of the Inspector of Prisons is to be all the year round on circuit.

The average cost of a prisoner in the 33 Jails of the North Western Provinces.

	In 1844.	In 1850.
Highest, ...	Rs. 49 9 3¼	Rs. 32 14 8
Lowest, ...	Rs. 27 8. 6¾	Rs. 14 12 3½
Average, ...	Rs. 33 1 6½	Rs. 22 2 6½

The average cost of 15 Jails not under control of Inspector of Prisons, was in 1850, Rs. 51-11-4, or Rs, 29 per head in excess of the average of North Western Provinces.

The comparative cost of a prisoner in the Agra Jail in 1845 and 1850, was Rs. 43-3-7 and Rs. 23-9-5. showing a reduction in cost of each prisoner of Rs. 45 per cent.

Manufactures in the Agra Jail in 1846.

Fifty prisoners employed on three capstan-bar mills and the remainder on the roads.

In 1850, 1000 prisoners are employed in 15 trades and manufactures within the walls of the Jail.

The superintendence and management of so many various trades and manufactures require the continued and undivided attention of an efficient and duly qualified officer, or these occupations must inevitably fall to the ground.

The average number of prisoners			in 1845,--	1023
Ditto	of	do.	in 1846,--	887
Ditto	of	do.	in 1850,--	3000

No Medical Officer with other duties to perform, can possibly attend to the Medical duties of a Jail containing 3000 prisoners.

The average number sleeping within the walls of the Jail during 1850, has been 1700, and the remainder located in outgangs at a distance of one to four miles from the station.

Of the number in Jail, 72 are in cells, and who, as well as hospital patients, require a daily inspection.

The examination by the Civil Surgeon of every prisoner, on admittance, in order to certify the state of health and capability to labour, and weekly inspection of every prisoner, considered absolutely necessary, and have been attended with the best effect.

The inspection of every ward, yard and cell, and of every prisoner, once a week, occupies two to three hours, and the hospital patients another hour; whereas the Civil Surgeon, with numerons calls on his time, cannot devote more than one hour a day.

The Medical duties of the Jail, require the undivided attention of the Civil Surgeon, in whom the office of Superintendent would be more efficiently invested than in any other person.

One thousand prisoners employed within the walls of this Jail in the various occupations afforded them, require the hourly supervision of an energetic European Superintendent.

The only officer in the opinion of the Inspector of Prisons fully qualified for the office of Superintendent of this Central Prison, is Dr. J. P. Walker, whose appointment as Deputy Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, on a salary of Rs. 700, is respectfully urged.

This additional expenditure would be more than covered five times over by the saving effected in the management of the Agra Jail, giving in 1850, the sum of Rs. 41, 692.

A.

Statement showing the Comparative Cost of confining the Prisoners in the Jail at Agra, and in the Jails from whence they have been removed.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Number	Zames of Zillahs.	Life Prisoners.			Term Prisoners.			Grand Total.	Amount calculated at the Zillah rates of the Total average cost per head per annum, during 1850.		Amount calculated at the rate of the Agra Jail during 1850	Savings effected by the prisoners transferred to the Agra Jail.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Rate.	Cost.	Rs. 23-9-5,	
1	Dehli, ...	1	6	7	12	2	14	21	38 4 8¼	813 5 5	495 5 9	317 15 8
2	Paneeput, ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	57 12 3¾	57 12 4	23 9 5	34 2 11
3	Rohtuck, ...	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	32 15 0	98 13 0	70 12 3	28 0 9
4	Hissar, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Goorgaon, ...	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	41 1 6	246 9 0	141 8 6	105 0 6
6	Deyrah Dhoon, ..	6	0	6	5	0	5	11	66 9 9¼	732 11 6	259 7 7	473 3 11
7	Seharunpoor, ...	2	3	5	1	0	1	6	34 6 7¾	206 7 10	141 8 6	64 15 4
8	Moozuffernuggur, ..	8	1	9	4	0	4	13	43 15 3½	571 6 9	306 10 6	264 12 4
9	Meerut, ...	65	19	84	188	0	188	272	43 10 4	11871 10 8	6416 1 4	5455 9 4
10	Boolundshehur, ..	3	0	3	62	0	62	65	44 3 1½	2872 11 1	1533 4 1	1339 7 0
11	Allyghur, ...	20	7	27	143	0	143	170	36 3 10	6160 11 8	4010 0 4	2150 11 4
12	Bijnour, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	Moradabad, ...	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	40 8 3¾	121 8 11	70 12 3	50 12 8
14	Bareilly, ...	6	1	7	36	0	36	43	30 10 8¾	1318 13 4	1014 4 11	304 8 5
15	Budaon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16	Shajehanpoor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17	Muttra, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18	Agra, ...	20	22	42	573	6	579	621	23 9 5	14648 7 9	14648 7 9	0 0 0
19	Etawah, ...	3	0	3	4	0	4	7	27 8 3	192 9 9	165 1 11	27 7 10
20	Mynpoorie, ...	9	8	17	47	0	47	64	33 2 8½	2122 13 4	1509 10 8	613 2 8
21	Futtyghur, ...	22	3	25	29	0	29	54	30 13 2	1664 7 0	1273 12 6	390 10 6
22	Cawnpoor, ...	55	9	64	9	0	9	73	35 5 7¼	2580 9 1	1721 15 5	858 9 8
23	Futtehpoor, ...	19	7	26	0	0	0	26	38 0 11	989 7 10	613 4 10	376 3 0
24	Allahabad, ...	43	0	43	15	0	15	58	36 6 5¼	2111 5 4	1368 2 2	743 3 2
25	Banda, ...	30	7	37	174	0	174	211	35 13 7	7564 2 1	4977 2 11	2586 15 2
26	Humeerpoor, ...	10	5	15	89	0	89	104	30 1 8	3130 13 4	2453 3 4	677 10 0
27	Mirzapoor, ...	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	36 5 11½	109 1 10	70 12 3	38 5 7
28	Benares, ...	23	0	23	6	0	6	29	36 11 10½	1065 8 4	684 1 1	381 7 3
29	Ghazeepoor, ...	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	38 1 1¼	228 6 7	141 8 6	86 14 1
30	Azimghur, ...	1	0	1	11	0	11	12	23 0 0½	396 0 6	283 1 0	112 15 6
31	Goorukpoor, ...	1	0	1	11	0	11	12	34 0 0¼	408 0 3	283 1 0	124 15 3
32	Jounpoor, ...	0	0	0	28	0	28	28	37 0 5¾	1036 13 5	660 7 8	376 5 9
33	Almora and Ghurwal,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
34	Lahore, ...	15	0	15	77	0	77	92	44 15 10	4139 0 8	2170 2 4	1968 14 4
35	Hoshiarpoor, ...	0	1	1	31	0	31	32	64 8 9	2065 8 0	754 13 4	1310 10 8
36	Jullunder, ...	1	2	3	93	3	96	99	55 0 6	5448 1 6	2331 4 3	3116 13 3
37	Kangra, ...	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	76 10 4	383 3 8	117 15 1	265 4 7
38	Ferozpoor, ...	1	0	1	112	0	112	113	52 13 1	5968 6 5	2665 8 1	3302 14 4
39	Loodiana, ...	0	0	0	18	0	18	18	61 9 11	1109 2 6	424 9 6	684 9 0
40	Umballa, ...	0	0	0	62	0	62	62	54 8 6	3380 15 0	1462 7 10	1918 7 2
41	Kythul, ...	0	0	0	17	0	17	17	35 0 3	595 4 3	401 0 1	194 4 2
42	Wudnee, ...	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	61 9 11	246 7 8	94 5 8	152 2 0
43	Ajmere, ...	14	0	14	31	2	33	47	40 10 10¾	1912 0 1	1108 10 7	803 5 6
44	Indore	23	3	26	301	2	303	329	50 8 9¾	*16631 3 3	7760 10 1	8870 9 2
45	Neemuch, ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	40 10 11	40 10 11	23 9 5	17 1 6
46	Saugor, ...	1	1	2	4	1	5	7	44 1 1	308 7 7	165 1 11	143 5 8
47	Hoshungabad, ..	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	42 7 5	339 11 4	188 11 4	151 0 0
48	Lucknow, ...	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	50 8 9¾	*1516 8 4	707 10 6	808 13 10
	Total, ...	433	106	539	2231	16	2247	2786	0 0 0	107405 15 1	65713 10 4	41692 4 9

The cost per head in these Provinces has been estimated at the average cost of the Prisoners in the Jails numbered from 34 to 47 inclusive.

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

B.

Statement of the Annual Contingent Cost of each Prisoner, exclusive of permanent Establishments, Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, in each Jail of the North Western Provinces, during the past seven years, the amount reduction in cost, and percentage of reduction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Numbers.	Names of Zillahs.	Average total cost of each Prisoner per head per annum, exclusive of Permanent Establishment, Permanent Guard, and Additions and Alterations.							Amount of reduction in the Contingent cost of each prisoner in the year 1850, compared with that of 1844.	Amount cost per head in 1850, in excess of the average cost of year.	Percentage of reduction of cost in 1850, on the year 1844.
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.			
1	Dehli, ...	37 6 2	32 12 5	32 10 9½	26 5 0½	26 1 3¼	25 9 3½	24 2 3¼	13 3 10¾	1 15 8¾	35·42
2	Paneeput,.. ..	35 1 0	38 12 2	31 13 11½	27 7 11	24 11 0½	10 2 4¼	26 9 0½	8 7 11½	4 6 6	24·22
3	Rohtuck,.. ..	39 5 11¼	32 9 6	31 2 2	23 3 1½	25 5 5¼	25 14 9¾	23 8 6¾	15 13 4½	1 6 0¼	40.21
4	Hissar, ...	36 0 2	39 0 3	37 2 7¾	27 1 2	24 1 9½	28 5 9¼	23 2 5½	12 13 8½	0 15 11	35·63
5	Goorgaon, ..	38 10 11	36 10 3	28 9 1	23 14 1	22 7 3½	25 1 9½	22 11 2½	15 15 8½	0 8 8	41·31
6	Deyrah Dhoon,	49 9 3¼	46 7 3¼	45 2 7	33 13 7½	29 4 10½	26 15 9¼	25 9 4½	23 15 10¾	3 6 10	48·39
7	Seharunpoor, ..	27 12 3½	30 0 9	28 10 4	23 11 4	24 2 3½	22 11 11¾	19 12 4	7 15 11¼	0 0 0	28·79
8	Moozuffernuggur	28 3 0	25 2 10	28 11 4	22 4 9¼	22 2 3¼	24 11 2½	20 15 8½	7 3 3½	0 0 0	25·55
9	Meerut, ...	29 3 1½	24 4 2	25 9 4½	18 3 8	22 11 10¾	24 7 8	21 9 2¾	7 9 10¾	0 0 0	26·10
10	Boolundshehur,	33 5 1	29 8 3¼	29 8 5½	21 8 1¼	18 10 5	17 14 9¾	17 0 10¾	16 4 2½	0 0 0	48·95
11	Allyghur,.. ..	30 5 2½	28 4 5	25 7 11	20 4 8	21 6 10¼	21 13 9	21 5 11½	8 15 3	0 0 0	29·52
12	Bijnour, ...	31 3 5¼	26 1 5¾	27 11 11¾	25 2 5½	23 10 5½	21 8 2¼	21 7 2	9 12 3½	0 0 0	37·55
13	Moradabad, ..	30 15 5¾	29 0 9½	33 3 1¼	30 7 3	30 6 10½	29 13 11¼	29 8 1¼	1 7 4½	7 5 6¾	4·71
14	Bareilly, ...	35 14 2½	35 2 7½	34 10 1	26 12 1½	23 5 10¼	22 7 9¾	21 15 11	13 14 3½	0 0 0	38·71
15	Budaon, ...	29 10 7	26 11 10½	26 13 8	24 10 0¾	19 7 0	18 8 4¾	17 2 0½	12 8 6½	0 0 0	42·24
16	Shajehanpoor, ..	27 8 6¾	31 4 3¼	29 2 10	21 8 1	18 14 1½	18 11 2¾	15 15 1¾	11 9 5	0 0 0	42·08
17	Muttra, ...	29 9 5½	26 9 4½	24 14 10¼	20 1 6	19 0 10	17 12 10¼	16 3 6	13 5 11½	0 0 0	45·18
18	Agra, ...	32 1 9½	32 6 0¾	29 14 3	19 2 6	22 5 0¼	17 2 6	16 9 7	15 8 2½	0 0 0	48·30
19	Etawah, ...	39 6 11½	39 1 10	30 7 2¼	27 15 5	24 5 2	19 14 0½	14 12 3¾	14 10 7¾	0 0 0	62·55
20	Mynpoory, ..	36 13 7	33 15 4½	34 10 1	27 15 3¼	26 6 3¼	23 2 0	20 11 7½	16 1 11½	0 0 0	43·74
21	Futtyghur, ..	32 13 6¾	33 8 9½	28 10 11	21 9 4	23 15 4½	22 7 1½	21 1 1½	11 12 5½	0 0 0	35·84
22	Cawnpoor, ..	32 6 4	30 9 9	24 12 10	27 8 11¼	24 10 1½	24 5 6¾	21 0 4¼	11 5 11¾	0 0 0	35·11
23	Futtehpoor, ..	36 6 8¾	36 9 0	34 4 13½	30 0 8½	25 12 1¼	24 5 3	24 1 8½	12 5 0¼	1 15 2	33·80
24	Allahabad, ..	36 13 11½	35 7 9¾	32 11 2½	29 5 2	24 9 9½	25 4 4½	24 5 1¼	12 8 10	2 2 6¾	34·04
25	Banda, ...	31 8 1	31 10 3¾	35 1 9¾	29 14 5	23 10 4½	23 3 5	23 8 0	8 0 1	0 13 5½	25·40
26	Humeerpoor, ..	30 12 2¾	30 4 10½	31 15 8½	25 7 9½	21 7 1½	17 10 3¼	16 14 2	13 14 0¾	0 0 0	45·11
27	Mirzapoor, ..	31 12 4	35 2 8¼	41 5 11	36 4 7¼	39 12 0	35 11 11	26 9 1	5 3 3	4 6 6½	16·37
28	Benares, ...	35 1 1½	33 14 11¾	31 13 5	32 9 5	29 4 8½	30 5 8	27 12 6¾	7 4 6¾	5 10 0¼	20·77
29	Ghazeepoor, ..	36 3 6	36 5 11	34 5 11	23 7 2	25 1 5½	26 0 3¾	24 14 6½	11 4 11½	2 12 0	31·22
30	Azimghur, ..	30 4 2½	27 1 11¼	30 1 9¾	22 9 9	23 6 9½	23 7 1½	25 7 7¾	4 12 6¾	3 5 1¾	15·81
31	Goruckpoor, ..	31 13 2¾	32 8 1	32 2 0¼	23 7 8	25 1 10	26 13 5½	26 5 7¾	5 8 7	4 3 1¼	17·36
32	Jounpoor,.. ..	32 13 2	32 10 1½	28 8 6	25 1 3	27 10 1	30 0 7½	27 14 3	4 14 11	5 11 7½	15·02
33	Kumaon and Ghur wal,	37 3 7½	37 4 1½	38 3 10	36 1 6¾	35 8 10½	42 5 7½	32 14 8	4 4 11½	10 12 1½	11·55
	Highest, ..	49 9 3¼	46 7 3¼	45 2 7	36 4 7¼	39 12 0	42 5 7½	32 14 8	24 10 7¾	0 0 0	0
	Lowest, ..	27 8 6¾	24 4 2	24 12 10	18 3 8	18 10 5	17 2 6	14 12 3¾	1 7 4½	0 0 0	0
Average of 33 Jails,		33 1 6½	32 0 7¼	30 6 2	25 5 11	24 10 8¾	23 13 7½	22 2 6½	10 15 0	0 0 0	0

C.

Statement showing the average strength, number of admissions, and deaths, in the Agra Jail Hospital for ten years, from 1841 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	14.	15.
Years, ...	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		1849		1850		Total of 10 years.				
Strength, ...	1123		975		1039		1062		1023		887		1007		1384		1987		2573		13060		Ratio of		
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions to strength.	Deaths to admission.	Deaths to strength.
Total, ...	898	57	717	29	1415	84	1278	74	1348	95	1059	78	833	56	1147	61	1574	93	1874	167	12143	794	92·97	6·54	6·08
Ratio per cent. Daily sick to strength,	2·98		2·71		3·37		4·20		4·45		3·41		3·20		2·74		2·43		2·77						
Ratio per cent. Admissions to strength,	79·96		73·53		135·22		120·34		131·86		119·39		82·72		82·87		79·21		73·61						
Ratio per cent. Deaths to strength,	5·07		2·97		8·08		6·97		9·28		8·79		5·56		4·40		4·68		6·49						

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Superintendent of the Agra Jail.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, N. W. P.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Agra the 23rd March 1851.

D.

Statement of the Total Expenditure during seven years in the Jail of

1. Years.	2. Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Average number of Prisoners during the year.	4. Permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Permanent Jail Guard.	6. Contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctor's Travelling allowance and reward.	8. Native Medicines.	9. Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Clothing and Bedding.	11. Additions, Alterations and Repairs.
1844	360968	1043	3192 0 0	5724 0 0	8384 3 6	2116 14 2	508 15 5	20057 0 2	2426 3 0	218 10 11
1845	373401	1023	3192 0 0	7860 0 0	10545 2 8	1906 13 8	444 9 1	18304 0 6	1922 10 9	45 11 1
1846	323616	887	3192 0 0	7350 0 0	8226 10 10	1520 6 1	284 6 5	14091 0 2	1503 1 2	589 11 0
1847	367456	1007	3156 0 0	6600 0 0	5069 9 2	1104 8 1	200 7 11	11526 0 9	1389 6 3	10200 0 0
1848	512117	1403	4130 0 0	7158 0 0	8221 13 9	3441 2 4	228 7 0	16994 11 6	2420 7 4	14720 14 10
1849	722874	1980	4152 0 0	9250 0 0	11002 14 9	984 5 5	197 1 3	19881 9 10	1852 2 7	22273 5 0
1850	939009	2573	4152 0 0	12919 5 4	13635 14 4	3837 6 10	192 12 5	22997 2 7	2784 6 4	912 5 2

Statement showing the actual Reduction of Expenditure.

Years.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Expenditure at the rate of the year 1844 at 40-13-11.	Total Expenditure at the rate of each year, see Column 17.	Increase.	Decrease.
1844	1043	42627 15 2			
1845	1023	41809 12 7	44220 15 9	2411 3 2	0 0 0
1846	887	36251 8 1	36757 3 8	505 11 7	0 0 0
1847	1007	41155 14 1	39246 0 2	0 0 0	1909 13 11
1848	1403	57340 5 1	57315 8 10	0 0 0	24 12 3
1849	1980	80922 3 0	69593 6 10	0 0 0	11328 12 2
1850	2573	105117 15 7	60695 5 0	0 0 0	44462 10 7
				2916 14 9	57726 0 11
					2916 14 9
		Net saving from 1844 to 1850.			54809 2 2

D.

Zillah Agra, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

12.	13.	14.	15.		16.	17.	18.	19.
Total expenditure during the year.	Cost of Permanent Guards per head per annum.	Cost of Contingent Guards per head per annum.	Cost of Diet per head per day.	Cost of Diet per head per annum.	Cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average cost per head per annum on Total Expenditure.	Average cost per head per annum, exclusive of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Average cost per head per annum, exclusive of columns 4, 5 and 11.
Rs. As. P.								
42627 15 2	5 7 9 3/4	8 0 7	10	19 3 7	2 5 2 1/2	40 13 11	40 10 6	32 1 9 1/2
44220 15 9	7 10 11 1/2	10 4 11	9 1/4	17 14 5	1 14 1 1/2	43 3 7	43 2 11	32 6 0 3/4
36757 3 3	8 4 7	9 4 4 3/4	8 1/4	15 14 4	1 11 1 1/4	41 7 0	40 12 4 3/4	28 14 3
39246 0 2	6 8 10 1/4	5 0 6 1/2	6	11 7 0	1 6 1	38 15 8	28 13 6	19 2 6
57315 8 10	5 1 7 1/2	5 13 9	6 1/4	12 1 10	1 11 7 1/4	40 13 7 1/2	30 5 9	22 5 0 1/4
69593 6 10	4 10 9	4 8 11	5 1/4	9 15 9	0 14 11 1/2	35 2 4 1/2	23 14 4 1/2	17 2 1
60695 5 0	5 0 4	5 4 9 1/2	4 1/2	8 10 7	1 1 1	23 9 5	23 3 9	16 9 7
Decrease. In 1850 On 1844	0 7 5 3/4	2 11 9 1/2	5 1/2	10 9 0	1 4 1 1/2	17 4 6	17 6 9	15 8 2 1/4
Decrease. In 1850 On 1845	2 10 7 1/4	5 0 1 1/2	4 3/4	9 3 10	0 12 0 1/4	19 10 2	19 15 2	15 12 5 1/4

(Signed) W. H. WOODCOCK,
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

E.

Statement of the Total Expenditure during seven years in the Jails of 33 Zillahs of

1. Years.	2. Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Average number of Prisoners during the year.	4. Permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Permanent Jail Guard.	6. Contingent Jail Guard.	7. Miscellaneous charges, including Doctor's Travelling allowance and rewards.	8. Native Medicines.	9. Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Clothing and Bedding.	11. Additions, Alterations and Repairs.
1844	7034043	19271	39536 0 0	156418 0 0	183126 3 10	41350 13 4	7665 8 3	359912 15 3	45737 13 8	19746 8 6
1845	6801367	18634	40460 1 0	174198 0 0	174241 4 4	36434 12 0	5434 3 3	343058 4 1	37828 14 0	7909 9 1
1846	6981984	19129	40879 12 7	175105 8 0	170700 1 6	30291 12 7	4576 0 10	337344 1 8	38345 14 2	17133 0 11
1847	6884210	18861	45405 3 4	164870 8 5	153986 8 0	20877 9 4	3485 11 8	268041 11 7	32101 8 9	19796 3 2
1848	6814021	18668	62033 13 3	158317 11 4	146300 9 3	27494 13 4	2869 15 2	253262 9 0	30621 9 2	20078 6 11
1849	7172180	19650	64691 1 5	160461 8 6	152663 2 2	23561 14 6	2263 8 4	258504 8 6	32085 6 8	27084 9 9
1850	7392815	20254	63161 5 11	161757 9 9	153928 6 1	21266 15 3	1596 4 8	244787 1 0	27245 5 6	6369 0 7
Increase.	358772	983	23625 5 11	5347 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease.	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29197 13 9	20083 14 1	6069 3 7	115125 14 3	18492 8 2	13377 7 11

Statement showing the actual Reduction of Expenditure.

Year.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Total Expenditure estimated at the average rate of the year 1844, viz., 44-4-7½.	Total Expenditure of each year on Column 17. of Statement No. 18.	Decrease of Expenditure in each year as compared with, calculated on average rate of 1844.	The average rates of 33 Jails, inclusive of all expenses.
1844	19271	853485 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	44 4 7½
1845	18634	825282 6 3	819564 15 9	5717 6 6	43 15 8½
1846	19121	847205 7 7	814376 4 3	32829 3 4	42 9 2
1847	18861	835336 0 1	698565 0 3	136770 15 10	37 0 7¼
1848	18668	826786 15 6	700979 7 5	125807 8 1	37 8 9½
1849	19650	870280 1 3	720922 15 0	149357 7 5	36 11 0
1850	20254	897030 10 9	680112 0 9	216918 10 0	33 9 3
Deduct Total Charges on account of Inspector's Salary, Establishment, Printing Charges, and Travelling Allowance during six years, ...				667400 14 0 217844 1 9	
Net saving during last six years, ...				449556 12 3	

E.

the North Western Provinces, showing the average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

12.	13.	14.	15.		16.	17.	18.	19.
Total Expenditure during the year.	Cost of Permanent Guards per head per annum.	Cost of Contingent Guards per head per annum.	Cost of Diet per head per day.	Cost of Diet per head per annum.	Cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average Cost per head per annum on Total Expenditure.	Average Cost per head per annum, exclusive of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Average Cost per head per annum, exclusive of Columns 4, 5 and 11.
Rs. As. P.								
853485 14 10	8 1 10½	9 8 0½	9$\frac{39}{40}$	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	33 1 6½
819564 15 9	9 5 6¾	9 5 7¼	9$\frac{39}{40}$	18 6 7	2 0 5¾	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
814376 4 3	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	9$\frac{39}{40}$	17 10 2	2 0 0¾	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
698565 0 3	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7$\frac{1}{5}$	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 11
700979 7 5	8 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
720922 15 0	8 2 8	7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
680112 0 9	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	6¼	12 1 1	1 5 6¼	33 9 3	33 4 2¾	22 2 6½
28972 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
202346 13 9	0 2 1	1 14 5½	3½	6 9 8	1 0 5¼	10 11 4½	9 14 7¾	10 15 0
173373 14 1 Decrease.								

W. H. WOODCOCK,

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. P.

Ground plan of 9 Jails of the N.W.P. Shewing each variety of arrangement of Wards.

Plate I. A

Fig. 1.
Delhi.

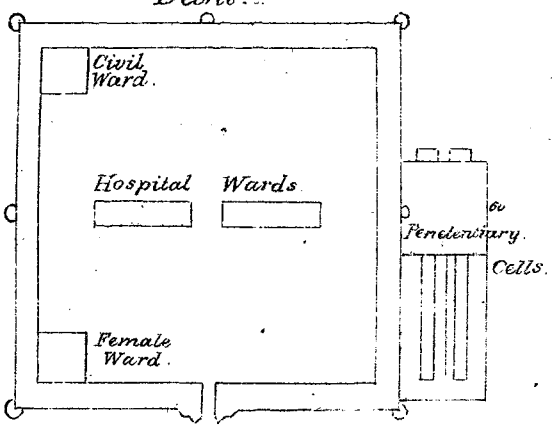


Fig. 2.
Muttra.

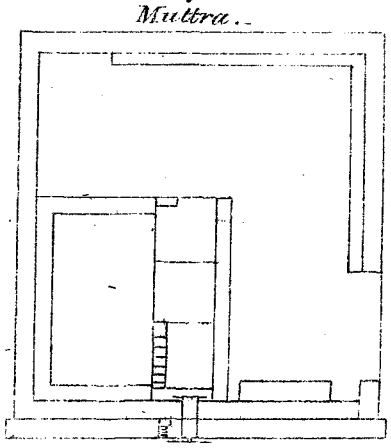


Fig. 3.
Meerut and Banda, without the Div: walls A but dotted lines B.

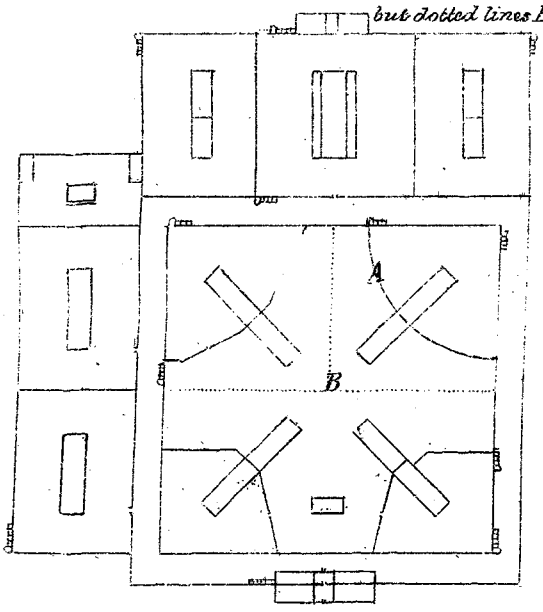


Fig. 4.
Mooradabad.

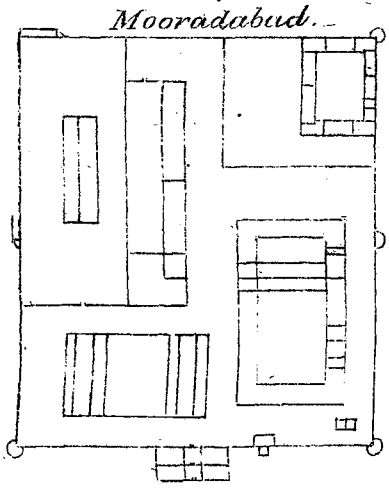


Fig. 5.
Cawnpoor and Hurreerpoor, Futtehghur Moozuffurnuggur.

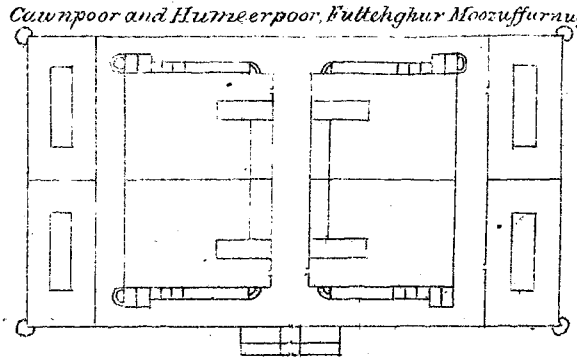


Fig 6.
Allahabad.

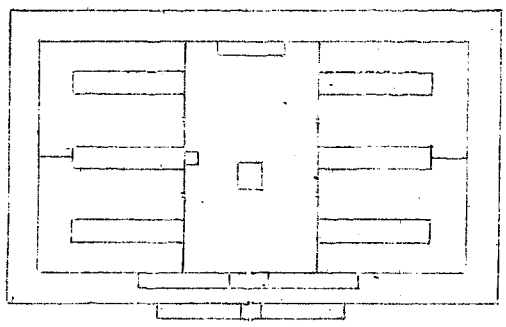


Fig. 7.
Benares.

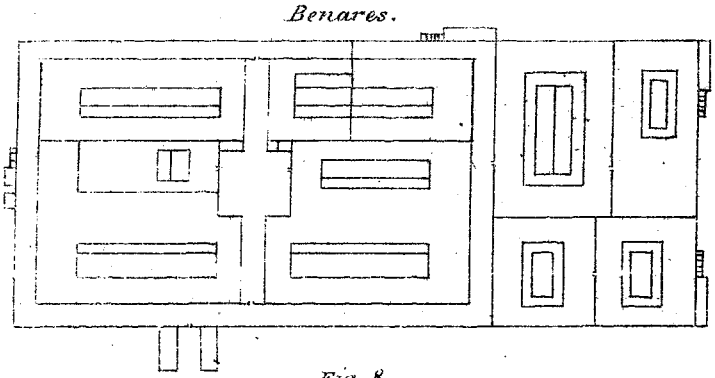


Fig. 8.
Ghazeepoor and Azimghur.

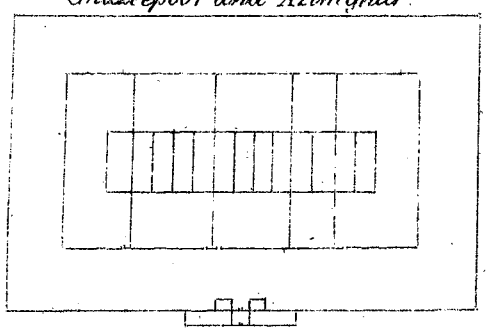
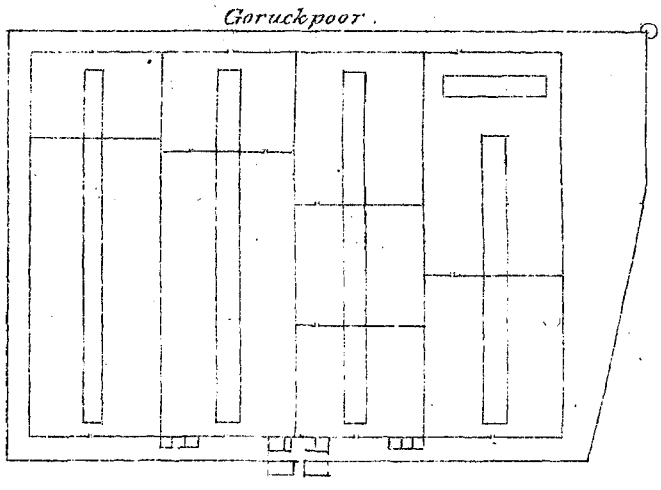


Fig. 9.
Goruckpoor.



Scale of 1 inch to 200 feet.

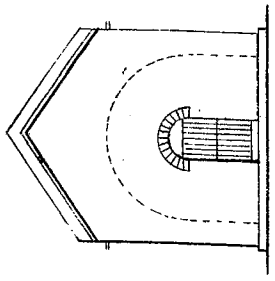
Proposed Plan Elevation and Section of Wards

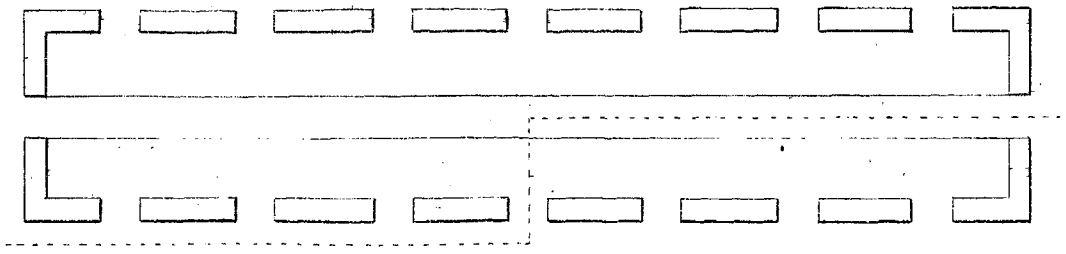
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21.

Plate II.

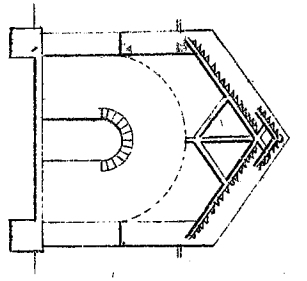
Plan

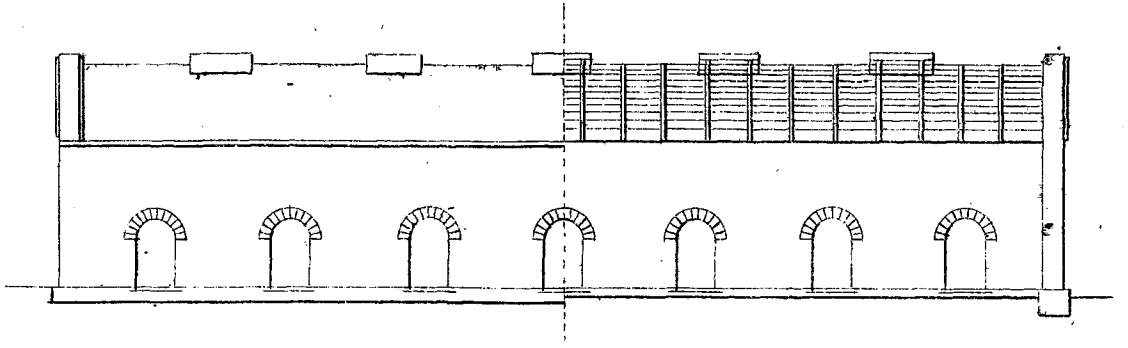
End Elevation





Section





Scale of 1 Inch to 20 Feet.

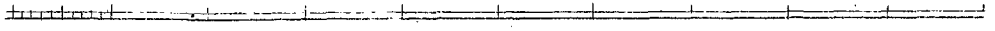
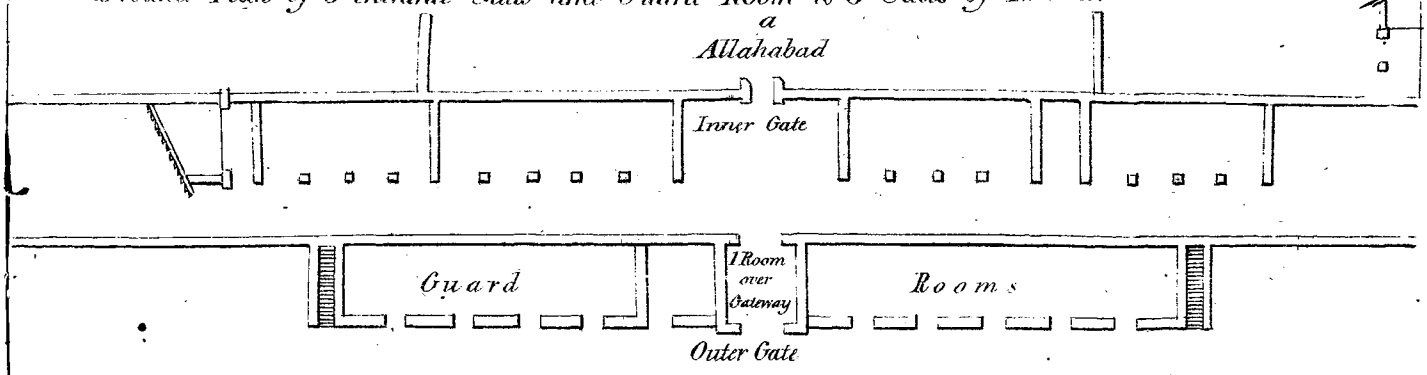


Plate No. III.

Ground Plan of 3 entrance Gates and Guard Room to 3 Jails of N. W. P.

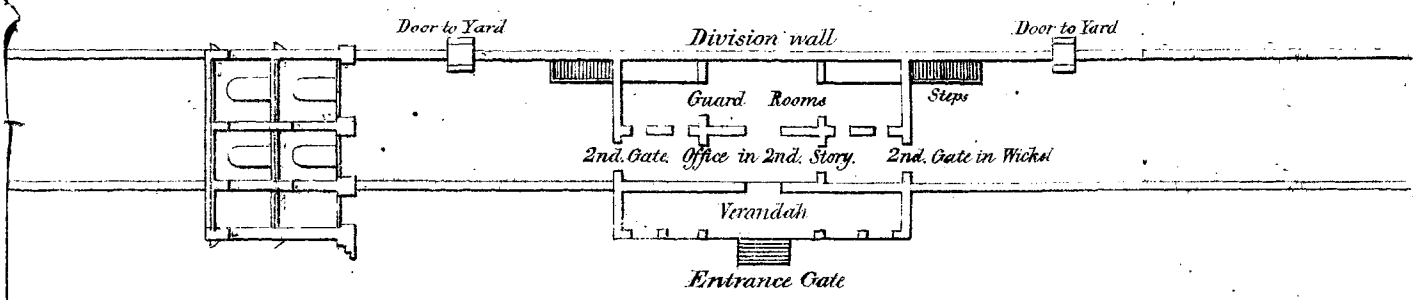
a

Allahabad



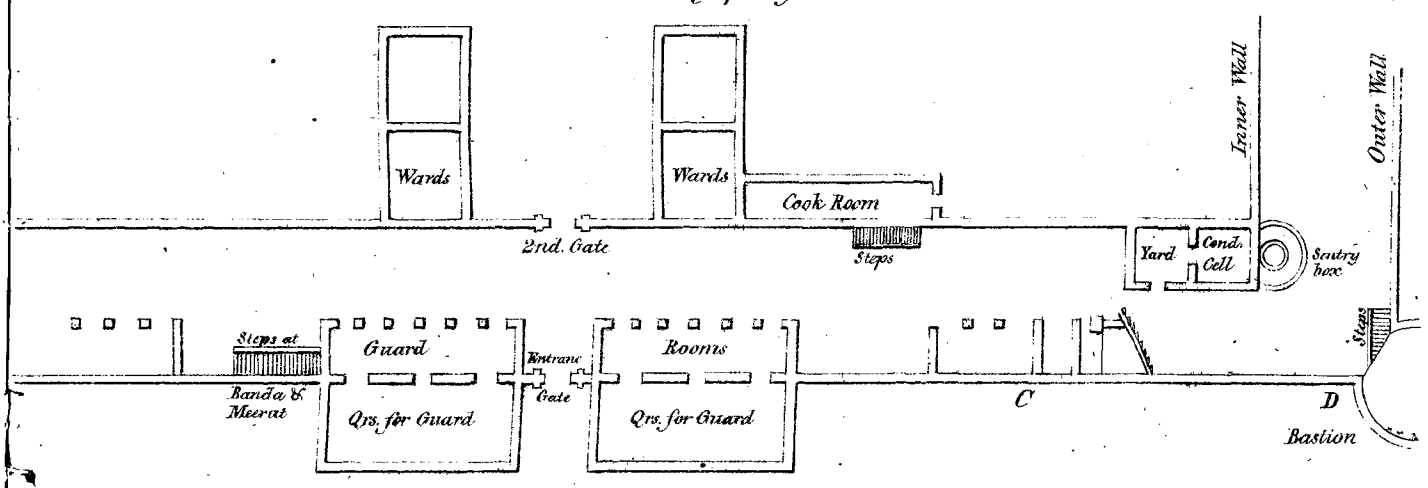
b

Entrance to the Goruckpoor Jail



c

Entrance to the Mynpoory Jail



Proposed Model Plan of entrance Gate and Guard Room to a New Prison

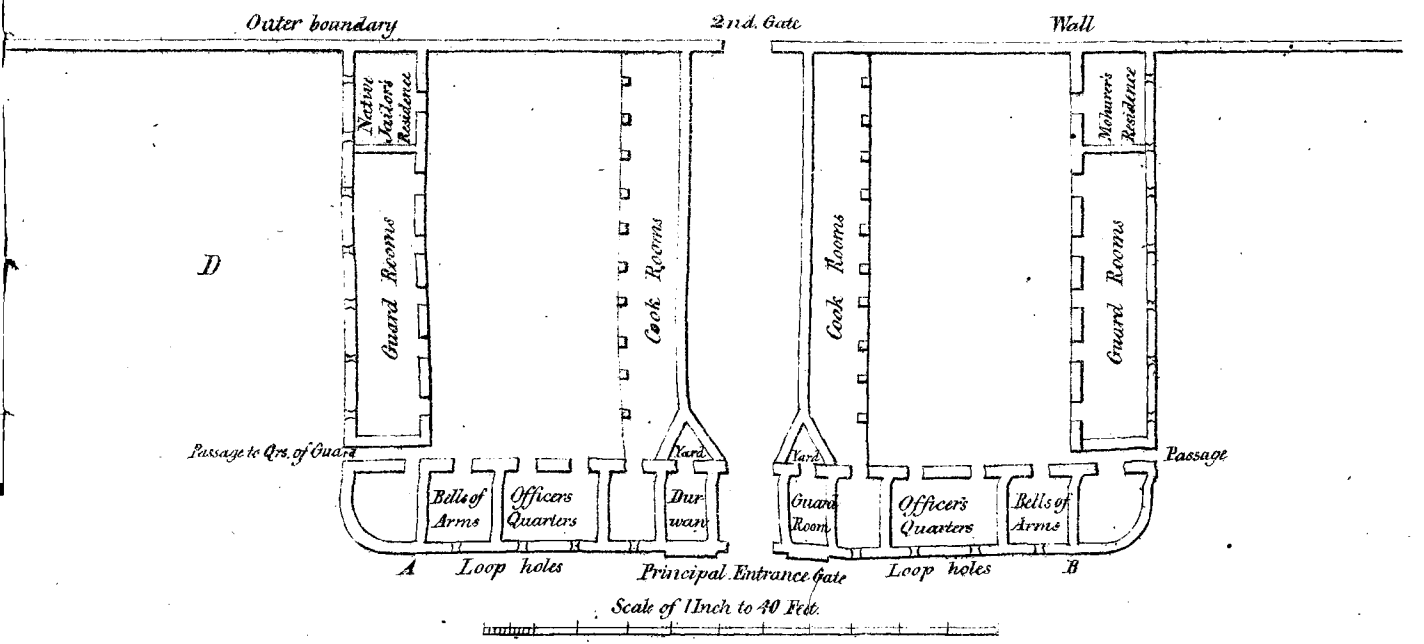
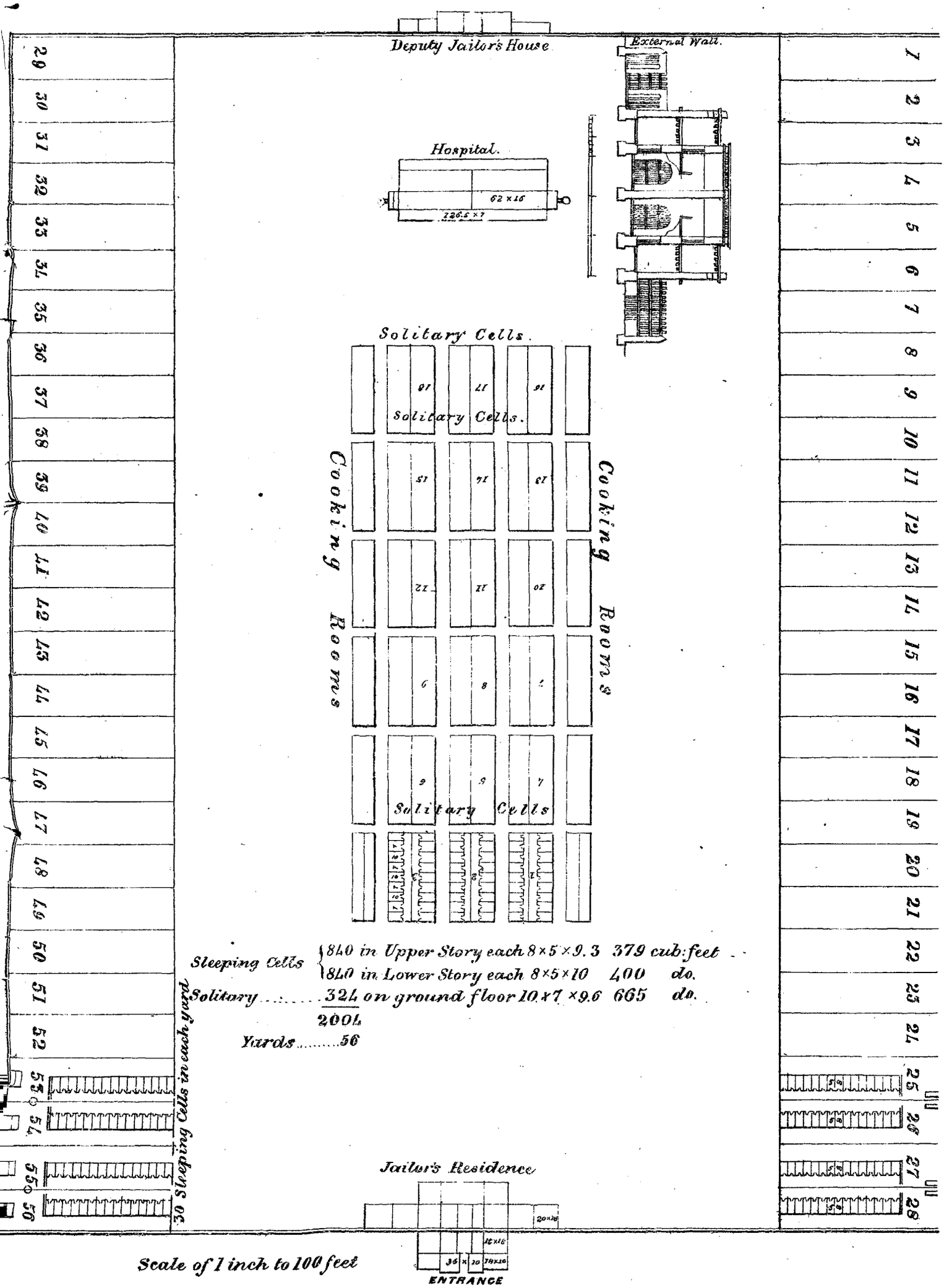


Plate No. IV.

PLAN OF A CENTRAL PENITENTIARY AT DEEGAH.

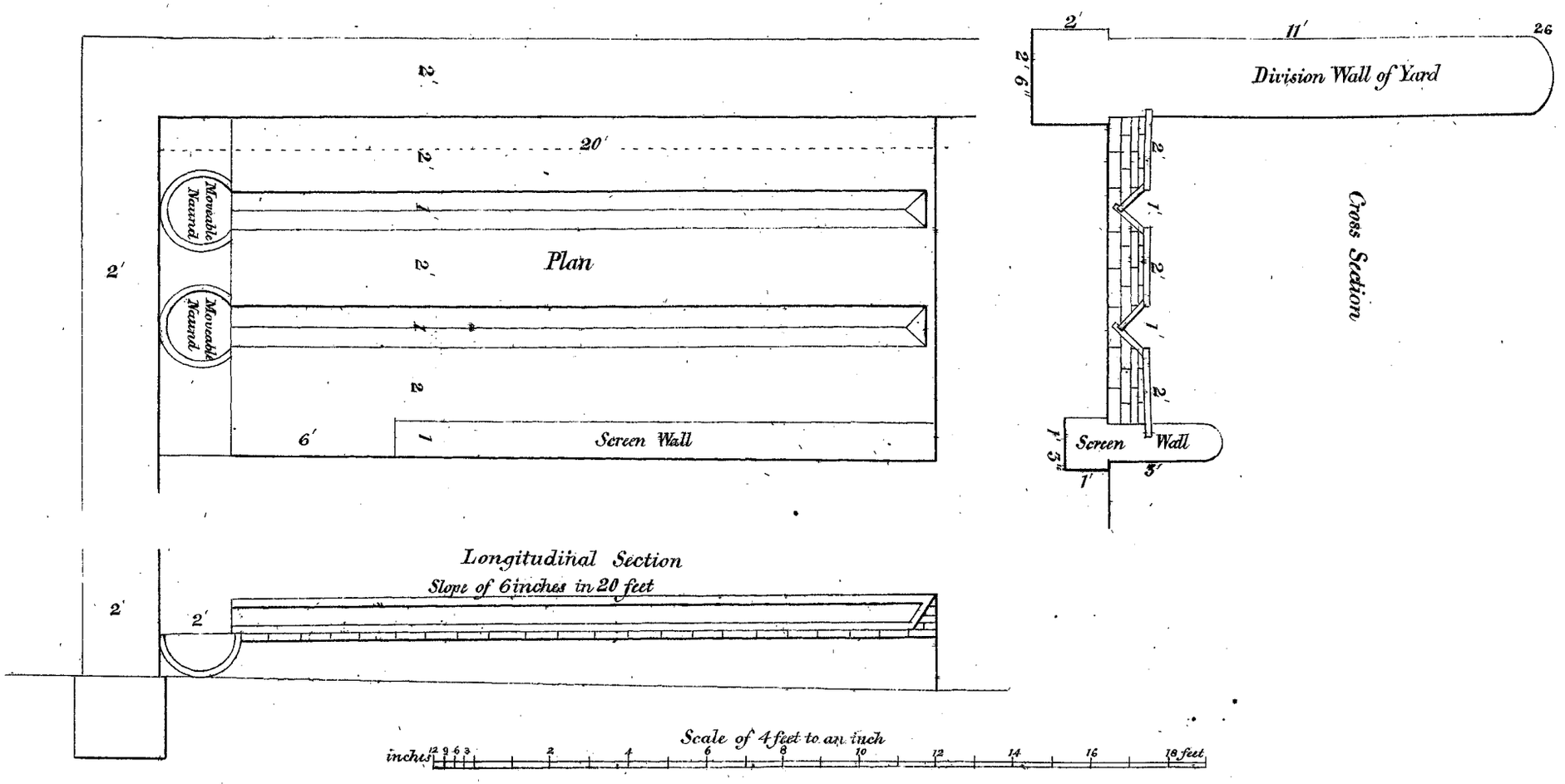
FOR 2004 PRISONERS AS APPROVED BY THE PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE IN 1837.



Sleeping Cells	840 in Upper Story each 8×5×9.3	379 cub: feet	
	840 in Lower Story each 8×5×10	400	do.
Solitary	324 on ground floor 10×7×9.6	665	do.
	2004		
Yards	56		

Scale of 1 inch to 100 feet

PLAN AND SECTION OF DRAIN PRIVY



MODEL PLAN OF A PRISON

ON THE

RADIATING PRINCIPLE

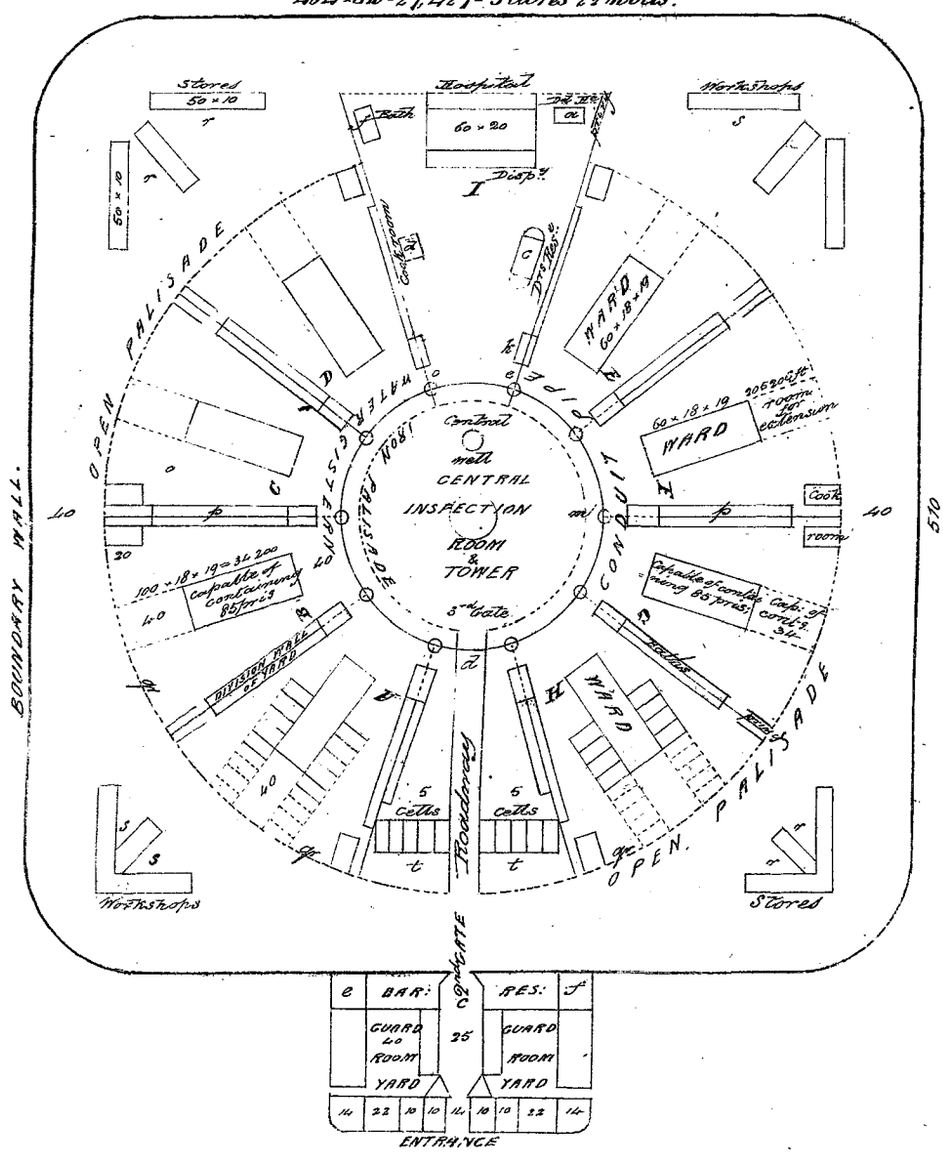
CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING

408 PRISONERS IN 8 WARDS.

WITH ROOM FOR EXTENSION FOR 272 PRISONERS

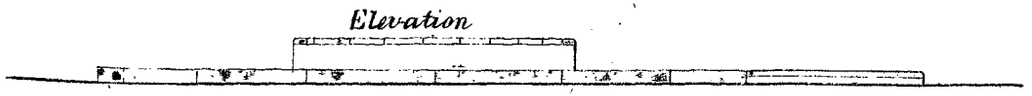
TOTAL 680

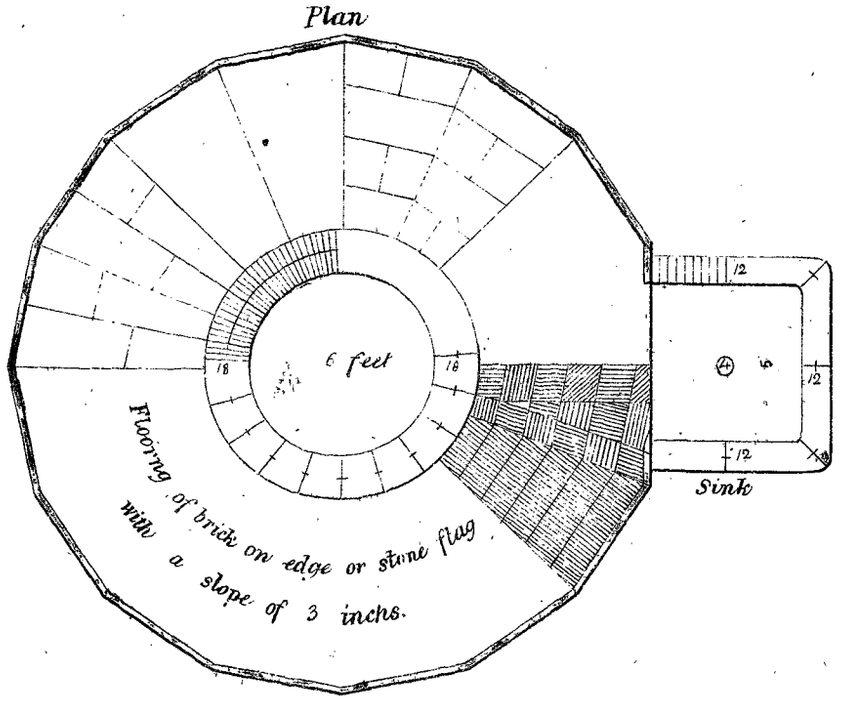
484 × 510 = 27,427 Sq. Yards = 5 acres 2½ roods.

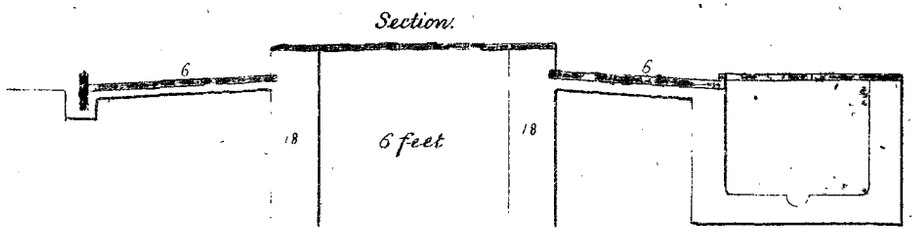


Scale of 1 inch to 100 ft.

ELEVATION PLAN AND SECTION OF WELL

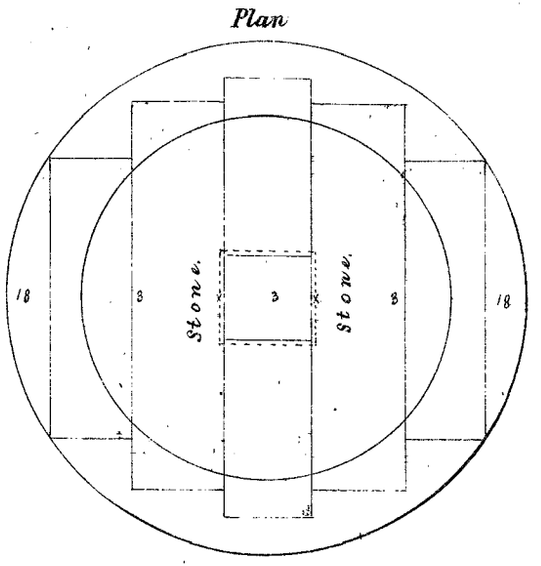


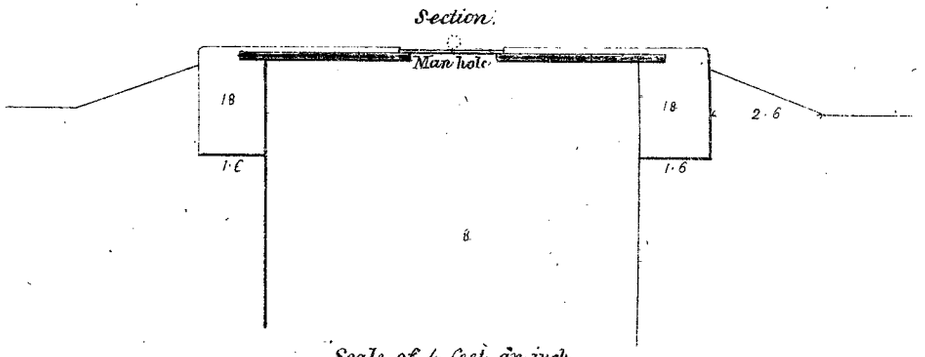




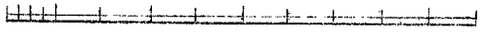
Scale of 6 feet to an inch.

PLAN AND SECTION OF CESS POOL





Scale of 4 feet an inch.



Plan, Section and Elevation of the present Corridor and Cells.

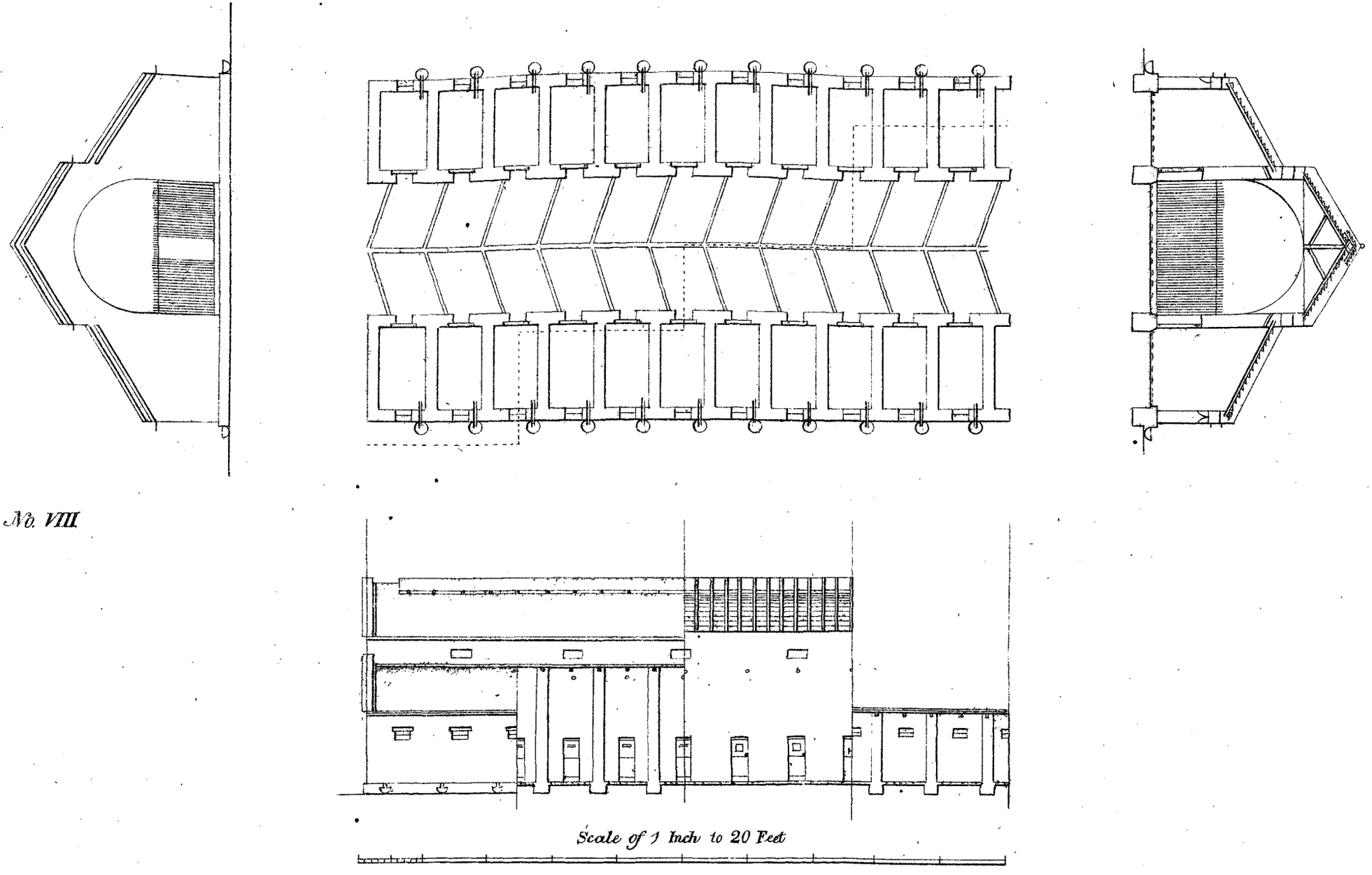
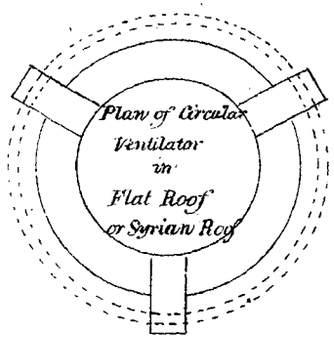


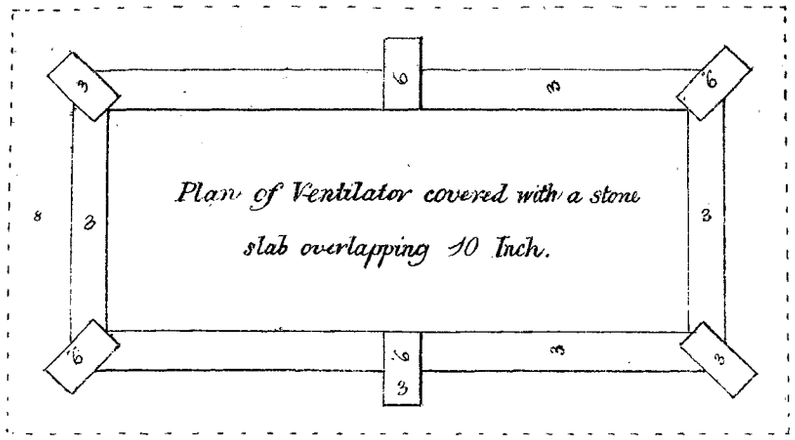
Plate No. VIII

Scale of 1 Inch to 20 Feet

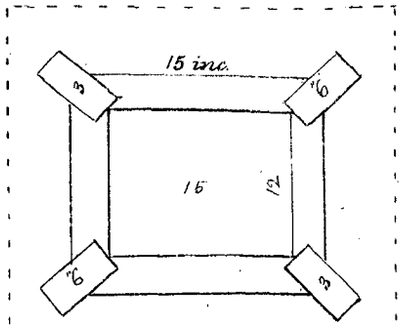
Plate No IX

Plans Sections and Elevations of Ventilators of Flat Roofs



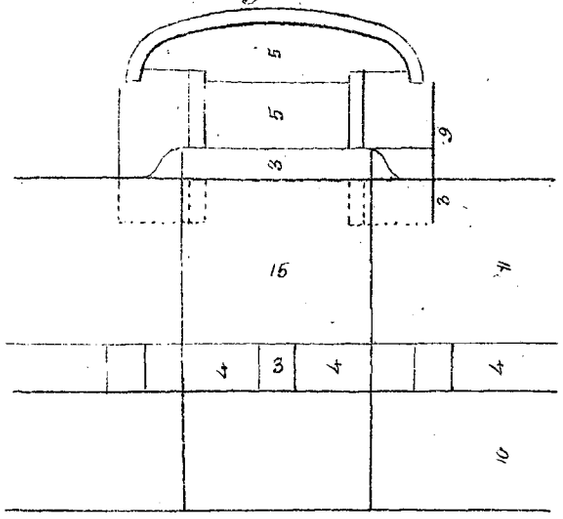


Plan of Oblong Ventilator in Flat Roof

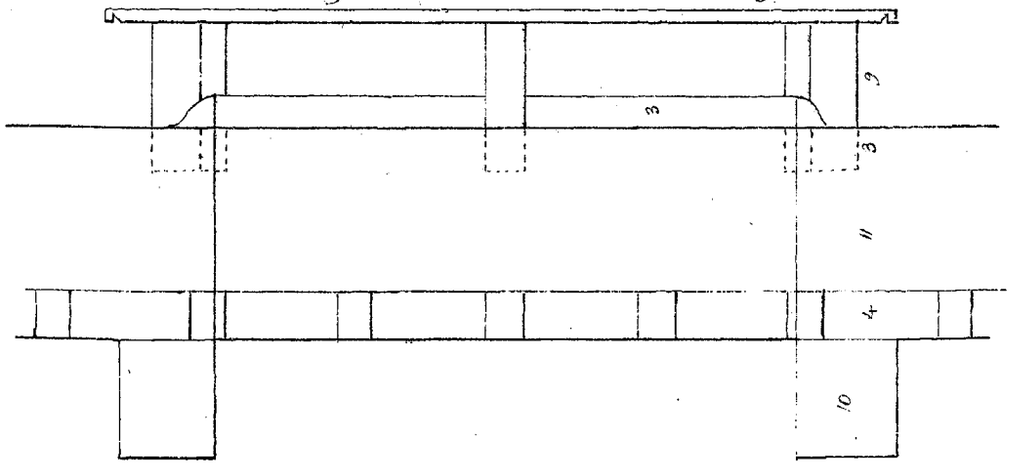


of brick or tile laid on burgahs

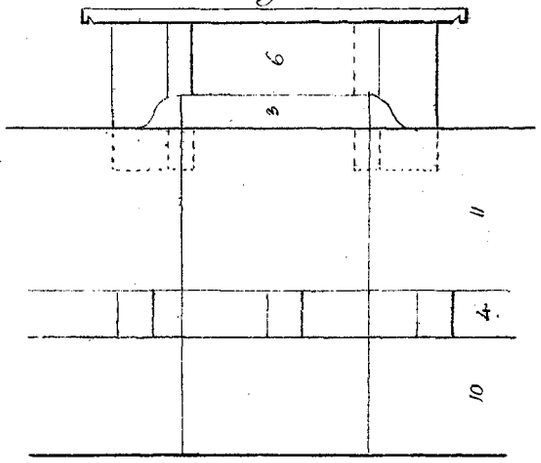
Section of Ventilator



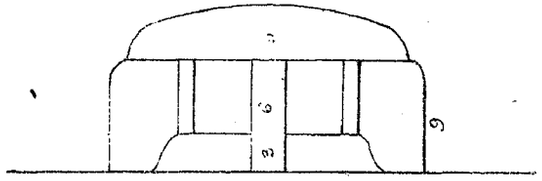
Section of Ventilator in Stone Slab Roof



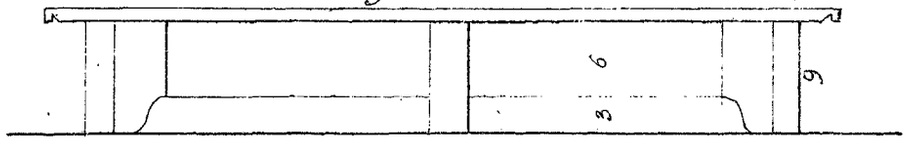
Section of Do.



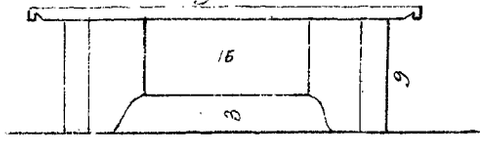
Elevation of Ventilator in Do.



Elevation of Ventilator in Do.



Elevation of Ventilator Do.

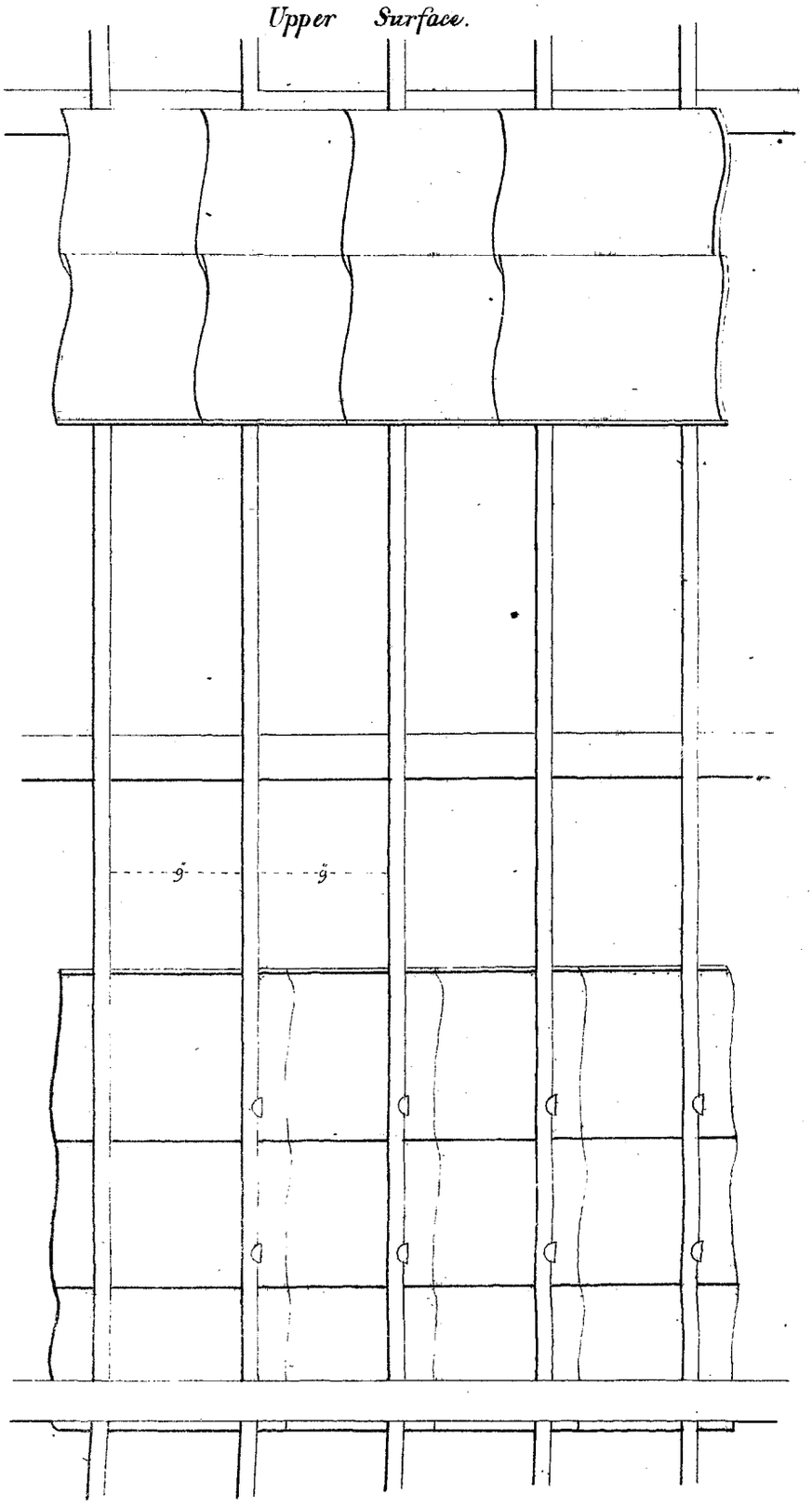


Scale of 2 feet to 1/2 inch

PLATE X.

Shewing the mode of laying the S tile

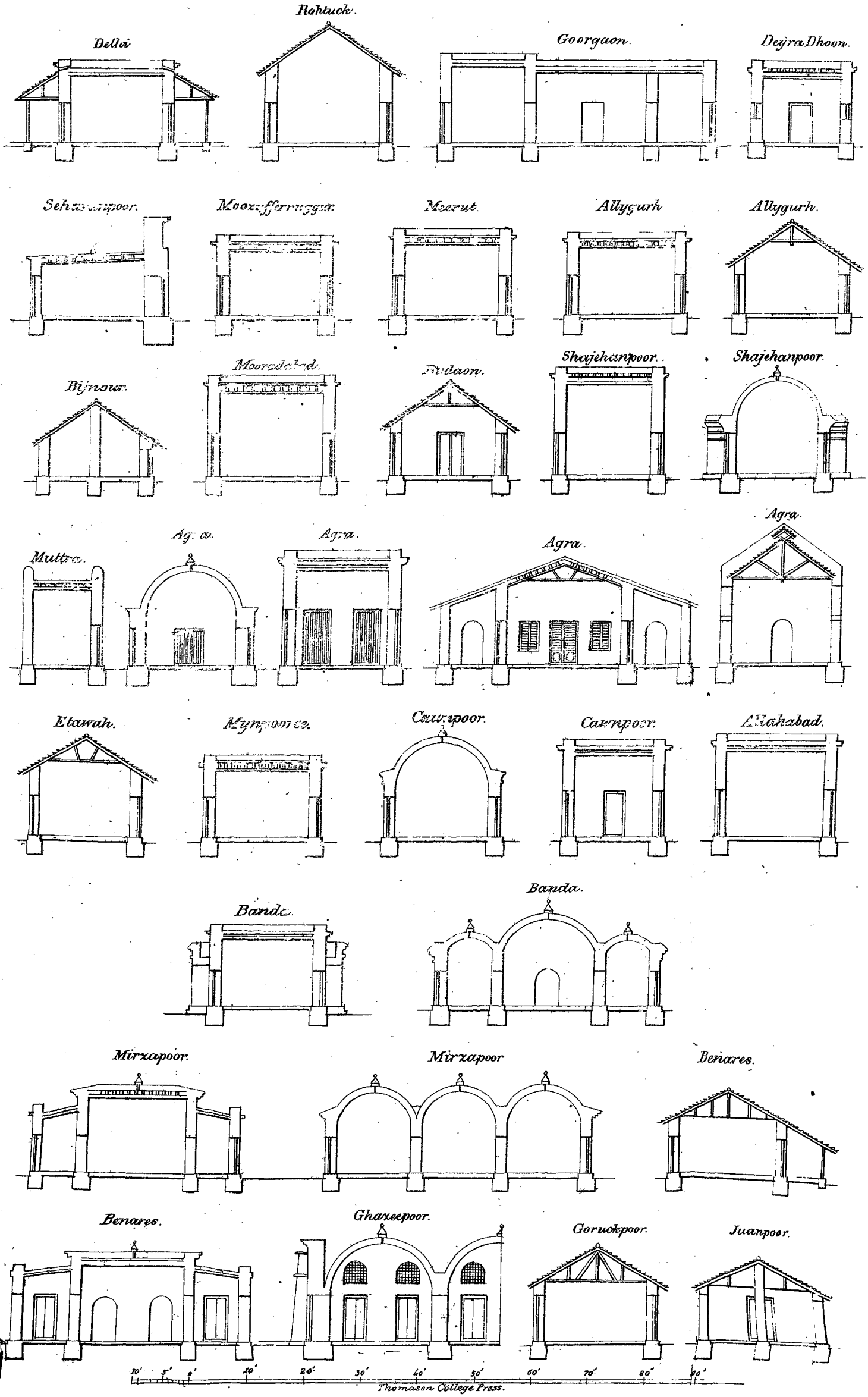
Upper Surface.



Tiles as seen from below.

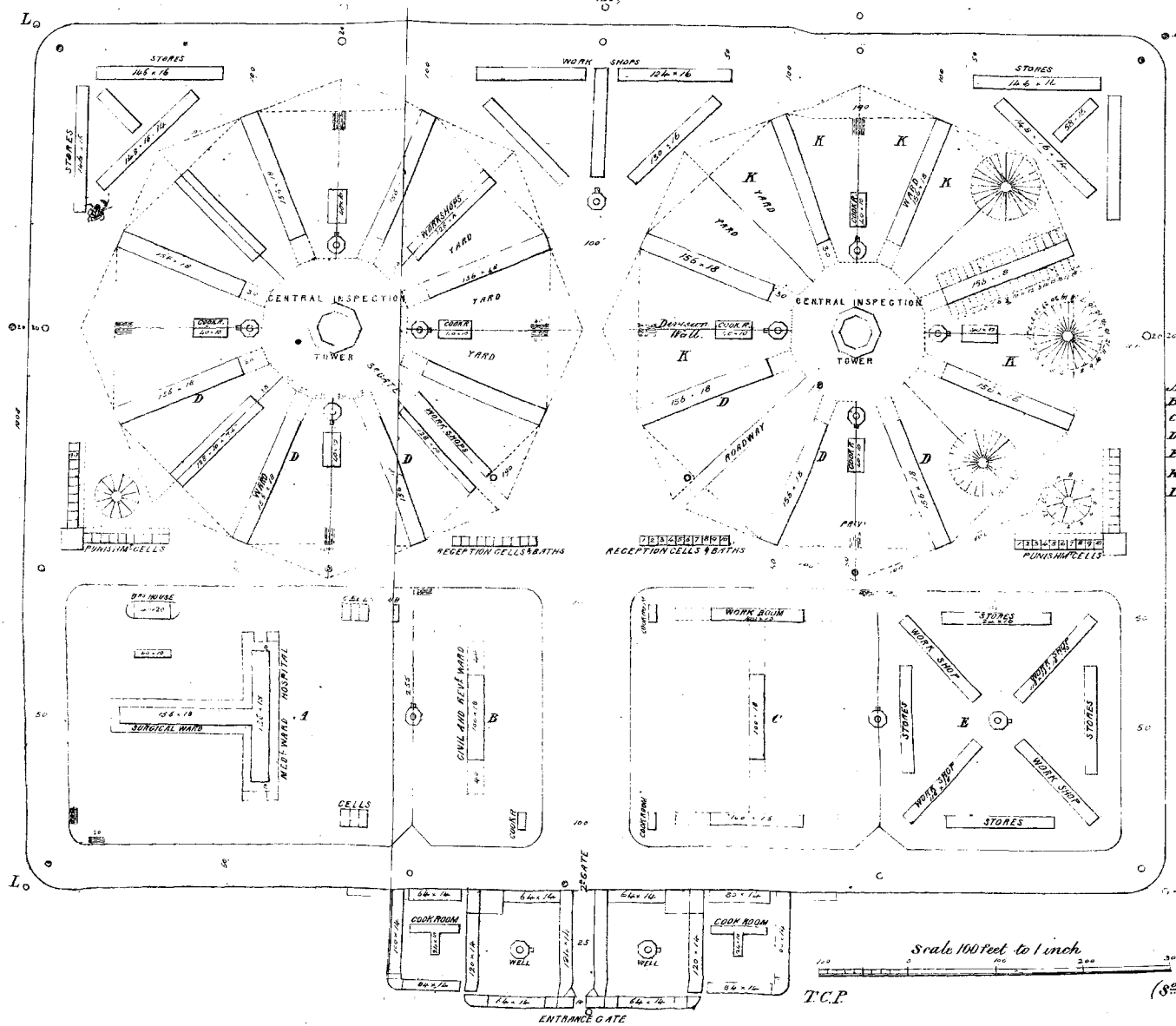
Scale 1 2 3 4 5 *feet*

PLATE I.B.



Thomason College Press.

MODEL PLAN OF A PRISON ON THE RADIATING PRINCIPLE CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING IN WARDS PRISONERS WITH ROOM FOR EXTENSION FOR PRISONERS



A Hospital.
B Civil and Revd.
C Womens Ward.
D Criminal Ward.
E Stores and Workshops.
K Working yard.
L Sentries.

T.C.P.

(Sd.) W.H. Woodcock
IP. N.W.P.

ANNUAL REPORT,

WITH

TABULAR STATEMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863,

ON THE

CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE JAILS

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

BY DR. W. WALKER,

OFFG. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.

1864.

No. 84 of 1864.

From

WILLIAM WALKER, Esquire, M. D.,

Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

To

R. SIMSON, Esquire,

Secretary to Government,

North Western Provinces.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the Annual Returns of the Jails of the North Western Provinces for the year 1863, with such remarks as occur on their general management and discipline.

2. *Inspection.*—I assumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Prisons on the 1st of April 1863. Between that date and the termination of the annual tour, I have visited the Jails noted on the margin.

Between 1st April and 31st December, 1863.

Bareilly,	Mirzapore,
Moradabad,	Benares,
Shahjehanpore,	Ghazeepore,
Futtehgurh,	Azimgurh,
Muttra,	Goruckpore,
Agra,	Jounpore,
Etawah,	Almorah,
Cawnpore,	Humeerpore,
Futtehpore,	Oornie,
Allahabad,	Jhansie,
Bandah,	Lullutpore.

Between 1st January and 25th March, 1864.

Seharunpore,	Mynpoory,
Deyrah Dhoon,	Etah,
Mozuffernuggur,	Budaon,
Meerut,	Bijnour,
Boolundshuhur,	Moradabad,
Allygurh,	Bareilly.

Every Jail and Lock-up in the Provinces has been inspected, except those of Ajmere and Beawr; and as my predecessor, Dr. Clark, had inspected those Jails so lately as December, 1862, I thought it advisable to leave them over to another year, their extreme distance entailing a loss of three weeks or a month in visiting them.

3. In the Special Report of each Jail I have detailed fully the results of my inspection, so that I need not enter into *minutiæ* here. With a few exceptions, I consider the management of the Prisoners and the discipline of the Jails to be most creditable to the Officers in charge.

4. *Number and Disposal of Prisoners.*

	1862.		1863.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining in confinement on 1st January, ...	14,331	471	15,449	503
Received during the year, ...	38,620	1,480	40,790	1,604
Total Population, ...	53,001	1,951	56,239	2,107

	1862.		1863.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Transported beyond Seas, ...	363	38	654	26
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1,225	38	1,518	42
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	3,430	96	2,569	67
Released, ...	31,591	1,264	34,794	1,391
Escaped, ...	74	2	54	3
Died, ...	1,156	20	1,119	33
Executed, ...	59	7	59	1
Remaining on 31st December, ...	15,103	486	15,472	544
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, ...	57,82,041		56,67,086	
Daily average number of Prisoners, ...	15,743		15,526	

5. From the foregoing Statement it appears that, during 1863, although the admissions into Jail numbered 2,294 more than during 1862, the daily average number in confinement was less by 216, indicating a general shortening of the terms of imprisonment awarded by Committing Officers.

6. The number of Prisoners sent into banishment increased from 401 during 1862 to 680 during the past year. This result might have been anticipated from the orders issued on the subject.

7. A diminution in the number of transfers to Central Prisons may also be remarked. This has arisen partially from the general shortening of the terms of the Prisoners committed to Jail, but most of all from the Central Prisons being so full as to command the greatest caution in making transfers to them of any but very long-term Prisoners.

8. The number of females imprisoned has increased almost in exact proportion to the total increase of commitments to Jail. In 1861 the number was 1,386, or 3·22 per cent. of the total admissions; in 1862 it was 1,480, or 3·69 per cent. of the admissions; and during the past year 1,541 women have been sent to Jail, being a percentage of 3·63 on the total admissions of the year. As in former years, by far the greatest number have been imprisoned for theft, namely 389; next in frequency are 296 cases of breaches of the Abkaree Act. I drew the attention of Government, in a previous address, to the fact that more than one-third of the whole of the convictions under this Act occurred in the District of Jounpore. Again, during the past year, I find 103 of the 298 cases occurred in that District alone, while in the Districts of Saharunpore, Mozuffernugger, Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Etah, Futtehgurh, Banda, and Humeerpore, not one woman was sent to prison for engaging in the illicit production or sale of intoxicating drugs. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of these Districts to be able to explain these differences, but I think the facts worthy of remark. Third in frequency of the crimes for which females have been imprisoned come attempts at suicide, of which there were 102 cases; next 94 cases of convictions for possessing knowingly stolen property; then 47 cases of enticing women away for unlawful purposes; then 44 cases of selling, purchasing, or stealing children; then 29 cases of murder, and the same number of convictions for procuring abortion; then 27 cases each of false complaint or evidence and bad livelihood; then 26 cases of wounding, 21 cases of concealment of birth, 17 cases of the administration of poisonous drugs, and so on, the crimes of the remainder not calling for special analysis.

9. As I remarked in a previous communication, it is curious to observe how the returns of some Districts steadily indicate a greater proportion of female

Criminals than those of others. Jounpore continues to retain the same pre-eminence in this respect. Twelve per cent. of all the admissions occurred in this District.

10. *Juvenile Commitments.*—From the Returns it appears that, during 1863, there were received into the Jails of these Provinces 1,458 boys under the age of 15 years. The condition of these youths in our Jails has been the subject of much thought, and although I cannot but confess that it is far from satisfactory, I am bound to say that my predecessors in office have left nothing undone that could be accomplished by the means at their command towards their reformation and separation from full-grown* vice. The Whipping Bill, which has lately become law, may lessen the number of juvenile offenders sent to Jail, but it will exercise little or no influence on the number of naked urchins that will continue to prowl about the streets and lanes of the Cities, gradually being trained up to become accomplished burglars and pick-pockets. My personal experience of whipping in Jail is that its greatest effect is by anticipation, and I fear that once a boy-thief has become familiar with the lash, it will require something more potent than its terrors to restrain him from again breaking the laws.

* Many a Committing Officer has doubtless felt keenly the dilemma in which he was placed in pronouncing sentence on these youths, if he has not given utterance to his thoughts in the words of the philanthropic Mr. Rushton—"What can I do with "these poor children? They are bad already. If I "send them back to their parents they will soon "be before me again. If I send them to Jail they "will come out ten times worse than before. We "have no Reformatory Institutions, and, alas, I must "consign them to a Prison and to their ruin."

11. *Juvenile Reformatories.*—There can be no doubt but that the establishment of Juvenile Reformatories, such as exist in England, would meet the exigencies of the case. They must, however, in one essential respect differ from those excellent Institutions. English society has recognized the festering sore on its frame, and has come forward nobly to the support of these Reformatories; here, in India, the Government will have to do all. For the North-West Provinces alone I consider that not fewer than one Reformatory at the Head-Quarters of each Division would be required. To be of use as a Reformatory, it ought not to be merely a Boys' Jail for the Division, but a School into which every boy committing a crime that brings him within the grasp of the law, and whose parents cannot or will not restrain him and train him to industry, shall be placed for a specified period, not less than four or five years. The law might place it in the power of a Magistrate to compel the boys' parents to contribute to a certain extent to his support, and he might by his own labor, in farming or other industrial pursuits, add a mite, while working out his own reformation and acquiring habits of honest industry; but the great burden and cost would fall upon the State. Great as this burden must be, I have little doubt that in the long run it would be found that the maintenance of a boy in a Reformatory and his reformation would cost less than to keep him in a Prison and transport him to a Penal Settlement when the evil practices of his boyhood shall have grown with his growth, and the boy-thief have ripened into the fearless burglar.

12. Taken as a whole, the boys in our Jails may be divided into two classes: those who from cupidity have committed or aided in the commission of murder, and those who are sent in for petty offences. The terms of imprisonment of the former class vary from 5 to 14 years. They are generally tractable enough, easily taught trades and willing to learn, and the length of their terms of imprisonment gives ample time for Reformatory training to have full effect. By far the most numerous class are—the petty offenders, thieves, pick-pockets, boys employed in smuggling salt, &c. &c. They are sent in for periods varying from seven days to a year: they never remain long enough to have any habits of industry or fondness for honest labor instilled into them, and they go out of Jail no

better, if no worse, than they came in. The lash may reduce the numbers of this class of Jail inmates, but I think the prospect of their reformation by it is very doubtful. It is to this class that I particularly refer, and on their account that I wish to see Reformatory Schools established. When the boy-thief, in India at least, has become a man, the hope of his reformation passes away, and deterrent punishment is the only means left for the protection of society.

13. In each of the five Central Prisons of the North-West Provinces, as the Government is aware, there have been provided three small Barracks for boys in an enclosure forming part of the Jail frontage, so that, when the Central Prisons have been completed, we shall have the means of preventing the contamination of the boys imprisoned in those Jails, and under the watchful care of the Superintendents, I have no doubt they will be productive of much good. These can hardly in any sense, however, be called Reformatories: they are simply separate Jails for Boy Prisoners, such as, on a smaller scale, ought to be attached to every District Jail. A Reformatory ought to be a place of reception and training, intervening between the Prison and society, for boys who have fallen into crime, and whose parents cannot or will not restrain them and educate them to honest industry.

14. *Financial Results.*—Statement No. 1 records the expenditure incurred in every Jail under every head of charge. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,738-5-11 instead of Rs. 5,72,024-2-10 in 1862, raising the total average cost per Prisoner from Rs. 36-0-5½ to Rs. 38-14-2. I shall briefly advert to the causes of this increase under the items of charge which exhibit it.

15. *Rations.*—The increase in this item is not large, amounting only to an average of 10¼ pie per Prisoner. In most of the Jails there was a decrease on the average cost of the previous year, but this was more than counterbalanced by the high price of grain in the Jhansie Division, and for a portion of the year in the Rohilcund Division as well. The fluctuation is not greater than may be looked for between any two years.

16. *Fixed Establishment.*—Under this head occurs the greatest difference between the expenditure of 1862 and 1863, the increase amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 39,619-15-2. The explanation of this increase lies in the introduction of the European Establishment of Jailors and Warders into the Central Prisons, and in the increased cost attending the appointment of a separate Officer as Superintendent of the Benares Central Prison. These charges have raised the cost of the Fixed Establishment of our Jails to Rs. 8-13-7½ per Prisoner. Further down I shall indicate the source from whence this extra expenditure has been met, and at present pass on to other heads of charge.

17. *Permanent Guard.*—In the cost of Police Guard there was an increase of Rs. 554-8-1, caused by the payment of some arrear charges which had been regarded as savings in the previous year, but for which the Police Department demanded payment during 1863.

18. *Contingent Guard.*—The full effect of the reductions that have gradually been made in this the most useless portion of our Jail Establishment are now being felt. Instead of spending a lac and a half of Rupees annually, as in former years, on a venal and most inefficient working Guard, the cost has been reduced to Rs. 54,477-8-0, or Rs 3-8-1¾ per Prisoner, giving a saving of Rs. 22,941-9-8 over the cost of the Guard in 1862.

19. Hospital Charges.—I.—*European Medicines.*—In this item there has been a small saving, the cost being Rs. 1,089-9-2 to Rs. 1,235-5-6 during 1862.

20. II.—*Native Medicines.*—This charge amounted, within a few annas, to the cost under the same head in 1862.

21. III.—*Sick or Extra Diet.*—The epidemics of Cholera and Fever, elsewhere spoken of, had the effect of slightly increasing the cost under this head, amounting, however, only to a sum of Rs. 173-1-2: it does not appear to call for more notice.

22. *Clothing and Bedding.*—The high price ruling for all textile fabrics has increased the cost of Prison clothing from Rs. 21,477-10-1 in 1862 to Rs. 28,902-12-9, and it has been only by the strictest economy on the part of every Officer in charge of a Jail that the increased expenditure has been kept within moderate bounds; as it is, nearly eight annas per Prisoner have been added to the cost of maintenance from this cause alone, and I anticipate that, during the current year, the effects of these high prices will tell still more unfavorably on the financial results of our Jails.

23. *Contingencies.*—Under this item the increase of Rs. 4,350-6-4 is accounted for by the charges for transporting Prisoners belonging to other Provinces being included, and also by the expenditure, during the past year, of a portion (Rs. 700) of the grant made by Government to each Central Prison for the manufacture of tents for the use of the Prisoners.

24. *Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*—The expenditure under this head has risen nearly to Rs. 8,000 above that of the previous year. The works undertaken were essential, and did not admit of delay. Among others I may mention the elevation of the roofs of the Barracks in the Lullutpore Jail at a cost of Rs. 4,456; re-building the porch of the Superintendent's Bungalow at Meerut, &c., Rs. 1,146; adding iron gratings to the Barracks of the Humeerpore Jail at a cost of Rs. 950; building a house for the Darogah at Boolundshuhur, Rs. 550; for iron gratings in Moradabad Jail, Rs. 300; and so on. My inspections of the past year do not, I am sorry to say, lead me to hold out any hope of the expenditure for the current year being less than for the past, but details on this subject will be found in the Special Reports on each Jail.

25. I have already remarked on the large increase in the cost of the Permanent Jail Establishments. That this increase has been more than counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease under another head of expenditure a few figures will show; and I need scarcely remark that on the efficiency of the Fixed Establishment of a Jail depends entirely the success of its management and the state of its discipline. The Permanent Jail Establishments have cost during the past year Rs. 1,37,431-8-3, or no less than Rs. 74,964-10-6 more than the annual average cost for the past 18 years. On the other hand, the Contingent or Working Jail Guard, whose annual average cost for the past 18 years has been Rs. 1,45,941-13-5, cost only Rs. 54,477-8-0, giving a saving on this one item alone of Rs. 91,464-5-5. The confidence of my predecessor, Dr. S. Clark, that he would be able to meet all the extra expenditure sanctioned by Government in the Central Prisons and District Jails is thus amply justified. There have been substituted in lieu of a horde of inefficient and troublesome Burkundauzes well-paid Turnkeys and Warders in our Central Prisons with a trustworthy European Establishment to aid the Superintendents; and the District Jails have been placed in the hands of separate Officers, with more time at their disposal to devote to their internal economy and management.

26. There are certain items of expenditure in a Jail which can scarcely be said to be under the control of the Officer in charge, while the rest are directly under his control, and are the fairest test by which to judge of the economy of management. The former are the fixed charges for Permanent Jail Establishments and Police Guard, for compensation paid to District Officers in lieu of Convict labor, and all expenditure on additions, alterations, and repairs to Jail buildings. If these

items of charge be deducted from the gross expenditure, we shall have, in the cost incurred for Prison and Hospital diet, for the Working Guard of the Jail, for the clothing and bedding of the Prisoners, for miscellaneous charges, and for the cost of European and Native medicines, a fair evidence of the economical management of our Jails during the past in comparison with former years. The average cost on account of these charges for the past 18 years has been Rs. 25-1-2¼, while, during the past year, it has been only Rs. 20-1-1 per Prisoner.

27. The five Central Prisons stand in the following order in point of economy :—

1. Agra,
2. Meerut,
3. Allahabad,
4. Benares,
5. Bareilly.

28. The District Jails take precedence of each other, as noted below :—

1. Futtygurh,
2. Goruckpore,
3. Ghazeepore,
4. Moradabad,
5. Jounpore,
6. Budaon,
7. Azimgurh,
8. Mirzapoore,
9. Banda,
10. Mynporie,
11. Etawah,
12. Allygurh,
13. Bijnour,
14. Ooraie,
15. Shahjehanpore,
16. Cawnpore,
17. Almorah,
18. Etah,
19. Muttra,
20. Bolundshuhur,
21. Futtehpore,
22. Seharunpore,
23. Moozuffurnuggur,
24. Ajmere,
25. Jhansie,
26. Humeerpore,
27. Lullutpore,
28. Deyrah Dhoon,
29. Beawur.

29. *Financial Results of Convict Labor.*—Statement No. 12 gives an abstract of the Prisoners' employment and their earnings. I shall condense that Statement here for reference before making a few remarks :—

	1862.	1863.
Daily average number of Prisoners engaged in Manufactories, ...	3,346	3,912
Ditto ditto on Jail buildings, ...	5,500	5,742
Ditto ditto on roads and out-door labor, ...	112	179
Ditto ditto on the menial services of the Jail, ...	2,376	1,836
Ditto ditto inefficient from age and disease, ...	2,072	2,154
Total daily average number of Prisoners sentenced to labor, ...	13,406	13,823
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Net cash profits realized on the sale of manufactured goods, ...	61,181 0 0	57,694 2 2
Value of manufactured goods in store, ...	23,312 14 3	25,476 2 8
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for Prison use, ...	10,091 7 11	14,443 6 0
Value at Bazaar rates of vegetables supplied from the Jail gardens,	8,890 5 11	10,529 6 6
Total earnings of Prisoners engaged in industrial manufactures, ...	1,03,475 12 1	1,08,143 1 4
Average earning per Prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	30 14 10	27 10 3¼
Estimated value of Convict labor on Jail buildings, &c., ...	1,70,791 2 2	1,63,661 4 9
Ditto Ditto on roads and other out-door labor, ...	1,916 4 0	3,062 9 3
Ditto Ditto saving by employment of Prisoners in the menial services of the Jail, ...	85,536 0 0	77,112 0 0
Total estimated value of Convict labor, ...	2,58,243 6 2	2,43,835 14 0
Average earning per Prisoner on above three items, ...	32 5 3	31 6 11¼
Gross value of Convict labor, ...	3,61,719 2 3	3,51,978 15 4
Deduct.		
Wages of hired servants, ...	2,958 7 8	1,120 9 5
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor, ...	17,100 0 0	15,300 0 0
Net value of Convict labor, ...	3,41,660 10 7	3,35,558 5 11

30. The utility of any calculation of the value of the labor of a Prisoner to the State beyond his actual cash earnings has been subject of much questioning, and there is no doubt that, if the valuation was an extravagant one, a false impression might be conveyed. There can, however, be no question that, when a Jail has to be repaired or kept clean, or the food of Prisoners has to be cooked, the employment of Prisoners does away with the necessity for the employment of free labor; and is, as far as the value of the Prisoners' labor goes, a direct cash saving to Government just as much as if the Convict's labor were farmed out and the proceeds made use of to lessen the Jail expenditure. On these grounds, I think it useful to retain the estimated value of the labor of all working Prisoners in the Returns, and note here the rates at which Officers in charge of Jails have been directed to make the calculation.

Blacksmiths,	...	per diem	2 annas	to	3½ annas.	
Carpenters,	...	„	2 „	„	3	„
Weavers,	...	„	1 „	„	2½	„
Paper-makers,	...	„	2 „	„	3	„
Lithograph Printers,	...	„	3 „	„	4	„
Tailors,	...	„	1½ „	„	2¼	„
Beldars,	...	„	0¾ „	„	2	„
Coolies,	...	„	0¾ „	„	1½	„
Masons,	...	„	1¼ „	„	2½	„

31. Deducting a daily average of 2,154 men, who were inefficient from age or disease, we find the estimated average earnings of the rest of the convicted Prisoners to be Rs. 25-14-4 per Prisoner for the year.

32. In my last Report, I was able to intimate an increase of Rs. 5,322-8-4 on the net cash profit derived from the sale of manufactured articles. During the past year there has been a falling-off, although not at all to the extent which I anticipated. The high prices ruling for raw materials in those staples which form the chief branches of trade in our Jails not only checked the development of the Factories, but materially lessened their profits. Instead of a cash profit of Rs. 61,181, the amount realized in 1862, we have only Rs. 57,694-2-2 as the result of last year's working, of which sum Rs. 27,325-11-6 have been remitted to the various Treasuries.

33. The daily average of men employed in the Manufactories was 3,912, so that the average *cash earnings* of each man were Rs. 14-11-11¼. It is not to be forgotten, however, that those 3,912 men manufactured the Jail clothing, and raised all the vegetables used by the Prisoners, so that although no actual cash sale of that portion of the products of their labor took place, the saving on the cost of Prison clothing, had it been purchased in the Bazar, and the value of vegetables supplied to the Convicts, may fairly be regarded as portion of their cash earnings. These two items, with the value of goods manufactured during the year but unsold, bring up the average earnings of each Prisoner engaged on industrial works to Rs. 27-10-3.

34. *Actual cost of the Prison Department to Government.*—The net cash profit on sales effected during the year was, as I have said, Rs. 57,694-2-2. Deducting this sum from the gross expenditure, the result is Rs. 5,46,044-3-9, reducing the average cost of each Prisoner from Rs. 38-14-2 to Rs. 35-2-8.

35. *Casualties.*—1,148 Prisoners died during 1863. This is slightly more favorable than 1862, and is the lowest death-rate in the Jails of these Provinces since 1855. In 1862, the mortality from all causes was 7·45 per cent. of the

average strength; during the last year it amounted to 7·2 per cent. If we deduct deaths from Asiatic Cholera the percentage will stand at 6·2.

36. In the last report which I had the honor to submit to Government I pointed out the under-mentioned Jails, in the order in which they stand, as those in which the highest death-rate occurred in 1862.

1. Allygurh,
2. Bareilly,
3. Boolundshuhur,
4. Meerut,
5. Ooraie,
6. Benares,
7. Budaon,
8. Almorah.

37. During the past year the most unhealthy Jails have been—

1. Allygurh,
2. Muttra,
3. Bareilly,
4. Goruckpore,
5. Benares,
6. Ajmere,
7. Agra,
8. Jounpore.

38. I have entered so minutely in my Special Report on each Jail into particulars bearing on the general health of the Prisoners that I need scarcely do more than allude to the causes of the excessive mortality in the above noted Jails.

39. In the Allygurh, Muttra, and Bareilly Jails, it arose from the continued prevalence of that low type of Fever on which I shall have more to say farther on. The Jails of Goruckpore, Benares, and Agra suffered severely from Cholera. Dr. Murray, the Officer in charge of the Jail at Ajmere, accounts for the high mortality in his Jail by the fact that the season was a very unhealthy one, Fever and Diarrhœa prevailing much amongst the free population, as well as in the Jail. In the Jounpore Jail the five deaths which resulted from Cholera raised the mortality from 7 per cent. to 8·7 per cent.; but, as I have remarked in my Special Report on this Jail, the fact that the average number of Prisoners in confinement has been 277, while there was accommodation for only 207 men, goes a great way in accounting for the high death-rate.

40. The diseases from which the largest mortality arose were—

Fever,	400
Dysentery,	205
Cholera,	156
Diarrhœa,	131
Diseases of Lungs,	70
Diseases of Brain,	11
Diseases of Liver,	6
Other diseases, including wounds, accidents, &c.,	169
Total,	1148

41. Of the 400 fatal cases of Fever, 276 occurred in the Agra and Bareilly Prisons. Of the 205 deaths from Dysentery, 56, or 27·3 per cent., happened in the Benares Jail, while only 26 deaths from this cause occurred in the Bareilly and Agra Jails, both of which suffered so much from Fever. It would be repeating much of what I have said in reporting on the general health of each Jail to enquire minutely here into the causes of the excessive mortality in these Jails. Year by year the Mortality Tables tell the same tale. An improved Diet Scale has

expunged scorbutic diseases from the Jail Hospital Records of these Provinces. Is it too much to expect that Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa will also yield to improved accommodation and strict attention to the clothing of the men ?

42. *Typhoid Fever.*—Typhoid Fever has still, I am sorry to say, been a cause of great mortality in six of our Jails. In the Agra, Muttra, and Moradabad Jails, the epidemic was a fresh one; in the Bareilly, Allygurh and Budaon Jails, it was but a continuance of the same attack as was reported on last year. In the Agra Central Prison the disease made its appearance, immediately after the arrival of a gang of Prisoners from the Allygurh Jail, in the end of December, 1862.

The men were placed in strict quarantine outside the Prison, and every precaution was used to prevent the disease, if latent in the gang, from spreading to the inmates of the Central Prison. Three of the Allygurh gang while in quarantine sickened, and one died. Although I am not inclined to deprive the arrival of these men of all significance in connection with what followed, the measures taken by Dr. Plank were so carefully planned and carried out to prevent the introduction of contagion, that I am inclined to look first narrowly into the condition of the Prison itself and of its inmates for causes bearing on the origin of the epidemic.

43. Dr. Plank has, I think, struck at the root of the matter by enquiring, not what has caused *Typhoid* Fever in the Prison, but what are the causes of Fever of any type amongst the Prisoners? Let a man have an attack of Fever, it will depend very much on the conditions in the midst of which he has been and is living, whether the Fever will take on a typhoid type or not. Dr. Plank has in his Sanatory Report stated clearly enough the causes of Fever that are absent from our Jails, as well as those that are present. I will briefly advert to the latter. "*Exposure to extreme cold*" is undoubtedly a great cause of sickness and Fever. Dr. Plank points out the remedies thus—1*st*, in the closing of the grated windows of the Barracks by curtains or shutters; 2*nd*, in the rigid observance of the rule that the two blankets given to the Prisoners in the cold weather be each perfectly good of their kind; and 3*rd*, that the Prisoners be allowed a wooden flooring to sleep on. With the first remedy suggested I entirely agree on one condition, namely, that each Barrack contain only the number of inmates its capacity will admit of. On the subject of over-crowding I will have to speak farther down, but may remark here that, where the Prisoners are packed close together on the floor of a ward, the evils to be remedied by closing the windows of the ward would be much aggravated by the closeness and impurity of the atmosphere in which the men would have to sleep, and I may add that, on this very account, many years ago, the wooden shutters of the Barracks of the Agra Central Prison were removed. It was found that, with those shutters closed, the air in the Barracks during a long cold-weather night became foul and offensive and quite unfit for respiration. The accommodation in the Agra Prison is fast being increased, and the time will shortly come when we may trust more to roof ventilation, at all events in the cold weather; but up to the present this has not been the case.

44. Secondly, with regard to the clothing, I fear, from what I have remarked on my inspection, that the two cold-weather blankets cannot always be said "to be perfectly good of their kind." The rule hitherto has been for the Prisoners to receive one new blanket and one old at the commencement of the cold season, and I have generally found the Prisoners in possession of one good blanket, while the second is often so old as to be of little or no use: nor could I ascertain how old the blankets actually were which each Prisoner had in his possession. This will be remedied in future by the blankets being marked for the year of issue with a particular stripe or stripes, and a register of distribution of clothing

to each individual Prisoner being kept up. The expenditure may be increased, but the Government will have the assurance that its intentions with respect to the clothing of the men are carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter.

45. Thirdly, Dr. Plank suggests that the sloping floors of the Barracks on each side where the men sleep be covered by a continuous wooden bench raised a few inches from the ground. The suggestion is a good one, but I do not feel in a position to report that I consider this large expenditure of money absolutely essential for the health of the men. The Agra Central Prison has for years been over-crowded, and until this one grand defect has been remedied it is useless to speculate on a minor cause affecting the health status of the Prison, especially in the face of the mass of negative evidence afforded by all the Jails where over-crowding has not occurred, and where Typhoid Fever has never raged, although the Prisoners sleep on their tât bedding on the ground and have done so since the Jails were first inhabited.

46. The second cause of Fever referred to by Dr. Plank, that of "*unwonted labor*," has no doubt a considerable effect on the health of the Prisoners. Partially it may be met by careful watching on the part of the Superintendent; but in the main this cause is irremediable, for it has its origin in the general principle that the law deals equal punishment out to all offenders without regard to the Criminal's social position and antecedents. If only one Buniah and one Tailor committed a crime and were sentenced to hard labor, it might be possible, if consistent with justice, to provide these two men with labor to which they have been accustomed, but with a mass of 2,000 men the thing is impossible.

47. The third cause touched on by Dr. Plank, over-crowding, has been, in my opinion, the chief in producing the several attacks of Typhoid Fever from which the Agra and other Prisons have suffered. On this subject I have written at length elsewhere. I must content myself here with a general statement of the actual sleeping accommodation which the Prisoners in the Agra Jail had at the time the Epidemic Fever I am now considering broke out. The daily average number of Prisoners in confinement during the year 1862 was 2,464, and during the past year it has been 2,250. Allowing each Prisoner a minimum space of 500 cubic feet and 27 square feet of superficial area, there was actual sleeping accommodation in the Prison for only 1,159 men, irrespective of Hospital accommodation. This state of things has, however, now almost come to an end. When the extension of the Prison has been completed, which it will be during the ensuing year, there will be ample sleeping accommodation for 2,700 men, and I trust that we may never be called on to find accommodation for more than that number.

48. The measures which Dr. Plank took to combat the Epidemic I need not enter upon. They are fully detailed in his Sanatory Report, printed in Appendix No. III., and were all that could be desired.

49. As in the Agra Central Prison the Superintendent dates the origin of the last year's Epidemic from contagion introduced by a gang of men received from the Allygurh Jail, so in the case of the Muttra Jail, the Officer in charge reports that, "immediately on the arrival of a gang of 51 Prisoners from Allygurh, "in January, a Fever, evidently contagious, broke out." Cases occurred up to the end of May, when they ceased; there were 49 admissions in all and 17 deaths. The symptoms of the complaint were the same as in all the other Jails. Dr. Smith concurs with other Medical Officers who have had to treat the disease in describing it as "Typhoid Fever, differing from that at Home in the absence of "Petechiæ, and in the occasional suddenness with which death occurred."

50. In my Special Report on the Muttra Jail, I have detailed minutely the circumstances under which the Prisoners in that Jail have been hitherto confined. Without questioning that the particular type of disease was determined by the arrival of the infected gang from Allygurh, the fact that, since 1859, with the exception of the year 1862, when the death-rate was 3·38 per cent., the mortality has never been less than 11 per cent. on the average strength, would point to other causes than the chance infection of the Jail to explain its low health status. For further remarks on the question I must refer to Appendix No. II.

51. In the Moradabad Jail, a few cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in the end of the rains, but the disease did not become epidemic. I am sorry to add that there were tangible causes of sickness found on my inspection, sufficient to account for the appearance of the peculiar type of Fever on which I am reporting.

52. In the Bareilly Central Prison, the disease was a continuance of the Epidemic which was reported on last year. At the close of 1862 it was still raging, and it did not disappear until the month of May, 1863. Of the total mortality of the Prison, 124 deaths resulted from Typhoid Fever. Dr. Tomkyns has reported at length (see Appendix No. III.) on the means used to check the disease, and I do not think they could have been more judiciously chosen. The Prison is at present, and has been since the beginning of last year, under-populated, and I have considered it wise to keep it so. The Fever was similar in type to what occurred during 1862 and what has occurred in other Jails of the Provinces. When the epidemic first broke out, a similar type of Fever was prevalent in the surrounding Districts and in the City.

53. In the Budaon Jail the same type of Fever appeared in the end of 1862, and went on through the early months of the past year. Altogether 97 cases of the disease were treated: 14 proved fatal. In my special remarks on this Jail, as well as in a separate address, I have laid before Government my opinion as to the probable causes of the bad health of this Jail, and suggested certain remedial measures. On this account I refrain from saying more here.

54. Neither in the Allygurh Jail did the disease occur anew, for it has been endemic since the month of August, 1861, bursting forth with an epidemic intensity during a few months and then lurking in solitary cases for a few months, but hardly ever altogether out of the Jail Hospital. As in other Jails, the greatest number of cases has always occurred from September to May, the smallest number and those most amenable to treatment during the hot-weather and rains. Out of a total mortality of 36, 29 deaths, or more than 80 per cent., occurred before the end of May; the disease then gradually declined, and although three cases occurred in September, the measures which had been taken were, under Providence, I believe successful in preserving the Prisoners from the awful mortality which had more than decimated them for two successive years.

55. I note here in a condensed form the health statistics of the Allygurh Jail from January, 1860, up to December, 1863. The average strength of the Jail in 1860 was 148; the number of deaths 4, or a percentage of 2·69: the Jail was in fact remarkably healthy. During 1861 the average population rose to 337; the deaths were 99, or a percentage of 29·37. During 1862, the average strength was 276: the deaths numbered 62, or a percentage of 22·46. During the past year, the average strength was 191; the number of deaths was 36, or a percentage of 18·8. It is, however, worthy of remark that 15·15 per cent. of the above mortality occurred during the first six months, and only 3·26 during the last six months.

56. In the month of July, Dr. Kilkelly, the Officer in charge of the Jail, laid fairly his opinion before me that, in the light of the experience of the past two years, unless his Jail was relieved of portion of its inmates, Typhoid Fever would again burst out in September, and continue in the Jail as formerly until March. At considerable risk to the health of the Agra Central Prison, I directed Dr. Kilkelly, as soon as the rains should permit, to send off 60 men, and to keep down the strength in Jail to the capacity of each Barrack, allowing 36 square feet of superficial area per prisoner, until March, 1864, when the result of the measure could be reported on. I am glad, in anticipation, to have to report the disappearance of Typhoid Fever from the Jail, and a great improvement in the general health of the Prisoners. Dr. Kilkelly has remarked that, simultaneous with the improvement in the health of the Jail, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the free population of the District. This may be the case without affecting the significance of the fact that, as in former years so last year, Typhoid Fever re-appeared in September. That the number of men attacked was limited to three, I believe arose from the fact that there was no over-crowding of the Jail as there had been during the two previous years.

57. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Jails noted in the margin. The peculiar feature during the past year was the widespread appearance of the disease. It is very seldom that so many of the Jails of these Provinces suffer in one year from Epidemic Cholera.

Agra,
Futtehgurh,
Allahabad,
Mirzapore,
Benares,
Jounpore,
Goruckpore.

58. In the Agra Central Prison there may be said to have been two Epidemics, the first lasting from the 20th to the 27th May, during which there were seven seizures and three deaths, the second commencing on the 8th July and ceasing on the 26th August, during which time 115 men were attacked, and 39 men died. Dr. Plank has gone fully into the features of both Epidemics in his able Sanitary Report, which I have annexed in full in Appendix No. III., so that it would be superfluous for me to go over the same ground. I cannot leave the subject, however, without drawing the attention of Government to the ability and energy with which Dr. Plank carried his charge through this, to a Medical Officer, the most depressing of all duties.

59. In the Futtehgurh Jail, the disease appeared on the 16th August, ten days before it ceased in the Agra Central Prison. The last case occurred on the 10th September; altogether seven Prisoners were attacked and of these four died.

60. In the Allahabad Central Prison the attack was comparatively mild. From February 27th to December 4th straggling cases seem to have been admitted into Hospital, the disease being apparently endemic in the Jail as it is in the City of Allahabad. In July Cholera became epidemic in the City and neighbourhood, and the Prison did not altogether escape. The cases were few but remarkably fatal: out of five men admitted into Hospital four died. The Epidemic of last year in Allahabad, as Dr. Hooper remarks in his Sanitary Report, was worthy of note in several particulars, the occurrence of so few cases in the Prison itself, the almost entire absence of it from amongst the thousands of workmen employed at the Jumna Bridge, who, in the last outbreak, were more than decimated, and the selection of the left bank of the river for its depredations in preference to the right bank, all evidences of the changeable course of Asiatic Cholera, and warnings against our dogmatizing on limited observations.

61. In the Mirzapore Jail, the disease can scarcely be said to have assumed an epidemic intensity. The first case occurred on the 10th March, and the last on the 23rd August. There were in all eleven admissions and four deaths. The proportion

of fatal cases would of itself indicate that the cases were more of a sporadic than epidemic character.

62. The Central Prison at Benares suffered very severely. For nearly two months Cholera clung to this Jail, and picked off its victims in spite of the well-planned and skilfully-executed measures taken by Dr. Moir. On the 15th June the first case occurred, and on the same day Cholera appeared in the Lunatic Asylum. The last case was admitted into Hospital on the 3rd August. The total number admitted was seventy, of whom forty-four died. There was nothing peculiar in the features of the disease itself, and nothing new was elicited in the treatment of the cases. A large number of Prisoners were moved out into camp, but the Epidemic raged too widely to secure much benefit from the change. In the City and surrounding villages, amongst the troops and European residents, amongst all classes in fact, the morbific influence was more or less felt and caused greater or less mortality; lapse of time alone seems to have exhausted its power of mischief. Towards the end of July, the true Cholera cases merged, as usual, into cases of bilious diarrhœa and dysentery. In the above numerical Statement are included only the cases of true Cholera. The intelligent and active measures which were taken by the Superintendent, Dr. Moir, are worthy of the highest commendation, all the more so that he had himself to bear up against sickness brought on by his exertions.

63. In the Jounpore Jail a sharp, short outburst occurred late in the year. On the 1st October the first case was reported, and on the 9th the last was admitted into Hospital—in all, ten admissions with five deaths.

64. In the Goruckpore Jail the Epidemic was long continued and very fatal. The first case occurred on the 26th May, the last on the 17th August, so that for nearly three months the scourge could not be shaken off. There were eighty-five cases in all, and of these forty-four died. Here, again, I have unwillingly to repeat that nothing new or useful has been learnt, either with respect to the workings of the disease itself or as regards its treatment.

65. Besides the above, there was a threatening of an Epidemic in the Ghazeepore Jail, where, between the 1st and the 5th of May, two fatal cases of Cholera occurred; and in the Azimgurh Jail two fatal cases are also recorded, one on the 11th April and the other on the 15th July.

66. The general statistics of the disease during the past year are 319 cases of Cholera in nine Jails, whose average population was 8,969, or a percentage of 3·5 were attacked; and of the Prisoners attacked 152, or 47·6 per cent., died.

67. *Health Statistics.*—Some progress has been made during the past year in laying the foundation of complete and reliable statistics with regard to the health of the Prisoners on their admission into Jail, the diseases from which each individual suffers while in confinement, and the effects of the confinement on him as evidenced by his weight on admission and discharge. My predecessor, convinced of the necessity of having these observations conducted with machines whose accuracy could be relied on, commissioned from England, with the sanction of Government, one weighing machine for each Jail. These arrived at Allahabad in March of last year, but had been so much injured in transit as to entail extensive repairs. This delayed their arrival at the several Jails until late in the year, so that the period during which the weighings of the Prisoners have been made and the number of men actually weighed differ in each Jail. The only effect of this has been to lessen the series of observations. During the current year the weight of every Prisoner on admission has been carefully recorded by the Medical Officer in charge of each Jail, and the number of recorded observations will be proportionally increased. I insert here the results of last year's weighings so far as the records extend.

68. *Memorandum on the weight of 10,644 Prisoners admitted into and released from the Jails of the North Western Provinces during 1863.*

Number.	Name of Jail.	Same weight as on admission.	Gained weight.	Lost weight.	TOTAL.
1	Deyrah Dhoon,	5	17	12	34
2	Seharunpore,	Weighing machine not received till late.			
3	Mozufferngggur,	26	6	8	40
4	Meerut,	Weighing machine not received till late.			
5	Boolundshuhur,	148	95	131	374
6	Allygurh,	No weighing machine.			
7	Bijnour,	13	0	209	222
8	Moradabad,	249	550	100	899
9	Bareilly,	172	196	247	615
10	Budaon,	No weighing machine.			
11	Shahjehanpore,	254	350	228	832
12	Muttra,	28	34	120	182
13	Agra,	69	354	379	802
14	Etawah,	No weighing machine.			
15	Mynpoorie,	152	445	127	724
16	Etah,	No weighing machine.			
17	Futtehgurh,	452	219	175	846
18	Cawnpore,	358	97	36	491
19	Futtehpore,	No weighing machine.			
20	Allahabad,	389	409	851	1,649
21	Banda,	No weighing machine.			
22	Humeerpore,	9	48	78	135
23	Mirzapore,	110	276	160	546
24	Benares,	171	296	226	693
25	Ghazeepore,	131	179	191	501
26	Azimgurh,	No weighing machine.			
27	Goruckpore,	78	157	191	426
28	Jounpore,	No weighing machine.			
29	Almorah,	No weighing machine.			
30	Ooraie,	No weighing machine.			
31	Jhansie,	39	242	34	315
32	Lullutpore,	15	25	10	50
33	Ajmere,	19	93	156	268
34	Beawr,	No weighing machine.			
	Total,	2,887	4,088	3,669	10,644

69. From the above Statement I find that, of 10,644 Prisoners admitted into and released from Jail during the year, in round numbers 27 per cent. neither lost nor gained weight, 39 per cent. gained weight, and 34 per cent. lost weight. It would be premature to draw any conclusions from these facts but they form the commencement of a series of observations, which, in a few years, will enable us to judge with more accuracy than has hitherto been possible the effects of any given dietary.

70. While recording carefully the weight of each Prisoner, the Medical Officers, with few exceptions, have noted the state of health on admission of every convict. The results are given below.

71. *State of health on admission of 22,170 Prisoners admitted into the Jails of the North Western Provinces during 1863.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Number.	Name of Jail.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	195	6	8	209
2	Seharunpore, ...	299	108	37	444
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	220	15	1	236
4	Meerut, ...	972	148	34	1,154
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	530	5	0	535
6	Allygurh, ...	841	48	1	890
7	Bijnore, ...	360	4	1	365
8	Moradabad, ...	792	22	4	818
9	Bareilly, ...	784	441	107	1,332
10	Budaon, ...	Register not	kept up.		
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	792	40	0	832
12	Muttra, ...	731	0	22	753
13	Agra, ...	1,318	179	306	1,803
14	Etawah, ...	475	18	21	514
15	Mynpoorie, ...	773	24	0	797
16	Etah, ...	1,185	71	33	1,289
17	Futtehgurh, ...	981	51	39	1,071
18	Cawnpore, ...	624	30	18	672
19	Futtehpore, ...	Register not	kept up.		
20	Allahabad, ...	2,042	206	86	2,334
21	Banda, ...	Register not	kept up.		
22	Humeerpore, ...	309	0	2	311
23	Mirzapore, ...	745	46	40	831
24	Benares, ...	856	326	68	1,250
25	Ghazeepore, ...	875	87	11	973
26	Azimgurh, ...	Register not	kept up.		
27	Goruckpore, ...	725	199	25	949
28	Jounpore, ...	889	37	8	934
29	Almorah, ...	Return came	too late for	insertion.	
30	Ooraie, ...	Register not	kept up.		
31	Jhansie, ...	409	6	2	417
32	Lullutpore, ...	Register not	kept up.		
33	Ajmere, ...	430	26	1	457
34	Beawr, ...	Register not	kept up.		
	Total, ...	19,152	2,143	875	22,170

72. From the above we find that, during last year, out of a total number of 22,170 Prisoners received into Jail whose state of health was recorded by the Medical Officers 86·5 per cent. were in good health, 9·6 per cent. indifferent health, and 3·9 per cent. in bad health. Of the 875 Prisoners received in bad health, 122 or 13·9 per cent. died.

73. I have a few observations to make in submitting here an exact statement of what I consider to be the present maximum capacity of the thirty-four Jails in these Provinces. In all calculations hitherto made of the capacity of a Jail Barrack, regard has been had alone to cubic capacity. In the old low flat-roofed Barracks it was enough to see that every Prisoner was allowed the minimum allotment of cubic feet of space to insure his obtaining sufficient superficial area at the same time, but when Barracks with lofty roofs come to be constructed, an allotment on a calculation of cubic capacity alone will not prevent injurious overcrowding. It is not asking too much for each Prisoner that he be allowed 500 feet of cubic capacity and 27 square feet of superficial area in his sleeping ward: future experience may indeed show that this allowance is insufficient to retain the men in health; in the meantime, I have accepted the lowest possible standard which can with safety be used as a basis of calculation. I need scarcely remark that, in the subjoined abstract, I exclude the Hospital wards from the calculations,

as they cannot under any circumstance be used except for the sick of the Jail, and an allowance of three per cent. on the estimated population of each will give a fair idea of the accommodation to be got for our criminal population in the Jail Hospitals. One other observation offers itself. The capacity of each Jail is given as if each Barrack was fairly filled, and no space were lost by the exigencies of classification. In practice, however, it is often found that the most elementary classification of the Prisoners entails considerable loss of space, and sometimes compels over-crowding in particular wards. For example, a ward must be given up for female Prisoners, one for under-trial Prisoners, one for civil Prisoners and debtors, and, if possible, one for boys. Thus it may be that the accommodation for twelve or for twenty individuals must be given over to two or three. This result cannot in practice be prevented, but it is to be borne in mind in judging of the total accommodation for Prisoners said to exist in each Jail.

74. Statement of the capacity of each Jail in the North Western Provinces, with average population, for the past three years.

Number.	Name of Jail.	Capacity, exclusive of Hospital and Punishment Cells.	Average strength during three years: 1861-62-63.	Average excess over capacity.	Remarks.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	62	62	...	
2	Scharunpore, ...	182	154	...	
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	151	105	...	
4	Meerut, ...	1,369	1,641	272	
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	156	201	45	
6	Allygurh, ...	214	268	54	
7	Bijnour, ...	248	247	...	
8	Moradabad, ...	450	289	...	
9	Bareilly, ...	1,760	1,418	...	When completed will contain 2,500.
10	Budaon, ...	123	217	94	
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	110	323	213	To be increased to 242.
12	Muttra, ...	78	152	74	Capacity of new Jail 206.
13	Agra, ...	1,159	2,546	1,387	When completed will contain 2,700.
14	Etawah, ...	104	176	72	
15	Mynpoory, ...	221	209	...	
16	Etah, ...	170	193	23	
17	Futtehgurh, ...	381	488	107	
18	Cawnpore, ...	92	208	116	To be increased to 224.
19	Futtehpore, ...	69	67	...	
20	Allahabad, ...	2,052	1,984	...	When completed will contain 2,700.
21	Banda, ...	182	182	...	
22	Humeerpore, ...	246	82	...	
23	Mirzapore, ...	172	318	14	
24	Benares, ...	759	1,511	752	Capacity of new Jail 1,900.
25	Ghazeepore, ...	463	710	247	
26	Azimgurh, ...	284	369	85	
27	Goruckpore, ...	626	769	143	
28	Jounpore, ...	207	221	14	
29	Almorah, ...	110	128	18	
30	Ooraie, ...	183	106	...	
31	Jhansie, ...	272	149	...	
32	Lullutpore, ...	181	142	...	
33	Ajmere, ...	189	262	73	
34	Beawr, ...	66	120	54	
	Total, ...	13,091	15,996	2,897	

75. There is one class of Prisoners which more than any other causes over-crowding as well as many other evils in our Jails: I refer to the under-trial Prisoners or Magistrate's Hawalat. One Barrack is usually given up to them in each Jail, and whether there are only 10 under-trial Prisoners or 60, this Barrack has to contain them. In the one case, space is lost which might be occupied by the convicted Prisoners, and in the other, the under-trial Prisoners are crowded to-

gether in a way which only necessity can excuse. The effect on the discipline of a Jail from containing the Magistrate's Hawalat is bad in the extreme. Every morning a gang of under-trial Prisoners passes out of the Jail, in the custody of a guard quite irresponsible to the Officer in charge of the Jail, and wends its way to the Magistrate's Court. The means of communication with friends are unlimited, and in communicating with their own friends they communicate with the friends of Prisoners, and in returning to Jail in the dusk of the evening they manage to convey inside, in spite of or with the connivance of the guard, all sorts of forbidden articles. I hope the time is not far distant when the Government will be enabled to sanction the erection of a small Lock-up for under-trial Prisoners attached to each Zillah Court, and relieve the Jails of all under-trial Prisoners except those committed to the Sessions. If this were done, the accommodation in our Jails, as sanctioned, would be quite sufficient to meet the demand.

76. From the table given above will be seen the Jails in which, and the extent to which, over-crowding has taken place. The extent of accommodation in each Jail refers to the end of the past year, hence it must be regarded as much more favorable than the average of the past three years in Jails under process of construction or extension. Every one of the Central Prisons has suffered. In the Statement the excess of population in the Agra, Benares, and Meerut Jails is alone perceived; but the Barielly and Allahabad Prisons suffered similarly (the former especially) while under construction. With regard to the excess of population in the Agra Prison, I must remark that from 200 to 300 Prisoners have always been located in the convalescent Depôt and farm at Secundra, but even with this deduction the over-crowding has been very great. The Benares Division, as a whole, has hitherto suffered most, the accommodation in the Central Prison being so limited. Now that the erection of a new Central Prison has been sanctioned, there is a prospect in a few years of this condition of matters being mended. When completed on the reduced scale sanctioned it will hold between 1,800 and 1,900 Prisoners, that is to say, 1,100 men more than the present Jail can accommodate; but as the average population of the Jails of the Benares Division during the past three years has been in excess of their combined capacity by 1,387 Prisoners, I anticipate that certain of the District Jails will still be left over-crowded, or that the health of the Central Prison will be jeopardized by its being called on to receive more men than it is calculated to contain.

77. The completion of the new Jails now being built, and the extension of others will make the total capacity of all our Jails greater than their average population has been during the past three years. Where the accommodation is less than the demands of the Division or District, the want will have to be met by transfers to other Divisions or Districts. My chief object in introducing this Statement here is to indicate one of the most tangible causes of the sickness which has prevailed and still prevails in our Jails. I have confidence that an improvement in the health of the Prisoners will follow the increased accommodation which has been sanctioned by Government.

78. In the number of Escapes during the past year, we have a very practical evidence of the efficiency of the superintendence exercised by the Jail Officials as compared with former years. The lowest percentage of Escapes on the average strength of the Jail population, previous to the strict enforcement of intramural labor under the superintendence of the District Civil Surgeons, was 0·74: in 1862 it fell to 0·51, and during the past year to a percentage of 0·36 on the average strength. The average population of all the Jails was 15,825: of this number

55 men and 3 women escaped, bringing up the number of escaped Prisoners at large to 449 men and 7 women. Of these there have been recaptured during the year 69 men and one woman, at a cost of Rs. 535, leaving still at large 380 men and 6 women. Of the 58 Prisoners who made good their escape during last year, only 3 men and 2 women escaped from inside a Jail: one male Prisoner from Bijnour, one from Futtehgurh Jail, one from Allahabad Jail, and two females from Beawr Jail. The rest escaped from gangs sent out to work in the Jail Garden, or to wash paper pulp at a running stream, or other unavoidable employment beyond the Jail walls.

79. In reporting, at the request of the Supreme Government, on the Prisoner Burkundauzes employed in the larger Prisons of these Provinces, I think it right to put on record the history of the scheme and the reasons which led to its adoption.

80. The subject was first broached in 1856 by the Honorable Mr. Colvin. The disturbances broke out before anything had been done. In July, 1859, I had the honor, as Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, to lay before the then Inspector General of Prisons a proposal to entertain a certain number of the Prisoners remarkable for their good behaviour as intramural guards. On account of the late disordered state of the country, Mr. Thornhill considered it inadvisable to ask the Government to sanction the measure. Finally, in March, 1861, my predecessor, Dr. Clark, applied for and obtained the sanction of the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Edmonstone, to the entertainment experimentally of a certain number of the Prisoners in the Agra Central Prison as "Prisoner Burkundauzes." Since that time Prisoners have been chosen to perform the duties of an intramural working guard with the happiest results in each Central Prison.

81. Every Officer in charge of a large Jail feels the necessity of strengthening the Executive of his Prison by drawing powerfully into the interests of good order, discipline, and subordination a certain number of the convicts themselves. Extra labor, solitary confinement, and flogging provide ample means of punishment for the evil-doer, but until the introduction of this measure, there was nothing to hold out to a Prisoner as a reward for a number of years of exemplary conduct except the avoidance of punishment. It was hoped that the demands of justice could be satisfied, and at the same time the Prisoners' minds relieved from that crushing state of depression which hurries many a long-term Prisoner to his grave during the first years of his confinement. That end has in a measure been obtained by giving every man a hope that he may, by his own acts, place himself in a position of trust and respectability amongst his fellow Prisoners, and to a certain extent regain, before going out on the world, the right to be regarded as one who respects the laws and can have confidence placed in his future conduct.

82. The results have quite borne out these anticipations. Every Officer under whom they have served has reported favorably on their conduct and usefulness. During 1861, twenty Prisoners did duty as Burkundauzes in the Agra Prison under me, and I am bound to say that they were most ready, willing workers, besides being the neatest, and cleanest, and best drilled portion of the Contingent Guard. In his report for 1862, Dr. Plank wrote:—"There have been during the past year "twenty Prisoner Burkundauzes employed. They have been all carefully selected "from men the first half of whose period of imprisonment had expired, and they have "been exclusively employed within the Prison, performing their duties with an "alacrity and maintaining order with a determination which has afforded me much "pleasure; and throughout the year under review, from amongst the whole twenty

"only one man has been subjected to punishment, consisting of a fine of eight "annas from his pay, on account of a fault of omission in having left a tool within "the Prison enclosure at night which should have been delivered at the gate to be "stored outside in the usual way." The same officer reports on their conduct "during 1863 thus—"The Prisoner Burunkundauzes, whose number has been "increased from twenty to twenty-five, have as usual been good and faithful ser- "vants, always working, ever well behaved and cheerful, neatly dressed and tidy. "As a rule, saving in their habits and full of gratitude, these men have been as the "root of order and discipline in the Jail, only two punishments having been meted "out to the whole body during the year." Dr. Plank adds a list, for which I beg to refer to Appendix No. II., showing the amount saved from his pay by each of a certain number of these Prisoners whose terms expired during the past year.

83. In the Allahabad Central Prison there are now twenty-five Prisoner Burkundauzes. The Superintendent reported so highly of the usefulness of the men that I sanctioned, in October last, their increase to the above number.

84. In the Benares Central Prison there are twelve. Two of their number were reduced during the past year for breaches of Prison Rules. Dr. Moir reports them "as a body far more trustworthy, and better servants and overseers of work, "than the Contingent Guard is ever likely to be, and their number might be "increased with advantage in every way."

85. In the Meerut Central Prison their number is ten. The Officiating Superintendent reports them "as a well-behaved and useful body of men. Con- "siderable advantage would result from an addition to this number. They are "not only found equal in efficiency to some of the Warders, but the example of "their position adds greatly to their usefulness, as pointing out to every Prisoner "the reward held out for good conduct during confinement."

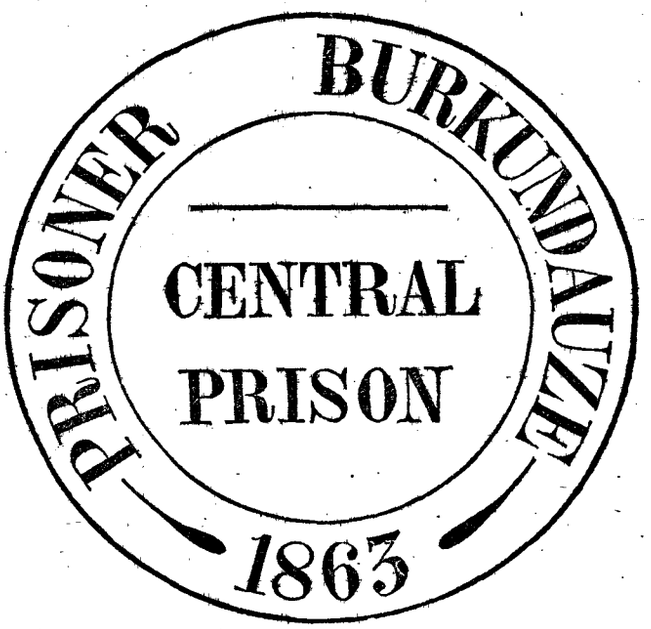
86. In the Central Prison at Bareilly there are twenty Prisoners employed as Burkundauzes. Dr. Tomkyns reports that their employment "has been a continued "success; they form the principal portion of the working guard over the "Prisoners within the Jail walls." "The system," he adds, "undoubtedly serves "to stimulate the good conduct of the Prisoners generally, for the advantages of "the position of Prisoner Burkundauz are thoroughly appreciated by the Convicts."

87. Although thus assured on all sides that unqualified good has resulted from the employment of Convicts as an intramural guard, I am decidedly of opinion that my predecessor acted wisely in introducing the scheme gradually, and I also think that, in making these appointments, their number must not be raised beyond the point at which we can rest assured that the men are power- less for evil. I have been careful to restrict their number to about one-fourth of the working guard of the Prison; and this, not so much because I have any doubts with regard to the soundness of the principles which have led to their employ- ment, as that they might as a body be unable to withstand pressure exercised on them by a large mass of their fellow Prisoners on any combined attempt being made to resist authority.

88. Considering it necessary to insure uniformity in the position and treat- ment of the Convicts who might be chosen from time to time as Burkundauzes, I drew up the following Rules for the guidance of the Superintendents of the Central Prisons:—

89. "I.—The men shall be styled 'Prisoner Burkundauzes.'

"II.—They shall wear a uniform, consisting of a yellow coat and trousers, "with a dark blue *puggery*, and dark blue belt, fastened by a round Chuprass of "the size and having the device as under—



"III.—Every Prisoner shall be eligible for a Prisoner Burkundauzeship.

"IV.—Ordinarily the selection shall be made in accordance with the provisions "of the good-conduct mark scheme; but in the event of there being no Prisoner "eligible under that scheme, a selection shall be made by the Superintendent of "the Prison, his reasons in each case being distinctly set forth, and the men's "names being submitted for the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons, in "the appended form of Statement.

"V.—No Prisoner shall be so selected until he shall have served out one-half "of his term of imprisonment.

"VI.—The Prisoner Burkundauzes shall not be allowed to go beyond the pre-"cincts of the Jail.

"VII.—The men shall dine, eat, and sleep quite apart and separate from the "rest of the Convicts.

"VIII.—They shall wear no fetters, and their hair and beards may be allowed "to grow to such extent as the Superintendent may think sufficient as a mark of "distinction from the ordinary Convicts.

"IX.—They shall have no arms of any description.

"X.—In regard to their duties, they shall be subject to the same rules and "perform the same work as Burkundauzes over Prisoners working within the Jail, "except in so far as it may be necessary to regulate their hours of Diet, Roll-"call, &c.

"XI.—They shall be enrolled as 'Prisoner Burkundauzes' on the Contingent "Establishment of the Prison, and have their pay drawn in the Prison Contingent "Bill.

"XII.—Their pay shall be at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem, and Rs. 6 per "mensem for one headman (or Duffadar) over every 25 men.

"XIII.—They shall have no control over the savings from their pay, after "deducting the expenses of clothing and food, excepting that they may have it in

" their option to make the money over at stated intervals to their relatives, or to " retain it in the Prison Treasury until the time of their release.

" XIV.—That the accounts of each man shall be kept in a separate Pass-book " and be retained in his own possession. It shall be made up monthly under the sig- " natures of the Darogah and the Prisonei Burkundauze; all the Pass-books and " accounts of the men shall be inspected every six months by the Superintendent " of the Prison and attested by his signature.

" XV.—That one of their number, selected by themselves, shall cook for a " division of 25 men, and that, as far as practicable, and with the proviso that the " expense is kept within the income of each man, their dietary may be regulated " by their own wishes.

" LIST OF CONVICTS ENROLLED AS PRISONER BURKUNDAUZES IN THE—— CENTRAL PRISON.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Current number.	Register number.	Name and father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.	Crime, term of imprisonment, and date of sentence.	Term of imprisonment from——to			Remaining term of imprisonment.			Remarks by Superintendent.
									Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	

90. Hitherto Prisoner Burkundauzes have been selected by the Officer in charge of the Prison, and the nominations thus made submitted for confirmation. Under the Rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities, a Prisoner who has obtained 250 marks becomes eligible for a Burkundauzeship. Ultimately the selection will be made from amongst the holders of the above number of marks; at present, as will be seen below, only eighteen Prisoners have attained more than 250 marks.

91. It has been objected, and with some force, that the fact of the election or even the nomination of Prisoners to be Burkundauzes within a Prison being placed in the hands of the Superintendent gives him at the same time the power, to a certain extent, of lightening the punishment which a Judge may have awarded to a Criminal. If by this objection it is meant to be implied that a Prisoner sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment is to have nothing to look forward to but a dreary galley-slave's existence for 10 long years, to be denied even the hope of lightening his heavy load of punishment by his good behaviour, to pay the uttermost farthing of the debt due to the outraged laws, then there is little more to be said, and nothing left for those charged with the executive of a large Prison but to fall back on punishment and the dread of punishment as the only motive power in preserving discipline. But I cannot suppose that the objection is meant to go so far as to deny the soundness of the principle on which the scheme is being worked; few men would deprive the erring heart of "pity when it errs no more," and I suppose all that is wanted is to put the selection of the Prisoners under efficient check. I have detailed fully the rules under which the selections are made in our Jails; if any further sanction be considered necessary, it would be a simple matter to send up every Prisoner's name recommended for a Burkundauzeship for the approval of Government, but it is evident that the only Official who can be acquainted with the conduct of a Prisoner is the Superintendent of the Jail, who comes daily into contact with him, and I do not think that any extra

safeguard would be established by troubling the Government with a reference in each case. If the principle be approved, and the rules under which the selections are made be efficient, it may be left to the Inspector General of Prisons to see that the rules are never infringed.

92. Further, in dealing with this question, it must not be lost sight of that the great proportion of the prisoners in our Jails are not when at large members of a Criminal class, and do not belong to those dangerous classes from which is recruited the population of the Jails in England. This will be readily acknowledged by every one who has had to deal with an Indian Jail, and I have only to point to the statistics recorded below showing how comparatively seldom a Prisoner after release returns to crime and to Jail to prove that the great mass of our Prisoners do not make crime a profession, and cannot have the same reasonings applied to them as would be applicable to a purely criminal class.

93. Auxiliary to the selection of Convicts as intramural guards, my predecessor, Dr. Stewart Clark, drew up in September, 1861, and obtained the sanction of Government to the introduction in the five Central Prisons of his "Rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities." Acting on the same principle as led to the employment of the Prisoners as Burkundauzes, these Rules explain to every Convict the steps by which he may attain that envied distinction, or at all events, secure a tangible acknowledgment of his good behaviour during confinement.

94. The Rules laid down were—

"I.—Every Prisoner on his first admission to the Prison shall have the following rules read over to him, and shall be made thoroughly to understand that his future prospects will depend on his own good conduct and industry throughout the period of his imprisonment. A copy of these Rules in the Oordoo and Hindee languages shall be suspended in each division of the Prison, and in such other places occupied by the Prisoners as may appear desirable.

"II.—Every Prisoner shall, at the expiration of six months after admission, be eligible for marks and gratuities at the discretion of the Superintendent according to the following scale, and all marks and gratuities shall be registered on the reverse of each deserving Prisoner's Labor Ticket, and each entry must bear the signature or initials of the Superintendent:—

"III.—Quiet and orderly conduct, ---	1 mark.
"IV.—Quiet and orderly conduct, with activity and ready obedience to the orders of the Superintendent and Jail Officials,	2 marks.
"V.—General good conduct, with increase of work on that usually prescribed by the Superintendent, ---	2 to 4 marks, with gratuity.
"VI.—General good conduct, with increase of and improved quality of work, ---	3 to 6 marks, with gratuity.
"VII.—Proficiency in education: to be determined, every six months, --- ---	6 to 30 ditto, with gratuity in books at the time of release.
"VIII.—All gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work and proficiency in education to be defrayed from the Labor Fund, --- ---	
"IX.—Assisting in the detection of forbidden articles, ---	1 to 6 marks.
"X.—Bringing to notice and assisting in preventing breaches of Prison Rules and discipline, ---	1 to 8 marks.
"XI.—Assisting in preventing escapes, ---	1 to 10 marks, with gratuity.

" XII.—Assisting the Superintendent and Prison Officials in 1 to 20 marks,
" maintaining and restoring order, --- with gratuity.

" XIII.—Gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work, 1 to 8 annas per mensem, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

" XIV.—Gratuities under Rules 11 and 12 must have the sanction of the In-
" spector General of Prisons.

" XV.—Fifty marks shall entitle the holder to a Ticket, which will allow him
" to receive a visit from his friends under the Superintendent's order.

" XVI.—One hundred marks shall entitle the holder to wear a good-conduct
" badge, such as a metal ticket suspended round the neck by a cord.

" XVII.—One hundred and fifty marks shall entitle holder to wear one colored
" stripe on the sleeve of his coat, and render him eligible for a Lumburdarship.

" XVIII.—Two hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to two colored
" stripes, and render him eligible for a Burkundauzeship.

" XIX.—Three hundred marks shall entitle the holder to three colored stripes,
" and some additional allowance to the ordinary Prison rations.

" XX.—Five hundred marks shall entitle the holder to four colored stripes, and
" under special circumstances, render him fit for recommendation to Government for
" a reduction of a portion of his sentence or release from Prison altogether.

" XXI.—No cash payments shall be made to Prisoners until the time of release,
" but one-half of the sum at the credit of any Prisoner may, if he wishes it, be sent
" to near relatives every six months.

"XXII.—Prisoners of uniform good behaviour, who may have exhibited unusual
" signs of industry, and who may be likely to continue the trade acquired during in-
" carceration, shall be entitled to a few tools at the time of release in addition to
" any cash earned during the time of their imprisonment.

" XXIII.—Any breach of Prison Rules or discipline shall, at the discretion of
" the Superintendent, entail forfeiture of a portion or whole of the aforesaid marks,
" gratuities, and indulgences.

" XXIV.—A Register shall be opened, in which must be entered the names and
" sentences of Prisoners upon whom good-conduct marks or gratuities may be con-
" ferred, together with the number of marks, the amount of gratuities, and the rea-
" sons for which they have been granted; forfeitures, with the grounds on which they
" may be adjudged, and such other particulars as may enable the Superintendent
" to form a confident opinion on the conduct and character of each Prisoner."

95.—The above Rules translated into Oordoo and Hindee are suspended in every Barrack and Workshop of the Prisons, and they are besides read over and explained to the Prisoners as occasion offers by the Jail Officials.

96. In the Agra Central Prison the Rules were put in force on the 1st July, 1862, and up to the 31st January, 1863, the following are the results:—1,848 Prisoners became eligible to receive marks and gratuities during the above period, of these 915 received both marks and gratuities, and 933 only marks. The number which received rewards under the first four divisions of the Good-conduct Rules was 915; 894 received marks for proficiency in education; 6 received marks for assisting in the detection of forbidden articles; one man received marks for aiding in preventing an escape; and 26 received marks for aiding the Prison Officials in

maintaining order; 17 men have attained over 150 marks, and the sum of Rs. 620-12-0 has been distributed in monthly stipends and gratuities. Of the above sum, Rs. 62-10-0 have been given to the different Prisoners' relations or been paid to themselves on release; Rs. 20 have been spent in providing themselves with lotahs, &c., and Rs. 337-13-11 remained in deposit at the credit of the several Prisoners. The Superintendent speaks of the scheme thus:—"Of its advantages I have seen enough during the past year to feel pretty confident, and especially of that part of it which concerns the distribution of small pecuniary rewards. The Prisoners take evident interest in the matter, and at the interview with his friends in the presence of the Superintendent, granted to each Prisoner after twelve months' residence with uninterrupted good conduct, a request to be permitted to bestow a part of his reward upon his relations has become a frequent occurrence." No marks or rewards have as yet been forfeited by the recipients.

97. In the Bareilly Central Prison the scheme was introduced in January, 1862, and it has been in constant operation since. Dr. Tomkyns writes:—"It was a considerable time before the Prisoners could be brought to understand the advantages they could obtain by becoming possessed of these good-conduct marks. Gradually the advantages become manifest to the Prisoners as a body by being constantly placed before them by the Jail Officials." During the past two years, 1,768 Prisoners have become eligible to receive marks and gratuities. For quiet and orderly conduct 227 have received marks; for quiet and orderly conduct, with a ready and cheerful obedience to orders, 1,265; for good conduct with increased amount of labor, 924; for good conduct with increased quantity and improved quality of work, 565; for proficiency in education, 75; for assisting in the detection of forbidden articles, 15; and for aiding in the prevention of an escape, one man.

Of the whole number, twenty-eight have received over 50 marks, two have received over 100 marks, and three have received over 150 marks.

The amount expended in gratuities during the two years has been Rs. 82-11-0.

One Prisoner asked for a tool on release, and was given what he asked for.

Twelve Prisoners altogether forfeited marks to the number of 87.

98. Dr. Tomkyns reports, "That the working of the scheme has been accompanied with considerable success, both in obtaining from the Prisoners a greater amount of work and in inducing those who would otherwise have been careless and discontented to take an interest in their daily labor."

99. In the Central Prison at Meerut various causes contributed to delay the introduction of the Rules until May, 1862. Since that time up to the end of 1863, 375 Prisoners have become eligible to receive marks, 127 have received marks under the first four divisions of the Rules comprising degrees of general good conduct with increased quantity and improved quality of work, 241 received marks for proficiency in education, four for detecting forbidden articles in the Jail, three for aiding in preventing breaches of order. The total amount given in gratuities has been Rs. 26-6-2. Thirty-three Prisoners have forfeited marks to the number of 123 for bad conduct. The Officiating Superintendent considers that the application of these Rules has encouraged the Prisoners to greater diligence, manifested in the greater amount of work turned out and in its improved quality.

100. In the Allahabad Central Prison the Rules were put in force in January, 1862. The returns refer, however, only to the past year; 566 Prisoners became eligible for gratuities and marks during the year, of whom 212 received both marks and gratuities, and 354 received marks only.

Under the first four divisions of the Rules, 340 men received marks, and 178 marks and gratuities on account of proficiency in education; 242 Prisoners received marks, and 39 marks and gratuities; 9 men received marks and gratuities for detecting forbidden articles; 11 for aiding in preventing breaches of Prison discipline; 4 for aiding in preventing escapes; and 8 in maintaining order. Besides those who have attained smaller numbers, 18 men have received over 250 marks. The total amount expended in gratuities was Rs. 109-5-2; only 14 Prisoners forfeited their marks and gratuities during the year for bad conduct. Dr. Hooper remarks,—"The scheme is undoubtedly of great help to the Superintendent in the "management of the Prisoners, enabling him to reward the deserving and to "hold out prospects to all."

101. In the Benares Central Prison the Rules were introduced in February, 1862, but as only 64 Prisoners got marks in 1862, they can hardly be said to have been fairly in operation until 1863. During the past year 682 men have become eligible to receive marks and gratuities; of these 622 have received marks only, and 6 gratuities.

102. No Prisoner has as yet received over 50 marks. Under the first four divisions of the Rules 591 men have received marks, 15 for proficiency in education, 9 for detecting forbidden articles, 15 for aiding in preventing breaches of Prison Rules, 1 for aiding in preventing an escape. Altogether, Rs. 15 were spent in gratuities. Ten Prisoners forfeited their rewards on account of bad conduct.

103. There is but one opinion as to the good effect of the introduction of the above measures; in many of the Prisons the full results have not as yet been obtained because the Jails are under process of construction, and discipline and exact supervision are more or less interfered with. This in a great measure explains the different results of the application of the Rules in the several Prisons. The time has not yet arrived to propose any alteration in these Rules; they work well, if somewhat slowly, as is complained by one or two of the Superintendents. There are, however, one or two collateral points connected with the working of the scheme which I shall take an early opportunity of laying before His Honor for orders.

105. *Re-commitments to Jail.*—In touching on this subject, which has a great bearing on the evidence as to the general character of the Jail population of these Provinces, I prefer, while drawing attention to the records of the past year (contained in Statement No. 19,) to deal with the numbers recorded during the past three years; the series of observations being more extended will be less liable to error.

105. *Statement shewing the number of sentenced Prisoners received during 1861, 1862, and 1863, who had been previously convicted.*

Year.	Numbers sentenced.	Never before convicted.	Once before convicted.	Twice before convicted.	Frequently convicted.
1861, ...	16,576	14,859	1,107	473	137
1862, ...	21,916	20,724	854	231	107
1863, ...	22,550	21,261	771	321	197
Total, ...	61,042	56,844	2,732	1,025	441

105½. From the above Statement, it will be observed that, out of 61,042 sentenced Prisoners received into Jail, 93·1 per cent. were never before convicted, 4·4 per cent. had been once convicted, 1·6 had been twice convicted, and 0·72 per

cent. frequently convicted. As was to be expected, the greatest number of re-convictions occur in the Jails attached to large Cities,—Benares, Mirzapore, Agra, Bariely, Goruckpore.

106. To supplement these facts with respect to the frequency with which the same Prisoners make their appearance in Jail, an attempt has been made during the past four years to trace out the Prisoners after their release, and obtain reliable information as to their conduct. This return has been got with the greatest difficulty. Last year I had to submit my Annual Report without it, and the Statement which I have been able to give in the Appendix to this Report is incomplete. On the 1st April no return had been received from the Districts noted in the margin. The information appears to me of very great importance, and the investigation might be made without its being of such an inquisitorial character as to hurt the feelings of the most sensitive time-expired convict. I would suggest that the Inspector General of Police be requested to issue such instructions to his subordinates as will tend to make the record more perfect, and enable me to receive it with more regularity for the future. I subjoin the general results of the Returns of the past four years:—

Bijnour.
Moradabad.
Etawah.
Mynpoorie.
Etah.
Gorruckpore.
Jounpore.
Shajehanpore.

107. *Statement regarding the conduct of time-expired convicts in the North Western Provinces, during the years 1860-61-62 and 63.*

Year.	Total No. reported on.	No. who have returned to useful employment.	No. who have been re-imprisoned.	Conduct unknown.	Died.	Conduct doubtful.
1860, ...	8,706	4,814	157	2,797	249	689
1861, ...	5,932	3,540	124	1,438	290	540
1862, ...	10,573	5,195	214	4,036	221	907
1863, ...	9,764	5,536	207	282	207	993
Total, ...	34,975	19,085	702	11,092	967	3,129

108. From the above it appears that, out of 34,975 time-expired convicts who have been traced as far as practicable, 54·5 per cent. betook themselves to honest labor, 2 per cent. were re-imprisoned, 31·7 per cent. could not be traced, 2·7 per cent. died, and 8·9 per cent. are reported as doubtful. From my own knowledge of the conduct of Prisoners released from the Agra Prison, am inclined to think that more than the above percentage return to their houses and to their ordinary avocations: I should say over 60 per cent. Taking the lowest figure, however, as correct, it gives a very different impression as to the class of Prisoners in our Jails from what the experiences of an English Jail would lead us to anticipate. It is the conviction, thus confirmed, that the mass of the Prisoners in our Jails are not members of a criminal class that has led to the introduction of the good-conduct mark scheme into our Prisons and the election of Prisoner Burkundauzes, and I trust I have said enough to show that the scheme is not "one of those Utopian bubbles" calculated "to do away with the deterrent influence of our Jails," but is based on sound principles if conscientiously and carefully worked out; and I must repeat, without some such mitigation of strict intramural confinement during long periods, we must fall back on mere brute force in maintaining discipline and order in our Jails.

109. *Education.*—As has been remarked in previous reports, the education of the Prisoners makes small progress except in the Central Prisons. The short terms of the great mass of the men in the District Jails prevents much good being effected. Dr. Garden, the Officer in charge of the Ghazeepore Jail, has done something towards educating the convicts in his Jail, for he reports that of 44 men in his Jail who can read only, and 45 who can both read and write, 22 of the former and 23 of the latter were taught in Jail.

110. In the Meerut Central Prison, out of 1,457 Prisoners in Jail during December, 1863, 845, or 57·9 per cent., could neither read nor write, 377 could read, and 235 could both read and write: of these 572 had been taught since their conviction.

111. In the Bareilly Central Prison, out of 1,491 Prisoners, 566 or a percentage of 38·0 were totally uneducated, 871 could read only, and 54 could both read and write; all these men are reported to have been taught since conviction.

112. In the Agra Central Prison, out of 2,704 Prisoners, 1,195, or a percentage of 44·1, could neither read nor write, 127 could read only, and 382 could both read and write: of the above numbers 1,363 have been taught since their conviction.

113. In the Allahabad Central Prison, out of 2,537 Prisoners, 1,375, or a percentage of 54·2, could neither read nor write, 705 could read only, and 457 could both read and write: of these 1,145 have been taught since their admission into Jail.

114. In the Benares Central Prison, out of 1,482 Prisoners, 1,167, or a percentage of 78 7, were entirely uneducated, 88 could read only, and 227 could both read and write: all these Prisoners are reported to have been taught since their admission into Jail.

115. To sum up, there were in the Jails of the North West Provinces during December, 1863, 19,873 Prisoners: of these 14,608, or a percentage of 73·5, were totally uneducated; the only encouraging fact is that, of the 5,265 Prisoners who were to some extent educated, no fewer than 4,370 have been taught in Jail.

116. Looking at the education of Prisoners in its least important aspect, as a mere accessory to Jail discipline, I should like to see it carried on more systematically in our Jails than has hitherto been the case. Improvement in education has been made a stepping-stone in the good-conduct mark scheme to a convict being able to better his position in Jail, and I think it would be well to have the several classes subjected to periodical examinations by the Officers of the Educational Department so as to determine with accuracy the improvement of each man. I shall, however, in a subsequent communication address Government on this and kindred subjects.

116½. *Management of Central Prisons.*—The Officers who have been in charge of Central Prisons during the year are noted below:—

Prison.	Superintendent.	Period of superintendence.
Agra, ...	Dr. Plank,	All the year.
Bareilly, ...	Dr. Tomkyns,	All the year.
Benares, ...	Dr. Moir,	All the year.
Allahabad, ...	Dr. Jackson,	From 1st January to 4th June.
Ditto, ...	Dr. Hooper,	From 5th June to 31st December.
Meerut, ...	Dr. Cuningham,	From 1st January to 2nd April.
Ditto, ...	Dr. Wylie,	From 3rd April to 4th November.
Ditto, ...	Dr. Pilcher,	From 4th November to 31st December.

117. Drs. Plank, Tomkyns, and Moir have held charge throughout the year; bad health compelled Dr. Jackson to take sick leave early in June, when

Dr. Hooper was placed in charge of the Allahabad Jail. The transfer of Drs. Cuningham and Wylie to other appointments has necessitated the frequent changes that occurred in the Meerut Jail.

118. I cannot but speak in high terms of the work of all these Officers. Each one has vied with another in rendering me every assistance in improving the management of their several charges, and I sincerely hope that no movements during the present year will deprive the Department of their services.

119. To Drs. Plank and Moir it would afford me pleasure to convey the special thanks of Government: to Dr. Plank for his most able and energetic superintendence of his charge during a season of sickness such as the Agra Prison has seldom passed through, as well as for the perfect condition in which every department of the Jail is kept up, making it a model of discipline and general good management beyond these Provinces; and to Dr. Moir for his exertions during the Cholera epidemic of June and July last.

120. *Management of District Jails.*—In the District Jails, the Officers named in the margin have held charge of the Jails noted opposite their names during the whole year.

Dr. Hutchinson,	Deyrah Dhoon.
Dr. Paske, ...	Seharunpore.
Dr. Kirton, ...	Mozuffurnuggur.
Dr. Stewart, ...	Bijnour.
Dr. Harris, ...	Budaon.
Dr. Smith, ...	Muttra.
Dr. Grant, ...	Futtehgurh.
Dr. Jones, ...	Cawnpore.
Dr. Raddock, ...	Humeerpore.
Dr. Loch, ...	Mirzapore.
Dr. Garden, ...	Ghazeepore.
Dr. Cayley, ...	Goruckpore.
Dr. Dale, ...	Jounpore.
Dr. Hatchell, ...	Ooraie.
Dr. Annesly, ...	Jhansie.

121. The exertions of Drs. Grant, Garden, Kirton, Cayley, and Loch, deserve special mention and acknowledgment. Other Officers have worked well and given attention to their duties, but I feel especially indebted to the above mentioned for the active interest they have taken in their charges, and for their able and economical management.

122. The rest of the District Jails have not had the advantage of the continuous supervision of one Officer throughout the year. I note below the names of the gentlemen who have been in charge, with the dates on which they assumed or gave up their duties:—

Jails.	Officers.	Date of assuming charge.	Date of giving over charge.
Boolundshuhur, ...	Dr. Hood, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	21st April, 1863.
,,	Dr. Pilcher, ...	25th June, 1863, ...	21st October, 1863.
Allygurh, ...	Dr. Kilkelly, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	1st September, 1863.
,,	Dr. Hilson, ...	2nd September, 1863,	30th September, 1863.
,,	Dr. Kilkelly, again, ...	1st October, 1863, ...	Ditto.
Moradabad, ...	Dr. Hilson, ...	1st April, 1862, ...	12th January, 1863.
,,	Dr. Fitzgerald, ...	13th January, 1863, ...	*Ditto.*
Shahjehanpore, ...	Dr. Switzer, ...	3rd April, 1862, ...	11th February, 1863.
,,	Dr. Fraser, ...	12th February, 1863,	17th February, 1863.
,,	Dr. Turnbull, ...	18th February, 1863,	23rd March, 1863.
,,	Dr. Pilcher, ...	24th March, 1863, ...	31st May, 1863.
,,	Dr. Turnbull, ...	1st June, 1863, ...	
Etawah, ...	Dr. Sheetz, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	22nd April, 1863.
,,	Dr. Sherlock, ...	23rd April 1863, ...	
Mynpoorie, ...	Dr. Barnard, ...	1st June, 1862, ...	20th June, 1863.
,,	Dr. Moir, ...	21st June, 1863, ...	19th November, 1863.
,,	Dr. Daly, ...	22nd December, 1863,	
Etah, ...	Dr. Duncan, ...	28th November, 1862,	10th February, 1863.
,,	Dr. Tyler, ...	17th June, 1863, ...	
Banda, ...	Dr. Watson, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	13th February, 1863.
,,	Dr. Keates, ...	14th April, 1863, ...	23rd December, 1863.
,,	Dr. Tressider, ...	24th December, 1863,	
Azimgurh, ...	Dr. Hooper, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	31st May, 1863.
,,	Dr. Kelsall, ...	1st June, 1863, ...	10th November, 1863.
,,	Dr. Hilson, ...	28th November, 1863,	13th December, 1863.
,,	Dr. Collison, ...	14th December, 1863,	
Almorah, ...	Jail is under Senior Assistant Commissioner.		
Lullutpore, ...	Dr. Wheatly, ...	1st March, 1862, ...	5th January, 1863.
,,	Dr. Buckell, ...	13th April, 1863, ...	
Ajmere, ...	Jail was under Assistant Commissioner.		
,,	Dr. Murray, ...	1st May, 1863, ...	
Beawr, ...	Jail is under Assistant Commissioner.		

123. I was particularly pleased with what I saw of the result of the superintendence of the Officers named in the margin. Several of these gentlemen have been but a short time in charge of a Jail; their active attention to their duties makes me regret the probability of the removal of several of them soon.

Dr. Kilkelly, ... Allygurh.
Dr. Turnbull, ... Shahjehanpore.
Dr. Sherlock, ... Etawah.
Dr. Moir, ... Mynpoorie.
Dr. Tyler, ... Etah.
Dr. Buckell, ... Lullutpore.

124. Appendix No. I. contains two Statements (Nos. 23 and 24) which shew in detail the management of the District Jails by the Civil Surgeons: first, in respect to the Financial results of general Jail expenditure compared with the two years immediately preceding their being made over to the Civil Surgeons; and second, with respect to the working of the Jail Factories. The Jails of Futtehpore, Almorah, and Beawr are excluded from these Returns, not having as yet been placed under the charge of the Civil Surgeons of the Districts for reasons which I explained in my previous Report. The Ajmere Jail has been under Dr. Murray's charge since May, 1863, but not, having been completed, intramural labor has not been commenced; and I am besides unable to compare the general expenditure of the past with former years, as this Jail was not brought under the jurisdiction of the Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, until the end of 1862. My Report, therefore, deals only with 25 of the 29 District Jails.

125. Last year I had to except the Jails of Deyrah, Humeerpore, Lullutpore, and Jhansie from the general statement that, in every case, a reduction in the gross cost per Prisoner had resulted under the new *regimé*. I am glad to say that there is no exception to be made this year. In each of the 25 Jails the general economy has improved, as will be seen from the Statement above referred to (No. 23 of Appendix No. I.) Without entering into details, or without analyzing the Statement minutely, I will state here the main results. The gross cost per Prisoner was reduced during the first year of superintendence to Rs. 10-0-2, during the past year it has fallen Rs. 1-5-0 per prisoner still lower, causing a saving on the average number of Prisoners confined in the 25 Jails of Rs. 8,372-12-0 compared with the previous year. These facts speak for themselves.

126. Turning to the financial results of the Factories, evidence of progress and good management is equally manifest. I must refer to the Statement in the Appendix for details, but will give here an abstract in as concise a form as possible.

127.—*ABSTRACT of Cash Accounts of the Factories of the 25 District Jails of the North Western Provinces under the management of the Civil Surgeons for 1863.*

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total Receipts, ...		69,338 12 5
Total Disbursements, ...		40,335 0 11
Balance,*		29,003 11 6
ADD,		
Manufactured goods in Store, ...	9,375 0 7	
Raw materials in Store, ...	3,046 2 11	12,421 3 6
Total, ...		41,424 15 0
DEDUCT,		
Due to Treasuries on account of advances received, ...	784 6 10	
Due for materials bought on credit, ...	624 4 5	1,408 11 3
Net profit to Government, ...		40,016 3 9
Add estimated profit on articles consumed in Jail, ...		2,445 13 11
Total profit to Government, ...		42,462 1 8

* DETAIL OF BALANCE.

Remitted to Treasuries to credit of Prison Labor, ...	8,113 8 0
Remitted to Treasuries in payment of advances, and paid for materials purchased on credit previous year, ...	3,885 2 7
Vegetables supplied to Prisoners, ...	4,512 5 0
Balance in hand and outstanding debts, ...	12,482 11 11
	29,003 11 6

128. From the above abstract His Honor will perceive that a net profit of Rs. 40,016-3-9 has been the result of the year's labor, and this without including the value of articles manufactured for Jail purposes. Cash remittances have been made to the various Treasuries to the amount of Rs. 8,113 8-0, and the advances received as a working capital from Government have been repaid, except the trifling sum of Rs. 784-6-10, which I hope will be cleared off during the current year.

129. One great drawback has been felt to the fair working of the Jails under the Civil Surgeons, and it is one which I am afraid will not be remedied until the Medical Staff of the Indian Service has been raised to its former numbers. I refer to the frequent changes in the Medical Officers placed in charge of Civil Stations. It takes some months before an Officer new to the management of a Jail can exercise an efficient superintendence, and where the Medical Officer is in charge of troops as well as the Civil duties his stay at the Station is always uncertain and often very short. This drawback was not contemplated when the scheme I am now reporting on was first proposed, and I look on it as an additional proof of the efficiency of the system that it has succeeded in spite of an unlooked for difficulty of no small significance.

130. I hope the Government will see fit to recommend the scheme being placed on a permanent footing. I express the almost universal feeling of District Officers in reporting the great relief which they have experienced, while at the same time the charge has been made over to Officers who have spare time to exercise that daily supervision absolutely necessary to preserve discipline and insure economy in a Jail.

131. *European Establishments.*—Hardly enough time has elapsed to enable me to pronounce on the working of the European Establishments now attached to our Central Prisons. As was to be anticipated, great difficulty was experienced in getting men suited to the work, and in several instances Eurasians have had to be employed. The situations are peculiarly well suited to Europeans from the ranks of the Army, but already two great drawbacks have been felt in the case of men who have purchased their discharge and taken service in the Jail Department. If the soldier has no self-control, his old habits of drinking to excess return upon him the moment he feels that the strong arm of Military Law cannot reach him, and he must at once be discharged; if, on the other hand, he is industrious and hardworking, a hundred posts are open to him in which his position and prospects will be much improved, and, armed with a certificate of his good conduct for six months as Jailor or Assistant Jailor in a large Prison, he applies for and obtains at once some more lucrative post and resigns his appointment in the Jail Department.

132. There is one remedy for this, and I have less hesitation in proposing it as I believe it to be in accordance with the intentions of the Home Government. I would recommend that the Military Department be urged to permit the appointment of deserving soldiers, acquainted with some trade, to the Jail Department on staff duty. There are thirty-five posts in the Central Prisons of these Provinces in which a deserving soldier might be rewarded by a staff pay of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters. The men would still remain in the Army, and be liable to be remanded to their Regiments on any misdemeanour. The Jail Department would receive a superior Class of men to what we can now permanently secure while Jail discipline and management would be greatly improved and the capabilities of Jail Factories to meet the wants of Public Departments immensely increased. I trust His Honor will see fit to lay the question before the Supreme Government for favorable consideration.

133. *Jail Offences.*—In Statement No. 20, to be found in Appendix No. I. I have drawn up an abstract of offences committed in Jail and punishments awarded during the year. Out of 58,346 Prisoners who passed through the Jails of the North Western Provinces during 1863, 3,698, or a percentage of 6·3, committed some crime or breach of Jail discipline and were punished. The offences most frequent or most worthy of remark were—

1.	Possessing forbidden articles,	972
2.	Theft,	475
3.	Refusing to work or idling,	368
4.	Disobedience,	228
5.	Smoking,	170
6.	Escape, or attempt at,	113
7.	Assault,	104
8.	Wanton injury of property,	99
9.	Assisting in escape,	87
10.	Fighting or wrangling,	79
11.	Attempt at Suicide,	4
12.	Culpable Homicide,	3

The rest of the offences were against minor Jail Rules, and cannot be analysed fully without greatly extending the Statement.

134. The points worthy of remark in the above analysis are—first, the number of Prisoners who aided in the escape of others, and second, the crime of culpable homicide committed by three men. In explanation, I may mention that 85 of the 87 Prisoners punished for connivance at escape were the occupants of a ward from whence a Prisoner escaped under circumstances which determined that the escape could not have occurred without the knowledge of every man in the Barrack, hence they were all punished for conniving by their silence at the escape. The crime of Homicide was committed in the Mirzapore Jail. Three under-trial Prisoners in the Magistrate's Hawalat rose upon one of their companions and beat him so cruelly that he died.

135. Of the punishments inflicted the Statement referred to above gives full particulars. Flogging was resorted to in 1,814 cases; shortening diet in 1,069; solitary confinement in 480; increased labor in 201; extra imprisonment in 69; heavy fetters in 15 cases; and transfer to a Central Prison in one case. The last may appear a strange punishment to award, but as the transfer was made from the Deyrah Jail the severity of the punishment was no doubt felt keenly enough by the delinquent.

136. *Manufacture of Soldiers' necessaries.*—With regard to the disposal of Jail manufactures to European soldiers, I am sorry to have to report that the result has been unsatisfactory. In conformity with the wishes of Government, I instructed every Officer in charge of a Jail at a Station where European troops were cantoned to distribute amongst the Soldiers, with the concurrence of their commanding Officers, priced lists of such articles as the Jail could supply. Since the issue of these directions, in October last, no purchases have been made by individual Soldiers, nor do I think that the Jail Factories will ever be able to supply necessaries such as they require. Several reasons have led me to this conclusion. First, the necessaries most required by Soldiers are such as cannot under any circumstances ever be made up in large quantity in a Jail, and, if not made up in large quantity, cannot be produced at rates at which they can be supplied from the Regimental stores. Worsted and cotton socks, forage-caps, chin-straps, shoe brushes, combs, razors, gloves, knives and forks, spoons, pipe-clay, &c., are not amongst the ordinary manufactures of our Jails, and indeed I

doubt whether one presentable specimen of any of these necessaries could be turned out from a Jail by Prison labor. Cloth suitable for coats and trowsers, as well as towels, can be made up in several of the Prisons, and I have already reported fully on the extent to which these articles could be supplied, but apart from the difficulties in the way of retailing such articles in quantities required by each soldier, the differences in texture and quality of pieces purchased at random would be fatal to their reception in the ranks. Second, I have found on enquiry that all the articles known as soldiers' necessaries are kept in stock amongst the Quarter-Master's Stores of each Regiment, with the exception of his bedding, which is supplied by the Commissariat. It is hardly to be expected that a soldier, even although he has the option to purchase his necessaries where he thinks himself best served, will pass by a store of articles exactly suited to his wants, and approved of by Regimental Authorities, to go a distance of some miles to purchase at a Jail articles of a quality and pattern unapproved by his Commanding Officer, and probably unlike those in the Regimental Stores and in possession of his comrades. The Central Prisons are the only Jails which can, with any prospect of success, attempt to supply necessaries for European soldiers, but this I believe will never be done by inviting the soldiers individually to come and purchase at the Jail gate. Muster specimens of such articles as they can make up will be sent to Regimental Authorities within a reasonable distance of each Central Prison; it will rest with them to decide whether the articles are suited to their wants, and whether it is for their interest to purchase them or not.

137. *Buildings.*—These have been reported on so minutely in Appendix No. II. that I need say no more in this place.

138. *Food.*—I have every reason to be satisfied with the Dietary introduced by my predecessor. Every Medical Officer in charge of Prisoners records his approval of it, and the fact that 66 per cent. of the men admitted into and dismissed from Jail during the past year either did not lose or actually gained weight is proof, as far as it goes, that the diet scale is not inefficient, more especially when we take into account the acknowledged depressing effects of the first months of imprisonment.

139. *Submission of Annual Reports.*—My acknowledgments are due to most of the Officers in charge of Jails for the punctual submission of their Annual Reports and Returns. There are, however, two exceptions, which, in justice to those Officers who aided my endeavours to place this Reports at an early date in the hands of the Government, I must notice here. The Reports from Ooraie and Almorah were inexcusably late in reaching my Office. If these Jails were large Central Prisons, some allowance might be made; but it is not so, and I hope the Officers in charge will in future endeavour to aid in carrying out the wishes of the Government. The consideration that delay in the submission of one Report nullifies the exertions of every other Officer in the Department ought to have some weight in insuring punctuality.

140. In conclusion, I wish to bring to the favorable notice of Government my own Office Establishment. All have worked well and willingly. The Head Clerk, Baboo Madhub Chunder Ghuttuck, has fully kept up the reputation he had acquired under my predecessors as a most able, zealous, and hard-working subordinate. To Moonshee Abdool Luteef I am also indebted for his exertions in the Vernacular Department of the Office.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.,

APPENDIX

NO. I.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

OF THE

JAILS

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

LIST OF STATEMENTS SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YEAR 1863.

No.

1.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance of the Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, for the years 1862 and 1863, showing the amount under each head of charge, the number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head, --- 1

2.—Summary of Total Eexpenditure of the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the past 20 years, from 1844 to 1863, --- 1

3.—Summary of Financial Results in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, from the year 1845 to 1863, --- 1

4.—Statement shewing the Population and Disposal of Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces for the year 1863, --- 1

5.—Statement shewing the particulars of Crimes for which the Female Prisoners were incarcerated during the year 1863, in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, --- 1

6.—Ditto ditto ditto during the year 1862, --- 1

7.—Statement shewing the Population, Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and Remaining in Hospitals, with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength, in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, --- 1

8.—Abstract Statement of ditto ditto from the year 1845 to 1863, --- 1

9.—Statement of Deaths, shewing the Age and Diseases from which the Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces Died during the year 1863, --- 1

10.—Statement shewing the Number of Escapes and Re-captures of Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, --- 1

11.—Statement shewing the Outturn of Manufactures in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, --- 1

12.—Abstract of Prisoners Employed, and of their Earnings, in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, --- 1

13.—Statement shewing the degree and extent of Education among the Prisoners of all classes (on the 31st December, 1863,) --- 1

14.—Statement shewing Crime of the Prisoners of all classes admitted in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, --- 1

15.—Ditto ditto sentences of ditto ditto ditto --- 1

16.—Ditto ditto castes of ditto ditto ditto --- 1

17.—Ditto ditto occupation of ditto ditto ditto --- 1

18.—Ditto ditto age of ditto ditto ditto --- 1

No.

19.—Statement shewing the Number of Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, sentenced during the year 1863, who have previously been convicted, --- 1

20.—Register of Offences against Jail Discipline in the North Western Provinces during the year 1863, with the Punishments awarded, --- 1

21.—Statement containing the information regarding the Conduct of Time-expired Convicts in the Districts of the North Western Provinces during the year 1862, --- 1

22.—Ditto ditto ditto during the year 1863, --- 1

23.—Statement of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance of Prisoners in the District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of Civil Surgeons during the year 1863, compared with the average of two years' Expenditure, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge, --- 1

24.—Statement shewing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department of the District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons for the year 1863, ... 1

25.—Returns of Jails of the North Western Provinces, with dates on which the Annual Returns were received by the Inspector General of Prisons, 1

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred in the Maintenance of the Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces for the year 1862-63, shewing the Amount under each Head of Charge, the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per Head.

	1.						2.					
	Dehra Dhoon.						*Seharunpore.*					
	53 Prisoners in 1862. 69 do. in 1863.						112½ Prisoners in 1862. 143½ do. in 1863.					
	1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations, ...	663	6	9	721	8	9	1,393	1	11	1,378	6	5
Money Allowance, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ...	663	6	9	721	8	9	1,393	1	11	1,378	6	5
Cost per Prisoner, ...	12	8	3¼	10	7	3¾	12	6	6¾	9	9	8½
Fixed Establishment, ...	1,200	0	0	1,490	0	0	1,542	0	0	1,680	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	22	10	3	21	9	6	13	11	10	11	11	3¾
Permanent Guard, ...	1,140	0	0	1,140	0	0	2,028	0	0	2,028	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	21	8	1¼	16	8	4	18	1	1	14	2	1½
Extra Establishment, ...	292	10	2	300	0	0	632	7	4	588	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5	8	4	4	5	6¾	5	10	1¾	4	1	6¾
Total, ...	2,632	10	2	2,930	0	0	4,202	7	4	4,296	0	0
Cost per prisoner, ...	49	10	8¾	42	7	4¾	37	7	0¾	29	15	0
Hospital Charges — Europe Medicines, ...	2	7	6	1	6	10	0	15	10	2	0	10
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	1¾	0	0	2¾
Bazar Medicines, ...	10	8	3	11	2	9	3	5	9	4	6	6
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	3	2	0	2	7	0	0	5¾	0	0	6
Sick Diet, ...	36	12	2	36	0	5	37	9	0	34	11	9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	11	1¾	0	8	4¾	0	5	4¾	0	3	10½
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital, ...	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	1
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	0¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4¼
Total, ...	49	13	8	48	10	0	41	14	7	53	6	2
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	15	0½	0	11	3¼	0	5	11¾	0	5	11½
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding, ...	118	7	3	117	10	3	160	14	8	300	5	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	2	3	9	1	11	6¼	1	6	11¼	2	1	5¾
Contingencies, ...	169	12	2	114	5	5	285	7	4	445	15	8
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3	3	3	1	10	6½	2	8	8½	3	1	8¾
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, ...	427	9	6	681	6	10	30	0	0	451	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	8	1	1	9	14	0	0	4	3¾	3	13	5½
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	300	0	0	300	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5	10	7	4	5	6¾	4	7	3½	3	7	9
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	4,361	11	6	4,913	9	3	6,613	13	10	7,525	1	3
Gross cost per Prisoner, ...	82	4	9	71	3	4½	58	14	8¾	52	7	0½

No. I.—Comparative Statement

	3. *Moozuffernugger.* 98 Prisoners in 1862. 93 do. in 1863.				4. *Meerut.* 1,323 Prisoners in 1862. 1,372 do. in 1863.			
	1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Rations,	1,017	15 7	799	15 10	15,116	3 5	14,637	5 4
Money Allowance,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Total,	1,017	15 7	799	15 10	15,116	0 5	14,637	5 4
Cost per Prisoner,	10	6 2½	8	9 7½	11	6 9¾	10	10 8½
Fixed Establishment,	1,409	10 8	1,560	0 0	11,146	0 2	14,308	4 5
Cost per Prisoner,	14	6 0½	16	12 4¾	8	6 9½	10	6 10¼
Permanent Guard,	1,812	0 0	1,812	0 0	11,256	0 0	11,256	0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	18	7 10	9	7 9	8	8 1½	8	3 3¼
Extra Establishment,	430	4 11	401	0 0	6,498	5 7	5,170	3 3
Cost per Prisoner,	4	6 3	4	5 0	4	14 7	3	12 3½
Total,	3,651	15 7	3,773	0 0	28,900	5 9	30,734	7 8
Cost per Prisoner,	37	4 1½	30	9 1¾	21	13 6	22	6 5
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	0	0 0	0	0 0	68	15 8	133	1 0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 10	0	1 6½
Bazar Medicines,	2	3 8	2	7 6	49	0 5	19	3 5
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0 4¾	0	0 5	0	0 7	0	0 2¾
Sick Diet,	46	10 0	34	7 5	491	11 8	283	6 9
Cost per Prisoner,	0	7 7¼	0	5 11	0	5 11½	0	3 3¾
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Total,	48	13 8	36	14 11	609	11 9	435	11 2
Cost per Prisoner,	0	8 0	0	6 4	0	7 4½	0	5 1
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	80	12 6	88	10 0	1,140	10 6	3,194	2 0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	13 2½	0	15 3	0	13 9½	2	5 3
Contingencies,	184	13 10	132	12 4	881	13 5	1,325	10 1
Cost per Prisoner,	1	14 2	1	6 10	0	10 8	0	15 5½
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	404	10 0	459	8 0	327	15 2	1,584	0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	4	2 0¾	4	15 0¾	0	3 11½	1	2 5¾
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	500	0 0	560	0 0	800	0 0	800	0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	5	1 7½	5	6 0¼	0	9 8	0	9 4
Gross cost of maintenance,	5,889	1 2	5,790	13 1	47,776	12 0	52,711	4 3
Gross cost per Prisoner,	61	1 5½	62	4 3¼	36	1 9½	38	6 8½

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

5.		6.		7.	
Boolundshuhur.		*Allygurh.*		*Bijnour.*	
184 Prisoners in 1862. 133¼ do. in 1863.		264½ Prisoners in 1862. 180½ do. in 1863.		177¾ Prisoners in 1862. 184 do. in 1863.	
1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,700 1 1	1,248 6 7	2,374 10 11	1,811 13 4	2,101 15 11	2,064 0 1
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1,700 1 1	1,248 6 7	2,374 10 11	1,811 13 4	2,101 15 11	2,064 0 1
9 3 10	9 5 10¾	8 15 7¾	10 0 7¼	11 13 2½	11 3 5¼
1,297 9 3	1,446 13 10	1,466 2 8	1,699 4 1	1,352 0 7	1,585 0 0
7 0 10	10 13 8¾	5 8 8¼	9 6 7¾	7 9 8¼	8 9 10
1,896 0 0	1,896 0 0	2,520 0 0	2,360 0 0	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0
10 4 10½	14 3 8	9 8 5¼	13 1 2¼	9 15 10¼	9 10 5¼
338 0 5	288 0 0	574 11 5	576 3 4	942 9 0	664 0 0
1 13 5½	2 2 7	2 2 9½	3 3 1	5 4 10	3 9 9
3,532 9 8	3,630 13 10	4,560 14 1	4,635 7 5	4,070 9 7	4,025 0 0
10 3 2¼	27 3 11¼	17 3 11	25 10 10¾	22 14 4¾	21 14 0¼
0 13 4	1 5 4	5 13 2	1 2 2	6 7 10	7 3 4
0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 4¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 7	0 0 7¼
0 12 6	5 1 0	31 0 11	19 9 5	17 7 5	7 8 8
0 0 0¾	0 0 7¼	0 1 10½	0 1 9	0 1 6¾	0 0 8
26 7 8	21 13 9	315 10 5	196 13 6	35 4 5	66 13 5
0 2 3¼	0 2 7¼	1 3 1	1 1 5½	0 7 10¾	0 5 9¾
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 2 11	0 10 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0¾
28 1 6	28 4 1	352 8 6	217 9 1	110 6 7	82 3 5
0 2 5¼	0 3 4¾	1 5 3¾	1 3 3¾	0 10 0½	0 7 2
229 14 5	239 12 0	791 2 0	1 11 0	96 5 10	462 10 0
1 4 0	1 12 9¼	2 15 10¼	0 0 1¾	0 8 8	2 8 2¾
174 5 3	191 5 1	309 3 2	164 4 6	500 3 2	327 12 1
0 15 2	1 6 11¾	1 2 8½	0 14 6¾	2 13 0	1 12 6
0 0 0	697 2 0	250 8 9	110 8 0	5 8 0	333 7 5
0 0 0	4 14 10¾	0 15 2	0 9 9½	0 0 5½	1 13 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
2 11 5¾	3 12 0½	1 14 3	2 12 4	1 11 0	1 10 1
6,164 15 11	6,495 11 7	9,138 15 5	7,441 5 4	7,185 1 1	7,595 1 0
33 8 1	48 11 11¾	34 8 10	41 3 7½	40 6 9	41 4 5¼

No. I.—Comparative Statement

	8.						9.					
	Moradabad.						*Bareilly.*					
	284 Prisoners in 1862. 330½ do. in 1863.						1,740½ Prisoners in 1862. 1,302¼ do. in 1863.					
	1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations,	2,546	5	10	3,234	15	1	16,372	12	1	14,344	6	5
Money Allowance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	2,546	5	10	3,234	15	1	16,372	12	1	14,344	6	5
Cost per Prisoner,	8	15	5½	9	12	7¼	9	6	6	11	0	2¼
Fixed Establishment,	1,782	0	0	1,890	0	0	12,242	13	11	18,448	10	3
Cost per Prisoner,	6	4	5	5	11	6	7	0	6½	14	2	8
Permanent Guard,	2,916	0	0	2,916	0	0	9,348	0	0	9,648	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	10	4	3½	8	13	2	5	5	11½	7	6	6½
Extra Establishment,	1,206	0	5	720	0	0	9,042	9	6	6,706	13	3
Cost per Prisoner,	4	3	11	2	2	10½	5	3	1½	5	2	4¼
Total,	5,904	0	5	5,526	0	0	30,633	7	5	34,803	7	6
Cost per Prisoner,	20	12	7½	16	11	6¼	17	9	4¼	26	11	7¼
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	3	9	6	7	2	4	180	9	4	70	1	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	2½	0	0	4½	0	1	8	0	0	10½
Bazar Medicines,	1	10	8	6	2	8	78	9	7	88	3	4
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	1	0	0	3½	0	0	8¾	0	1	1
Sick Diet,	77	9	5	143	3	2	669	8	6	325	3	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	4	4½	0	6	11½	0	6	2	0	4	0
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0¼	0	0	0½
Total,	82	13	7	156	8	2	930	15	5	486	7	4
Cost per Prisoner,	0	4	7	0	7	7	0	8	7	0	5	11¼
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	104	8	0	262	8	0	1,404	10	10	4,973	6	2
Cost per Prisoner,	0	5	10½	0	12	8½	0	12	11	3	13	1½
Contingencies,	506	10	8	371	1	4	1,530	10	3	1,150	5	9
Cost per Prisoner,	1	12	6½	1	1	11½	0	14	0¾	0	14	1½
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	109	0	0	400	0	0	640	13	4	229	3	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	6	1½	1	3	4½	0	5	10½	0	2	9¾
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	500	0	0	500	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	1	12	2	1	8	2½	0	7	4½	0	9	10
Gross cost of maintenance,	9,753	6	6	10,451	0	7	52,313	5	4	56,787	4	2
Gross cost per Prisoner,	34	5	6	31	9	11½	30	0	10¾	43	9	8½

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

10.			11.			12.		
Budaon.			*Shahjehanpore.*			*Muttra.*		
211½ Prisoners in 1862. 263½ do. in 1863.			348 Prisoners in 1862. 190 do. in 1863.			87½ Prisoners in 1862. 182 do. in 1863.		
1862.			1863.			1862.		1863.
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As. P.	Es. As. P.
1,783	9	0	2,774	10	6	2,868	11 8	1,571 8 7	854 9 0	2,134 11 0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1,783	9	0	2,774	10	6	2,868	11 8	1,571 8 7	854 9 0	2,134 11 0
8	7	1	10	8	5¾	8	3 10¼	8 4 4	9 12 3¼	11 11 8
1,477	0	0	1,696	0	0	1,778	10 8	1,891 9 10	1,335 8 0	1,560 0 0
6	15	10¼	6	6	11¾	5	1 9¼	9 15 3½	15 4 2¼	8 9 1
1,512	0	0	1,512	0	0	2,184	0 0	2,184 0 0	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
7	2	6½	5	11	9¾	6	4 5	11 7 11	19 3 2½	9 8 8½
933	15	3	606	0	0	3,399	1 0	1,132 11 2	399 9 0	1,597 6 2
4	6	8¾	2	4	9½	9	12 3½	5 15 4½	4 9 0¾	8 12 5
3,922	15	3	3,814	0	0	7,361	11 8	5,208 5 0	3,415 1 0	4,837 6 2
18	9	1¼	14	7	7	21	2 5½	27 6 7	39 0 5½	26 9 2¼
43	8	4	74	1	4	7	9 2	4 11 10	4 7 4	26 14 4
0	3	3½	0	4	6	0	0 4¼	0 0 4¾	0 0 9¾	0 2 4¼
26	11	3	31	14	10	20	4 8	12 4 3	5 13 2	7 10 10
0	2	0½	0	1	11¼	0	0 11¼	0 1 0½	0 1 0¾	0 0 8
173	14	1	242	6	9	91	2 0	76 3 5	75 2 10	120 10 0
0	13	2	0	14	8½	0	4 2¼	0 6 5	0 13 9½	0 10 7¼
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	7 8 0	0 0 0	2 0 0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0 7½	0 0 0	0 0 2
244	1	8	348	6	11	118	15 10	100 11 6	85 7 4	157 3 2
1	2	5¾	1	5	1½	0	0 5¾	0 8 5¾	0 15 8	0 13 9½
178	0	6	52	14	1	147	1 0	104 8 0	140 15 6	462 9 0
0	13	5¾	0	3	2½	0	6 9	0 8 9½	1 9 9¾	2 8 8
393	3	7	350	4	5	604	4 7	291 0 6	145 15 2	451 9 7
1	13	10½	1	5	3¼	1	11 9½	1 8 6	1 10 8½	2 7 8¾
301	9	4	1,053	6	9	0	0 0	424 15 0	59 12 0	0 0 0
1	6	9¾	4	0	3¼	0	0 0	2 3 9½	0 10 11	0 0 0
300	0	0	300	0	0	500	0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
1	6	8½	1	2	2½	1	7 0	2 10 1¼	5 11 5	2 11 11½
7,123	7	4	8,698	10	8	11,600	12 9	8,201 0 7	5,201 12 0	8,543 6 11
33	11	6½	33	0	2	33	5 4½	43 2 7¼	59 7 2	46 15 0¾

No. I.—Comparative Statement

	13.						14.					
	Agra.						*Etawah.*					
	2,494½ Prisoners in 1862. 2,358½ do. in 1863.						190 Prisoners in 1862. 202½ do. in 1863.					
	1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations,	30,400	13	9	29,137	4	8	2,083	1	5	2,194	6	10
Money Allowance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	30,400	13	9	29,137	4	8	2,083	1	5	2,194	6	10
Cost per Prisoner,	12	2	11¾	12	5	8	10	15	5	10	13	4½
Fixed Establishment,	12,480	15	6	13,827	5	6	1,513	0	0	1,672	13	5
Cost per Prisoner,	5	0	1	7	15	8¾	7	15	5	8	4	2
Permanent Guard,	10,832	0	0	10,896	0	0	1,824	0	0	1,824	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	4	5	5½	4	9	11	9	9	7½	9	0	1½
Extra Establishment,	7,610	0	10	5,815	3	9	1,374	3	8	1,283	4	4
Cost per Prisoner,	3	0	9¾	2	7	5½	7	3	7	6	5	4¾
Total,	30,923	0	4	35,538	9	3	4,711	3	8	4,780	1	9
Cost per Prisoner,	12	6	4	15	1	1¼	24	12	7¼	23	9	8
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	208	14	4	151	9	6	22	12	8	4	15	2
Cost per Prisoner,	0	1	4	0	1	0¼	0	1	11	0	0	4¾
Bazar Medicines,	29	1	1	56	12	5	15	7	7	15	1	1
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	2¼	0	0	4½	0	1	3½	0	1	2¼
Sick Diet,	1,167	9	11	1,478	8	4	105	11	3	78	2	9
Cost per Prisoner,	0	7	5¾	0	10	0¼	0	8	10¾	0	6	2
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital,	0	7	6	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	0¼	0	0	0	0	4	2½	0	0	0
Total,	1,406	0	10	1,686	14	3	193	15	6	98	3	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	9	0¼	0	11	5	1	3	0¾	0	7	9
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	2,872	10	0	5,317	13	0	299	10	6	368	12	2
Cost per Prisoner,	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	9	2¾	1	13	1½
Contingencies,	1,812	2	9	2,788	0	4	518	4	8	467	11	2
Cost per Prisoner,	0	11	7½	1	2	10½	2	11	7¾	2	4	11½
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	962	10	1	350	14	10	166	0	0	113	4	7
Cost per Prisoner,	0	6	2	0	2	4½	0	13	11¾	0	8	11¼
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	800	0	0	800	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	5	1½	0	5	5	1	9	3½	1	7	8½
Gross cost of maintenance,	69,177	5	9	75,619	8	4	8,272	3	9	8,322	7	6
Gross cost per Prisoner,	27	11	8½	32	1	0	43	8	7	41	1	7

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

15.				16.				17.			
Mynpoory.				*Etah.*				*Futtehgurh.*			
224¾ Prisoners in 1862. 231¼ do. in 1863.				169¼ Prisoners in 1862. 205¼ do. in 1863.				501½ Prisoners in 1862. 447⅝ do. in 1863.			
1862.				1863.				1862.			
Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	
2,473	2	0		2,617	15	3		1,567	12	9	
0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
2,473	2	0		2,617	15	3		1,567	12	9	
11	0	0¾		11	4	11¼		9	4	2½	
1,585	14	5		1,766	15	11		1,210	9	9	
7	0	10¾		7	10	1½		7	2	5½	
2,280	0	0		2,318	0	0		1,824	0	0	
10	2	3¾		10	0	2½		10	12	7	
944	6	3		670	3	2		345	9	9	
4	3	2¾		2	14	4		2	0	8	
4,810	4	8		4,755	3	1		3,380	3	6	
21	6	5¾		20	8	8		19	15	8½	
19	5	8		9	12	0		23	14	0	
0	1	4½		0	0	8		0	2	2½	
8	6	7		3	1	9		5	10	2	
0	0	7		0	0	2½		0	0	6½	
186	8	4		118	10	2		61	0	2	
0	13	3¼		0	8	2¼		0	5	9¼	
0	4	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
0	0	0¼		0	0	0		0	0	0	
214	8	7		131	7	11		90	8	4	
0	14	3		0	9	0¾		0	8	6¼	
200	10	2		325	7	11		350	10	0	
0	14	3¼		1	6	6		2	1	1¾	
258	7	3		245	8	4		151	2	2	
1	2	4¾		1	0	11½		0	14	3½	
0	0	0		8	12	5		2,010	4	0	
0	0	0		0	0	7¼		11	14	0½	
500	0	0		500	0	0		300	0	0	
2	3	7		2	2	6¾		1	12	4¼	
8,457	0	8		8,584	6	11		7,850	8	9	
37	10	0¾		37	1	3¾		46	6	1¾	

1863.			
Rs.	As.	P.	
2,168	15	9	
0	0	0	
2,168	25	9	
10	9	1	
1,376	5	4	
6	11	3½	
1,824	0	0	
8	14	2	
430	0	0	
2	1	6¼	
3,630	5	4	
17	10	11¾	
48	14	2	
0	3	9¾	
6	3	7	
0	0	5¾	
86	14	1	
0	6	9¼	
0	0	0	
0	0	0	
141	15	10	
0	11	0¾	
282	7	4	
1	6	0¼	
222	5	2	
1	1	4	
2,577	0	0	
12	8	10½	
300	0	0	
1	7	4½	
9,323	1	5	
45	6	9	

1863.			
Rs.	As.	P.	
4,426	15	11	
0	0	0	
4,426	15	11	
9	14	2¼	
2,988	0	0	
6	10	9	
2,700	0	0	
6	0	5¼	
1,235	11	9	
2	12	2	
6,923	11	9	
15	7	4¾	
2	14	4	
0	0	1¼	
7	14	3	
0	0	3¼	
94	8	6	
0	3	5¼	
0	0	0	
0	0	0	
105	5	1	
0	3	9¾	
306	11	7	
0	10	11½	
314	14	6	
0	11	3	
244	8	0	
0	8	8¾	
500	0	0	
1	1	10½	
12,822	2	10	
28	10	2¼	

No. 1.—Comparative Statement

		18.				19.			
		Cawnpore.				*Futtehpore.*			
		226½ Prisoners in 1862. 185 do. in 1863.				73½ Prisoners in 1862. 73½ do. in 1863.			
		1862.			1863.	1862.		1863.	
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
	Rations,	3,391	10	5	2,325 5 9	892	4 0	839	11 11
	Money Allowance,	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Total,	3,391	10	5	2,325 5 9	892	4 0	839	11 11
	Cost per Prisoner,	14	5	10	12 9 1½	12	2 2¾	11	7 5
	Fixed Establishment,	1,230	0	0	1,500 0 0	365	8 9	492	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	5	6	11¾	8 1 8¾	4	15 7	6	11 5½
	Permanent Guard,	1,668	0	0	1,668 0 0	1,608	0 0	1,608	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	7	5	11½	9 0 3	21	14 0	21	15 3
	Extra Establishment,	1,562	6	0	663 12 1	161	5 6	120	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	6	14	5¾	3 8 6½	2	3 1½	1	10 2½
	Total,	4,460	6	0	2,821 12 1	2,134	14 2	2,220	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	9	11	5	20 10 6¼	29	0 8½	30	4 11
Hospital Charges.	Europe Medicines,	8	2	2	9 3 10	0	0 0	2	7 6
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	6½	0 0 9½	0	0 0	0	0 6½
	Bazar Medicines,	22	15	2	13 12 1	16	10 0	9	1 10
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	1	7	0 1 2¼	0	3 7¼	0	2 0
	Sick Diet,	159	4	9	79 3 9	87	1 2	11	6 11
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	11	3	0 6 10¼	1	2 11¼	0	2 6
	Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital	0	0	0	1 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	0	0 0 1	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Total,	190	6	1	103 3 8	103	11 2	23	0 3
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	13	4½	0 8 11	1	6 6½	0	5 0½
	Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	170	2	3	97 1 2	55	12 0	50	4 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	12	0	0 8 4¾	0	12 2	0	10 11¾
	Contingencies,	523	11	9	903 5 9	200	6 2	399	6 6
	Cost per Prisoner,	2	5	0	4 14 6¾	2	11 7	5	7 3
	Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	0	0	0	418 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	0	2 14 1¾	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Compensation in lieu of Convict Labor,	500	0	0	500 0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	Cost per Prisoner,	2	3	4	2 11 8	4	1 3½	4	1 6¼
	Gross cost of maintenance,	9,236	4	6	8,173 12 5	3,686	15 7	3,832	6 8
	Gross cost per prisoner,	40	13	2	44 2 11	50	2 7	52	5 1¼

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

20.		21.		22.	
Allahabad.		*Banda.*		*Humeerpore.*	
2,021½ Prisoners in 1862. 2,218½ do. in 1863.		156½ Prisoners in 1862. 220 do. in 1863.		76 Prisoners in 1862. 94½ do. in 1863.	
1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
29,725 5 0	30,367 12 7	1,611 7 10	2,423 8 8	847 6 0	1,143 14 3
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29,725 5 0	30,367 12 7	1,611 7 10	2,423 8 8	847 6 0	1,143 14 3
14 11 3½	13 11 0	10 5 0½	11 0 3	11 2 4½	12 2 2½
10,860 0 0	17,972 7 2	1,440 0 0	1,501 8 9	1,117 10 4	1,574 9 9
5 5 11	8 11 7½	9 3 5½	6 13 2½	14 11 3½	16 11 3¾
14,568 0 0	16,716 0 0	1,632 0 0	1,632 0 0	1,632 0 0	1,632 0 0
7 3 6½	7 8 6¾	10 7 1½	7 6 8¼	21 7 7	17 5 0¼
17,594 8 1	10,196 10 2	986 2 6	708 0 0	390 13 2	354 0 5
8 11 3½	4 9 6½	6 4 11¾	3 3 6	5 2 3½	3 12 1¼
43,022 8 1	44,835 1 4	4,058 2 6	3,841 3 9	3,146 7 6	3,566 10 2
21 3 9	20 3 8¾	25 15 6½	17 7 4¾	41 5 1¾	37 12 5½
245 9 0	118 7 4	88 0 6	25 4 10	50 10 4	76 11 8
0 1 11½	0 0 10½	0 9 0	0 1 10	0 10 8	0 13 0¼
49 13 5	52 7 2	30 4 9	23 5 2	6 5 9	17 4 3
0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 3 1½	0 1 8¼	0 1 4	0 2 11
1,126 15 3	1,156 2 2	143 9 9	129 0 0	56 2 8	60 1 10
0 8 11	0 8 4	0 14 8½	0 9 4½	0 11 10	0 10 2½
0 0 0	19 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 1¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1,422 5 8	1,346 0 8	261 15 0	177 10 0	113 2 9	154 1 9
0 11 3	0 9 8½	1 10 9¼	0 12 10¾	1 7 10	1 10 1¾
3,474 1 11	3,332 14 2	381 15 1	448 5 3	116 13 6	89 4 0
1 11 5¾	1 8 0¼	2 7 1¾	2 0 7¼	1 8 7¼	0 15 1¾
5,179 13 0	6,335 7 5	290 9 1	521 0 5	285 2 6	186 2 9
2 8 11¾	2 13 8¼	1 13 9	2 5 10¾	3 12 0½	1 15 7¼
441 4 0	524 0 4	117 6 3	115 14 0	294 10 2	982 7 8
0 3 5¾	0 3 9½	0 12 0¼	0 8 5	3 14 0¼	10 6 9½
800 0 0	800 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
1 4 6¾	0 5 9¼	3 3 2¼	2 4 4½	3 15 2	3 2 11
85,865 5 8	87,591 4 6	7,221 7 9	8,027 15 1	5,097 10 5	6,416 8 7
42 7 7½	39 7 8½	46 3 5¾	36 7 10	67 1 2¼	68 1 3½

No. I.—Comparative Statement

	23.						24.					
	Mirzapore.						*Benares.*					
	309¾ Prisoners in 1862. 347¾ do. in 1863.						1,690¼ Prisoners in 1862. 1,389 do. in 1863.					
	1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations,	4,307	11	3	4,719	11	1	23,023	10	6	19,288	9	7
Money Allowance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	4,307	11	3	4,719	11	1	23,023	10	6	19,288	9	7
Cost per Prisoner,	13	14	6	13	9	1¾	13	9	11¼	13	14	2¼
Fixed Establishment,	1,624	5	4	1,776	0	0	6,238	13	2	17,104	5	8
Cost per Prisoner,	5	3	10¾	5	1	8½	3	11	0¾	12	5	0½
Permanent Guard,	3,660	0	0	3,044	5	6	8,458	13	5	8,904	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	9	14	0¾	8	12	1	5	0	1	6	6	6¾
Extra Establishment,	965	2	11	673	8	9	7,448	14	9	4,319	8	0
Cost per Prisoner,	3	1	10¼	1	15	0	4	6	6	3	1	9
Total,	5,649	8	3	5,493	14	3	22,146	9	4	30,327	13	8
Cost per Prisoner,	18	3	9¾	15	12	9½	13	1	7¾	21	13	4
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	7	0	10	0	14	10	29	6	8	101	6	4
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	4¼	0	0	0½	0	0	3¼	0	1	2
Bazar Medicines,	11	13	10	10	2	9	29	14	6	69	6	1
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	7¼	0	0	5½	0	0	3½	0	0	9½
Sick Diet,	117	5	1	103	14	7	694	14	9	980	12	2
Cost per Prisoner,	0	6	0¾	0	4	9¼	0	6	7	0	11	3½
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	136	3	9	115	0	2	754	3	11	1,151	8	7
Cost per Prisoner,	0	7	0½	0	5	3¼	0	7	1¾	0	13	3
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	628	5	8	162	0	3	2,876	8	9	4,371	1	8
Cost per Prisoner,	2	0	5½	0	7	5½	1	11	2¾	3	2	4¼
Contingencies,	398	11	8	288	2	10	1,255	0	6	4,112	13	10
Cost per Prisoner,	1	4	7	0	13	3	0	11	10½	2	15	4½
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	374	4	6	500	0	0	0	0	0	192	8	0
Cost per Prisoner,	1	3	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	2½
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	500	0	0	500	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	0
Cost per Prisoner,	1	9	10	1	7	0	0	7	7	0	9	2½
Gross cost of maintenance,	11,994	13	1	11,778	12	7	50,856	1	0	60,244	7	4
Gross cost per Prisoner,	38	11	7	33	13	11¼	30	1	5	43	5	11½

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

25.		26.		27.	
Ghazeepore.		*Azimgurh.*		*Gorucknore.*	
653¾ Prisoners in 1862. 694¼ do. in 1863.		419¾ Prisoners in 1862. 408½ do. in 1863.		740½ Prisoners in 1862. 830½ do. in 1863.	
1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
8,498 8 10	8,818 6 5	4,291 7 0	4,417 9 5	9,160 3 4	10,428 4 7
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8,498 8 10	8,818 6 5	4,291 7 0	4,417 9 5	9,160 3 4	10,428 4 7
13 0 0	12 11 1½	10 3 7	10 13 1½	12 5 11	12 8 11¼
2,670 4 0	3,400 0 0	1,758 0 0	1,860 5 0	3,940 0 0	4,140 0 0
4 1 4½	4 14 3½	4 3 0	4 8 10¾	5 5 1½	4 15 9¼
4,692 0 0	4,622 0 0	2,940 0 0	2,940 0 0	4,668 0 0	4,668 0 0
7 2 10	6 10 5½	7 0 1	7 3 2¾	6 4 10½	5 9 11½
1,791 4 8	1,556 10 11	2,972 3 3	2,014 9 11	1,662 7 4	1,805 0 6
2 11 10	2 3 10¼	7 1 3	4 14 11½	2 3 11	2 2 9½
9,153 8 8	9,578 10 11	7,671 3 3	6,814 14 11	10,270 7 4	10,613 0 6
14 0 0½	13 12 7	18 4 4	16 11 11½	13 13 11	12 12 6½
14 13 6	5 3 6	29 14 4	13 14 2	49 6 10	111 15 4
0 0 4½	0 0 1½	0 1 1½	0 0 6½	0 1 0¾	0 2 1½
33 14 6	26 7 6	40 6 6	31 1 1	42 14 6	70 1 10
0 0 10	0 0 7½	0 1 6½	0 1 2½	0 0 11	0 1 4½
270 4 7	148 0 1	95 3 2	65 3 7	428 2 1	603 0 5
0 6 7½	0 3 4¾	0 3 7½	0 2 6½	0 9 3	0 11 7½
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
319 0 7	179 11 1	165 8 0	110 2 10	520 6 5	785 1 7
0 7 9½	0 4 1¾	0 6 3¾	0 4 3½	0 11 2¾	0 15 1½
697 4 3	619 5 8	403 6 5	906 8 5	1,105 9 11	644 0 0
1 1 0¾	0 14 3	0 15 4½	2 3 6¼	1 7 10½	0 12 4¾
839 5 0	866 11 5	377 7 7	451 11 0	428 11 6	616 15 1
1 4 6½	1 3 11½	0 14 4½	1 1 8½	0 9 3¼	0 11 10¾
2,493 3 1	250 13 2	0 0 0	397 5 7	1,146 5 8	906 9 5
3 13 0¼	0 5 9½	0 0 0	0 15 6¾	1 8 9¼	1 1 5¼
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
0 12 2¾	0 11 6	1 3 0¾	1 3 7¼	0 10 9½	0 9 7¾
22,500 14 5	20,813 10 8	13,409 0 3	13,598 4 2	23,131 12 2	24,493 15 2
34 6 8½	29 15 4	31 15 1½	33 4 11½	31 3 9½	29 8 0½

No. I.—Comparative Statement

	28.				29.				30.		
	Jounpore.				*Almorah.*				*Oor*		
	269½ Prisoners in 1862. 277 do. in 1863.				111¼ Prisoners in 1862. 119 do. in 1863.				101 Prisoners 135½ do.		
	1862.			1863.			1862.		1863.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations, ...	3,091	11	10	3,083	12	5	2,415	10	10	2,267	8	9	1,193	11	1
Money Allowance, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ...	3,091	11	10	3,083	12	5	1,215	10	10	2,267	8	9	1,193	11	1
Cost per Prisoner, ...	11	7	6½	11	2	1½	21	9	10¼	19	0	10½	11	13	1¼
Fixed Establishment, ...	1,402	0	0	1,597	0	0	730	0	0	736	7	2	1,542	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5	3	2¾	5	12	3	6	8	6¼	6	3	0¼	15	4	3¼
Permanent Guard, ...	2,484	0	0	2,484	0	0	936	0	0	936	0	0	1,488	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	9	3	5¾	8	15	6	8	6	0¼	7	13	10¼	14	11	8½
Extra Establishment, ...	829	4	3	608	0	0	672	5	5	545	1	4	363	10	9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3	1	2¾	2	3	1½	6	0	3	4	9	3½	3	9	7¼
Total, ...	4,715	4	3	4,689	0	0	2,338	5	5	2,217	8	6	3,393	10	9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	17	7	11¼	16	14	10½	20	14	9½	18	10	2	33	9	7
HOSPITAL CHARGES. Europe Medicines, ...	12	5	4	7	10	4	15	5	6	12	8	4	14	8	4
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	8¾	0	0	5¼	0	2	2¼	0	1	8¼	0	2	3½
Bazar Medicines, ...	10	15	1	10	14	2	42	12	9	25	1	2	12	14	11
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	7¾	0	0	7½	0	6	1½	0	3	4½	0	2	0½
Sick Diet, ...	74	12	5	67	13	8	260	14	10	128	9	1	69	2	3
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	4	5½	0	3	11	2	5	4½	1	1	3½	0	10	11½
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ...	98	0	10	86	6	2	319	1	1	166	2	7	96	9	6
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	5	9¾	0	4	11¼	2	13	8	1	6	4¼	0	15	3½
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding, ...	0	0	0	200	0	0	439	3	0	2	3	4	226	13	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	0	0	0	11	6¾	3	14	10½	0	0	3½	2	3	11¼
Contingencies, ...	404	14	8	415	0	3	280	3	3	320	14	4	164	6	1
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1	8	0½	1	7	11¼	2	8	1½	2	11	1¾	1	10	0¼
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	346	14	6	129	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1	4	7	0	7	5¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor, ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1	1	9¾	1	1	3¾	2	10	11½	2	8	4	2	15	6¼
Gross cost of maintenance,	8,956	14	1	8,908	15	0	6,092	7	7	5,274	5	6	5,375	2	5
Gross cost per Prisoner, ...	33	3	9	32	2	3¾	54	8	3½	44	5	1¾	53	3	6

of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

	31		32.		33.	
aie.	*Jhansie.*		*Lullutpore.*		*Ajmere.*	
in 1862. in 1863.	129 Prisoners in 1862. 159 do. in 1863.		122¼ Prisoners in 1862. 175 do. in 1863.		232½ Prisoners in 1862. 251¼ do. in 1863.	
1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,621 5 6	1,860 15 8	2,402 14 8	1,764 9 5	2,910 7 8	7,185 6 9	6,224 13 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1,621 5 6	1,860 15 8	2,402 14 8	1,764 9 5	2,910 7 8	7,185 6 9	6,224 13 8
11 15 5¼	14 6 9¾	15 1 9¾	14 6 11¼	16 10 1¾	30 14 5¾	24 12 4¾
1,632 0 0	2,149 3 1	2,439 5 6	1,632 0 0	1,523 1 0	986 0 0	1,780 0 0
12 7 9½	16 10 6¾	15 5 5½	13 5 7½	8 11 3	4 3 10½	7 1 4½
1,488 0 0	1,896 0 0	1,896 0 0	1,364 0 0	1,488 0 0	3,438 0 0	2,858 0 0
10 15 8½	14 11 2	11 14 9½	11 2 6¼	8 8 0¼	14 12 7	11 6 0
299 10 10	1,009 15 11	591 1 9	593 6 2	670 1 0	1,264 3 1	940 0 0
2 3 4¾	7 13 3¼	3 11 5¾	4 14 3¾	3 13 3	5 7 0	3 11 10¼
3,279 10 10	5,055 3 0	4,926 7 3	3,594 6 2	3,681 2 0	5,688 3 1	5,578 3 9
25 10 10¾	39 3 0	39 15 8¾	29 6 5¼	21 0 6¼	24 7 5¼	22 3 2½
18 0 0	25 15 8	12 15 8	19 14 4	4 6 10	23 4 2	10 0 10
0 2 1½	0 3 2½	0 1 3¼	0 2 7¼	0 0 5	0 1 7	0 0 7½
17 5 1	20 4 2	10 5 4	21 4 1	25 5 10	80 7 11	68 9 3
0 2 0½	0 2 6¼	0 1 0½	0 2 9¼	0 2 3¾	0 5 6¼	0 4 4½
74 5 6	96 10 5	63 12 2	77 10 5	89 6 4	120 11 3	543 3 9
0 8 9¼	0 12 0	0 6 4¾	0 10 2	0 8 2	0 8 3½	2 2 7
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 8½	0 0 0	0 0 0
109 10 7	142 14 2	87 1 2	118 12 10	126 12 9	224 7 4	621 13 10
0 12 11¼	1 1 8¾	0 8 8½	0 15 6½	0 11 7¼	0 15 3¼	2 7 7
68 8 0	95 6 0	266 7 4	337 14 5	126 11 8	692 12 0	515 10 11
0 8 1	0 11 10	1 10 9¾	2 12 4¾	0 11 7	2 15 8	2 0 10¾
134 4 7	481 13 10	211 3 11	311 3 3	302 0 9	1,000 11 3	1,053 8 5
0 15 10¼	3 11 9¼	1 5 3	2 8 8¾	1 11 7¼	4 4 10¼	4 3 1¾
68 0 0	0 0 0	65 10 0	96 10 11	4,479 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 8 0¼	0 0 0	0 6 7¼	0 12 8	25 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2 3 5	3 14 0¼	3 2 3¾	2 7 3	1 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
5,781 7 6	8,136 4 9	8,459 12 4	6,523 9 0	11,927 0 10	14,791 8 5	13,991 2 7
42 10 8	63 1 1¾	53 3 3½	53 5 9½	63 2 5	63 9 10½	55 11 2

No. I.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure.—(Concluded.)

	34.				*Summary.*			
	Beaur.				Total.			
	80 Prisoners in 1862. 58¾ do. in 1863.				15,877 Prisoners in 1862. 15,526 do. in 1863.			
	1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.	
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Rations,	1 772 5 10		1,289 6 5		1,95,333 2 1		1,91,840 9 8	
Money Allowance,	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
Total,	1,772 5 10		1,289 6 5		1,95,333 2 1		1,91,840 9 8	
Cost per Prisoner,	22 2 5½		21 15 1¾		12 4 10		12 5 8½	
Fixed Establishment,	456 0 0		455 3 8		97,811 9 1		1,37,431 8 3	
Cost per Prisoner,	5 11 2½		7 11 11¾		6 2 6¾		8 13 7½	
Permanent Guard,	4,074 0 0		2,094 0 0		1,19,893 13 5		1,20,448 5 6	
Cost per Prisoner,	50 14 9½		35 10 3¼		7 8 10		7 12 1½	
Extra Establishment,	0 0 0		236 12 5		77,419 1 8		54,477 8 0	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 0 0		4 0 5½		4 14 0¼		3 8 1¾	
Total,	4,530 0 0		2,786 0 1		2,85,124 8 2		3,12,357 5 9	
Cost per Prisoner,	56 10 0		47 6 8½		17 15 4		20 1 10¾	
Hospital Charges — Europe Medicines,	0 0 0		11 2 4		1,235 5 6		1,089 9 2	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 0 0		0 3 0½		0 1 3		0 1 1½	
Bazar Medicines,	19 12 1		26 2 10		811 11 0		811 9 8	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 3 11½		0 7 1½		0 0 9¾		0 0 10¼	
Sick Diet,	7 3 0		57 0 2		7,626 8 2		7,799 9 4	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 1 5¼		0 15 6¼		0 7 8¼		0 8 0½	
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital,	0 0 0		0 0 0		54 4 2		52 14 10	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0¾		0 0 0¾	
Total,	26 15 1		94 5 4		9,727 12 10		9,753 11 0	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 5 4¾		1 9 8¼		0 9 9¾		0 10 1	
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	146 5 5		140 9 3		21,477 10 1		28,902 12 7	
Cost per Prisoner,	1 13 3¼		2 6 3½		1 5 7¾		1 13 9½	
Contingencies,	80 7 3		126 4 3		22,254 9 5		26,604 15 9	
Cost per Prisoner,	1 0 1		2 2 4½		1 6 5		1 11 5	
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	0 0 0		164 0 0		11,006 15 3		18,978 15 2	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 0 0		2 12 7¾		0 11 1		1 3 6¾	
Compensation in lieu of Convict labor,	0 0 0		0 0 0		17,100 0 0		15,300 0 0	
Cost per Prisoner,	0 0 0		0 0 0		1 1 2¾		0 15 9½	
Gross cost of maintenance,	6,556 1 7		4,600 9 4		5,72,024 2 10		6,03,738 5 11	
Gross cost per Prisoner,	81 15 2½		78 4 11		36 0 5½		38 14 2	

NOTE.—The Compensation in lieu of Convict Labor for 1862, in the Districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Etah, Mirzapore, and Lullutpore, paid before the 1st May, 1863, is shown here in the Accounts for 1862.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspector General of Prisons,
North Western Provinces.

No. 2.

SUMMARY of Total Expenditures of the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the past 20 years, from 1844 to 1863 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Years.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Prison and Hospital diet.	Permanent Jail Establishment.	Permanent Jail Guard.	Contingent Jail Guard.	Compensation in lieu of Convict labor.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844	70,34,043	19,271	3,59,912 15 3	39,536 0 0	1,56,410 0 0	1,83,126 3 10	...
1845	68,01,367	18,634	3,43,058 4 1	40,460 1 0	1,74,198 0 0	1,74,241 4 4	...
1846	69,81,984	19,129	3,37,344 1 8	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 0	1,70,700 1 6	...
1847	68,84,219	18,861	2,68,041 11 7	45,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	1,53,968 8 0	...
1848	68,14,021	18,668	2,53,262 9 0	62,083 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	1,46,300 9 3	...
1849	71,72,180	19,650	2,58,504 8 6	64,991 1 5	1,60,461 8 6	1,53,663 2 2	...
1850	73,92,815	20,254	2,44,787 1 0	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	1,50,928 6 1	...
1851	72,76,164	19,935	2,22,659 2 3	64,724 3 6	1,64,110 10 6	1,52,634 1 4	...
1852	77,34,743	21,133	2,65,110 4 0	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	1,60,194 5 9	...
1853	77,92,298	21,349	2,64,747 2 6	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	1,62,952 10 11	...
1854	80,88,311	22,160	2,61,825 13 0	67,010 0 3	1,55,904 1 7	1,59,787 13 0	6,870 7 4
1855	81,63,577	22,366	2,27,700 3 10	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	1,61,903 4 7	13,975 9 6
1856	78,71,005	21,505	2,60,856 7 2	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	1,49,658 7 8	27,783 9 3
1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	36,29,835	11,024	1,50,588 1 7	58,143 6 1	95,205 14 6	64,034 1 9	15,132 0 0
1859	43,09,662	11,807	1,75,622 14 3	62,558 9 5	1,34,444 13 3	77,425 2 10	25,227 1 6
1860	45,29,693	12,377	2,34,773 13 10	64,620 6 7	1,29,165 9 2	67,579 4 6	33,988 6 2
1861	56,41,240	15,465	2,86,617 6 10	77,438 1 9	1,14,518 8 3	78,436 9 4	45,906 0 0
1862	57,95,283	15,877	2,02,959 10 3	97,811 9 1	1,19,893 13 5	77,419 1 8	17,100 0 0
1863	56,67,086	15,526	1,99,640 3 0	1,37,431 8 3	1,20,448 5 6	54,477 8 0	15,300 0 0

No.

SUMMARY of Total Expenditures of the Jails of the North Western

1.	9.			10.			11.			12.			13.			14.			15.
Years.	Clothing and Bedding.			Miscellaneous charges.			Additions, alterations, and repairs.			Europe Medicines.			Native Medicines.			Total.			Average cost of Permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
1844	45,737	13	8	41,350	13	4	19,746	8	6	...			7,665	8	3	8,53,485	14	10	8 1 10¾
1845	37,828	14	0	36,434	12	0	7,909	9	1	...			5,434	3	3	8,19,564	15	9	9 5 6¼
1846	38,346	14	2	30,291	12	7	17,133	0	11	...			4,576	0	10	8,14,376	4	3	9 2 5½
1847	23,101	8	9	20,877	9	4	19,796	3	2	...			3,485	11	8	6,98,565	0	3	8 3 4½
1848	30,621	9	2	27,494	13	4	20,078	6	11	...			2,869	15	2	7,00,979	7	5	7 7 8¼
1849	32,085	6	8	23,561	14	6	27,084	9	9	...			2,263	8	4	7,20,922	15	0	8 2 8
1850	27,763	13	11	21,266	15	3	6,369	0	7	...			1,596	4	8	6,80,630	9	2	7 15 9¼
1851	28,371	12	9	22,441	0	3	14,911	3	9	...			1,137	12	5	6,70,939	14	9	8 3 8¼
1852	30,788	12	4	32,358	10	5	18,625	8	8	...			1,382	13	8	7,41,747	4	9	7 11 5
1853	31,527	4	3	26,923	3	3	21,901	15	2	...			1,726	3	1	7,40,533	4	3	7 9 7¾
1854	34,469	6	11	26,846	6	2	30,525	4	6	...			1,698	10	0	7,44,937	14	9	7 0 6¾
1855	31,477	9	2	35,690	10	0	11,204	12	11	...			2,013	14	6	6,98,150	13	10	6 10 11¼
1856	38,194	6	11	32,430	12	9	9,838	6	2	...			2,354	15	4	7,39,294	15	2	6 12 7
1857	...			...			...			...			...			...			...
1858	25,251	5	11	25,749	4	3	15,004	15	10	...			1,452	9	2	4,50,561	11	1	9 4 1¾
1859	31,377	4	9	24,688	13	2	8,391	7	7	...			1,253	12	11	5,40,989	15	8	11 6 2
1860	29,343	14	0	23,531	5	7	8,106	6	11	*1,472	3	4	1,020	14	2	5,92,130	0	11	10 6 11¼
1861	26,434	0	3	26,138	8	10	14,089	5	2	915	15	2	883	14	7	6,71,500	14	6	7 6 5¾
1862	21,477	10	1	22,254	2	5	11,006	15	3	1,235	5	6	811	11	0	5,72,024	2	10	7 8 10
1863	28,902	12	7	26,657	14	7	18,978	15	2	1,089	9	2	811	9	8	6,03,738	5	11	7 12 1½

* The Returns of Europe Medicines for 1860 were received

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENL. OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

2.

Provinces, during the past 20 years, from 1844 to 1862, inclusive.—(Concluded.)

16.	17.		18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Average cost of Contingent Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Diet per head per diem.	Average cost of Diet per head per annum.	Average cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum.	Do. do. do. exclusive of compensation.	Do. do. do. exclusive of compensation, and additions, alterations, and repairs.	Do. do. exclusive of Permanent Guard, Permanent Establishment, compensation, and additions, alterations and repairs.
Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9 8 ½	9¾	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6½
9 5 7¼	9¾	18 6 7	2 0 5¾	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
8 14 9¼	9¼	17 10 2	2 0 ¾	42 9 2	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7½	37 0 7½	35 15 8½	25 5 11
7 15 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
7 9 7	6¼	12 1 1	1 5 11¼	33 9 3	33 9 3	33 4 2¾	22 2 11½
7 10 6	5¾	11 2 6	1 6 9¼	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
7 9 3½	6½	12 3 3	1 7 3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¾
7 10 1½	6½	12 6 4	1 7 4	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	33 10 6¼	22 13 7¾
7 3 4¼	6¼	11 13 0	1 8 10¾	33 9 10¾	33 4 10¼	31 14 10¼	21 13 11
7 3 9¾	5¼	10 2 10	1 6 6	31 3 5¼	30 9 5¼	30 1 5	20 8 2¼
6 15 4¼	6¼	12 1 11	1 12 5	34 6 0½	33 1 4½	32 10 0½	22 7 8½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1 1¼	8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	39 7 11½	38 2 2¼	25 15 8
6 8 11	7¾	14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 15 1½	43 10 11	42 15 6½	26 4 7
5 7 4¼	10	18 15 5	2 5 11¼	47 13 5½	45 1 6½	44 7 0½	28 12 6¼
5 1 1¾	9¾	18 8 6½	1 11 4	43 6 8¾	40 7 2¾	39 8 7¾	27 2 10½
4 14 0¾	6¾	12 12 6¼	1 5 7¾	36 0 5½	34 15 2½	34 4 1½	21 2 9¾
3 8 1¾	6¾	12 13 8¾	1 13 9½	38 14 2	37 14 4¾	36 10 10	20 1 1

too late to be included in the Total Expenditure.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

SUMMARY of Financial Results in the Jails of the North

1. Years.	2. Daily average No. of Prisoners.	3. Total actual expenditure of each year.	4. Excess of expenditure on account of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guard.	5. Total actual expenditure after deducting the increased expenditure of Police Battalion, as compared with former Permanent Guard.	6. Actual saving in each year, as compared with the expenditure of 1844.	7. Expenditure in each year calculated at the rate of 1844.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844, ...	19,271	8,53,485 14 10	...	...	...	...
1845, ...	18,634	8,19,564 15 9	...	8,19,564 15 9	33,920 15 1	8,25,282 6 3
1846, ...	19,129	8,14,376 4 3	...	8,14,376 4 3	39,109 10 7	8,47,205 7 7
1847, ...	18,861	6,98,565 0 3	...	6,98,565 0 3	1,54,920 14 7	8,35,336 0 1
1848, ...	18,668	7,00,979 7 5	...	7,00,979 7 5	1,52,506 7 5	8,26,786 15 6
1849, ...	19,650	7,20,922 15 0	...	7,20,922 15 0	1,32,562 15 10	8,70,280 1 3
1850, ...	20,254	6,80,630 9 2	...	6,80,630 9 2	1,72,855 5 8	8,97,030 10 9
1851, ...	19,935	6,70,989 14 9	...	6,70,989 14 9	1,82,496 0 1	8,82,902 7 4
1852, ...	21,133	7,41,747 4 9	...	7,41,747 5 9	1,11,738 10 1	9,35,960 12 1
1853, ...	21,349	7,40,533 4 3	...	7,40,533 4 3	1,12,952 10 7	9,45,527 3 1
1854, ...	22,160	7,44,937 14 9	...	7,44,937 14 9	1,08,548 0 1	9,81,445 10 0
1855, ...	22,366	6,98,150 13 10	...	6,98,150 13 10	1,55,335 1 0	9,90,569 2 9
1856, ...	21,505	7,39,294 15 2	...	7,39,294 15 2	1,14,190 15 8	9,52,436 4 7
1857, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858, ...	11,024	4,50,561 11 1	20,391 15 10	4,30,169 11 3	4,23,316 3 7	4,83,242 10 0
1859, ...	11,807	5,40,989 15 8	54,317 1 10	4,86,672 13 10	3,66,813 1 0	5,22,920 15 4
1860, ...	12,377	5,92,130 0 11	45,169 9 3	5,46,960 7 8	3,06,525 7 2	5,48,165 11 7
1861, ...	15,465	6,71,500 14 6	9,565 15 0	6,61,934 15 6	1,91,550 15 4	6,84,930 5 7
1862, ...	15,877	5,72,024 2 10	2,145 3 10	5,69,878 15 0	2,83,606 15 10	7,03,177 7 1
1863, ...	15,526	6,03,738 5 11	15,081 12 8	5,88,656 9 3	2,64,829 5 7	6,87,631 15 9
		1,22,01,638 10 3	1,46,671 10 5	1,20,54,966 15 10		
Add payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of Arms and Accoutrements, &c.		17,053 0 5				
Add Inspector General of Prisons' salary, establishment and travelling allowance, &c., &c., for 19 years, from 1845 to 1862, ...		7,49,797 9 7				
Total, Rs., ...		1,29,68,489 4 3				

A.

Inspector General of Prisons' salary from 1845 to 1863, inclusive,
Ditto ditto Establishment ditto ditto,
Ditto ditto Travelling Allowance ditto ditto,
Ditto ditto Printing Charges ditto ditto,
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous Charges ditto ditto,
Mr. North's pay for instructing Prisoners in the Central Prisons with English Loom, ...

Total, Rs. ...
Average of 19 years, Rs. ...

Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

3.

Western Provinces, from the year 1845 to 1863, inclusive.

8. Saving in each year calculated on the expenditure which would have been caused by the continued existence of the rate of outlay in 1844. Rs. As. P.	9. Percentage of reduction.		Rs. As. P.	
		Gross reduction of expenditure in past 18 years as per Column 8, ...	23,70,865 2 9	
		Ditto ditto of the Jails of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from the year 1856 to 1861, as per Column 9 of Statement No. 3 of Financial Results of the year 1861, (the above Jails have since been transferred to Central Provinces,)	33,992 7 0	
...	...	Add refunded to Collector's Treasury on account of Prison Labor in grinding corn		
5,717 6 6	0·69	in the 34 Jails of the North Western Provinces during the years 1847 and 1848, ...	19,065 9 1	
32,829 3 4	3·87			
1,36,770 15 10	16·37			
1,25,807 8 1	15·21	Add compensation paid in lieu of Prison Labor withdrawn from the District Jails and transferred to Central Prisons during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860,		
1,49,357 2 3	17·16			
2,16,400 1 7	24·62	1861, 1862, and 1863, ...	2,01,283 1 9	
2,11,912 8 7	24·00			
1,94,213 7 4	20·75	Add refund credited on account value of Packing Cases, &c., returned to the Magazine during the years 1855 and 1856, ...		
2,04,993 14 10	21·68		185 0 9	
				26,25,391 5 4
2,36,507 11 3	25·73			
2,92,418 4 11	29·52		17,053 0 5	
2,13,141 5 5	22·37	Deduct payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of Arms and Accoutrements, &c., as per Statement B., ...		
58,072 14 9	11·64			
36,248 1 6	6·93	Deduct Inspector General of Prisons' salary, Establishment and Contingencies from the		
1,205 3 11	0·22	year 1845 to 1863 inclusive, as per Statement A., ...	7,49,797 9 7	
22,995 6 1	3·35			7,66,850 10 0
1,33,298 8 1	18·93			
98,975 6 6	16·66			
23,70,865 2 9		Net saving in past 19 years, Rs. ...		18,58,540 11 4

B.

5,63,259 4 10	Allygurh, ...	2,805 15 8	
1,10,136 10 5	Mynpoory, ...	2,276 4 8	
38,518 14 11	Allahabad, ...	1,952 9 0	
28,842 1 9	Mirzapore, ...	2,982 4 2	
8,206 5 7	Benares, ...	2,838 3 10	
834 4 1	Ghazeepore, ...	2,047 14 7	
	Jounpore, ...	2,149 12 6	
7,49,797 9 7	Total, Rs. ...	17,053 0 5	
39,463 0 6			

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Population and Disposal of Prisoners in

No.	Name of Zillahs.	Remaining in confinement on the 1st of January, 1863.		Received during the year.		Total Population.		Transported beyond Seas.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Deyrah Dhoon.	60	...	332	11	392	11	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	145	4	976	18	1,121	22	4	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	97	...	598	10	695	10	5	...
4	Meerut, ...	1,410	44	1,175	63	2,585	107	13	2
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	118	12	883	24	1,001	36	2	...
6	Allygurh, ...	202	6	1,460	43	1,662	49	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	157	2	630	26	787	28	3	...
8	Moradabad, ...	307	9	1,214	44	1,521	53	5	...
9	Bareilly, ...	1,454	33	2,094	50	3,548	83	18	...
10	Budaon, ...	218	2	1,293	36	1,511	38	2	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	200	6	1,241	27	1,441	33	3	...
12	Muttra, ...	67	1	1,111	51	1,178	52	3	...
13	Agra, ...	2,519	93	2,215	71	4,734	164	39	...
14	Etawah, ...	224	4	799	16	1,023	20	...	...
15	Mynpoorie, ...	158	12	1,335	40	1,493	52	...	...
16	Etah, ...	163	...	1,277	12	1,440	12	...	...
17	Futtyguth, ...	462	4	2,377	39	2,839	43	22	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	228	4	1,421	37	1,649	41	33	1
19	Futtehpore, ...	75	...	1,071	37	1,146	37	8	...
20	Allahabad, ...	2,052	71	2,365	92	4,417	163	334	13
21	Bandah, ...	149	6	868	49	1,017	55	13	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	63	6	513	15	576	21	1	1
23	Mirzapore, ...	271	15	1,807	126	2,078	141	...	...
24	Benares, ...	1,624	83	1,652	79	3,276	162	89	7
25	Ghazeepore, ...	669	12	1,584	47	2,253	59	21	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	448	11	1,287	63	1,735	74	11	1
27	Goruckpore, ...	821	9	1,654	73	2,475	82	12	1
28	Jounpore, ...	244	14	1,605	186	1,849	200	6	...
29	Almorah, ...	110	2	288	8	398	10	1	...
30	Ooraie, ...	126	6	529	37	655	43	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	139	13	592	51	731	64	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	123	2	783	15	906	17	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	231	12	992	68	1,223	80	6	...
34	Beaur, ...	115	5	769	40	884	45	...	...
	Total, ...	15,449	503	40,790	1,604	56,239	2,107	654	26

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

4.

the Jails of the North Western Provinces, for the year 1863.

Transferred to other Zillahs.		Removed to Central Prison.		Released.		Escaped.		Died.		Executed.		Remaining on the 31st December, 1863.		Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	Daily average number of Prisoners.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.		
...	...	11	...	300	8	1	...	8	...	1	...	71	3	25,239	69
19	2	113	...	792	16	1	...	2	...	2	...	188	4	52,360	143½
136	...	44	4	425	6	...	...	5	...	2	...	84	...	33,868	93
38	...	...	...	1,162	64	...	...	50	2	...	...	1,322	39	5,°0,753	1,372
12	...	87	6	788	25	...	...	2	...	3	...	107	5	48,644	133¼
55	2	274	6	1,157	37	...	...	36	...	...	...	140	4	65,875	180½
12	1	3	...	558	14	1	...	10	...	2	...	198	13	67,202	184
38	...	151	4	1,006	41	...	...	24	...	6	...	291	8	1,20,591	330¾
87	...	...	...	1,974	39	1	...	165	1	5	...	1,298	43	4,75,305	1,302¼
49	3	206	5	995	22	...	...	17	1	...	...	242	7	96,204	263¼
30	4	141	4	1,036	22	2	...	3	...	5	...	221	3	69,344	190
14	1	8	...	874	46	4	...	29	...	...	...	246	5	66,426	182
129	2	...	...	1,891	59	8	...	250	7	2	...	2,415	96	8,60,851	2,358½
1	...	79	3	743	14	...	...	10	...	1	...	189	3	73,871	202½
85	3	68	4	1,113	41	1	...	13	...	...	...	213	4	84,522	231½
128	3	130	4	956	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	218	...	74,948	205¼
2	...	200	...	2,150	36	1	...	21	...	4	...	439	7	1,63,456	447¾
20	...	176	1	1,176	32	...	...	6	...	2	1	286	6	67,507	185
18	1	377	15	653	17	...	1	2	...	1	...	87	3	26,740	73¼
106	2	...	...	1,754	82	5	...	63	3	1	...	2,154	63	8,09,549	2,218
18	1	40	5	692	39	1	...	13	...	2	...	288	10	80,277	220
12	...	1	...	422	12	...	...	4	...	4	...	132	8	34,371	94¼
16	...	5	...	1,627	117	1	...	24	...	3	...	402	24	1,23,953	347¾
184	1	...	...	1,558	83	4	...	150	14	5	...	1,286	57	5,07,023	1,389
35	1	100	...	1,390	45	2	...	23	...	1	...	681	13	2,53,974	695¾
90	4	200	...	1,084	47	2	...	9	1	1	...	338	21	1,49,036	408¼
57	2	...	...	1,499	50	4	...	92	3	1	...	810	26	3,03,050	830¼
23	1	84	4	1,467	177	1	...	25	...	...	...	243	18	1,01,122	277
7	...	8	...	259	7	...	...	6	...	4	...	113	3	43,388	119
...	...	17	2	506	32	...	...	10	1	1	...	121	8	49,496	135½
2	...	...	...	538	52	...	...	6	...	...	...	185	12	58,039	159
3	...	...	...	670	16	6	...	3	...	...	...	224	1	63,891	175
9	...	46	...	904	58	3	...	27	...	...	...	228	22	91,753	251¼
89	8	...	...	675	30	4	2	4	...	...	...	112	5	21,463	58¾
1,518	42	2,569	67	34,794	1,391	54	3	1,119	33	59	1	15,472	544	56,67,086	15,526

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT shewing the particulars of Crimes for which Female Prisoners were in-

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	Theft.	Attempt at Theft.	Highway Robbery.	Possessing Stolen Property.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	2	...	6	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	1	...	...	2
4	Meerut, ...	2	...	15	...	...	6
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	...	8	...	...	4
6	Allygurh, ...	1	...	10	...	...	4
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	2	...	...	10
8	Moradabad, ...	1	...	4	...	...	2
9	Bareilly, ...	...	...	22	...	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	4	...	9	1	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	...	4	...	...	4
12	Muttra, ...	2	...	6	...	...	1
13	Agra, ...	...	...	35	...	...	6
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	8	...	...	1
15	Mynpoory, ...	1	...	12	...	...	2
16	Etah, ...	...	...	9	...	...	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	22	...	...	2
18	Cawnpore, ...	2	...	20	1	...	1
19	Futtehpore, ...	2	...	6	...	...	8
20	Allahabad, ...	...	2	12	...	...	5
21	Bandah, ...	2	...	7	...	...	8
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	4	...	...	1
23	Mirzapore, ...	1	...	26	...	...	4
24	Benares, ...	1	1	23	...	...	7
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	13	...	...	2
26	Azimgurh, ...	2	...	19	...	...	...
27	Gorruckpore, ...	...	...	13	...	1	4
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	18	...	1	1
29	Almorah, — ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Oorsie, ...	...	...	12	...	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	...	...	19	...	...	4
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	3	...	13	...	...	5
34	Beaur, ...	...	...	6	...	1	...
	Total, ...	29	3	389	2	3	94

5.

carcerated during the year 1863 in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.—(Contd.)

Attempt at Suicide.	Abortion.	Concealing birth, or Infanticide.	Accomplice in Rape.	Enticing Women.	Fraud.	Assault.	Affray.	Culpable Homicide.	Stealing Cattle.	Wounding.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	9
1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
12	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1
1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
16	8	2	...	7	1	...	6	4	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
10	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	29	21	8	47	6	11	10	8	2	26

No.

STATEMENT shewing the particulars of Crimes for which Female Prisoners were in-

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Selling, purchasing, or stealing children.	Administering poisonous Drugs.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Drunkenness.	Breach of Abkaree Act.
1	Dehrah Dhoon,	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Seharunpore,	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur,	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut,	...	2	...	...	1	15
5	Boolundshuhur,	1	...	...	...	...	1
6	Allygurh,	3	1	...	..	...	2
7	Bijnour,	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	Moradabad,	2	...	....	1	...	2
9	Bareilly,	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Budaon,	1	1	...	...	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore,	1	...	...	...	...	2
12	Muttra,	1	3	...	...	...	11
13	Agra,	1	...	2	...	...	3
14	Etawah,	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mynpoory	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Etah,	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Futtehgurh,	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	Cawnpore,	1	...	...	...	...	6
19	Futtehpore,	1	1	...	...	...	4
20	Allahabad,	1	1	...	1	1	19
21	Bandah,	4	...	...	...	...	...
22	Humeerpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mirzapore,	8	...	2	...	...	38
24	Benares,	5	...	...	...	...	5
25	Ghazeepore,	...	...	...	...	...	19
26	Azimgurh,	...	...	...	...	...	32
27	Gorruckpore,	1	...	...	...	...	13
28	Joumpore,	6	4	...	...	...	103
29	Almorah,	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Ooraie,	...	...	...	...	...	4
31	Jhansie,	...	...	..	...	...	10
32	Lullutpore,	...	...	...	...	...	4
33	Ajmere,	2	1	...	...	...	...
34	Beaur,	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	44	17	4	3	2	296

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

5.

carcerated, during the year 1863, in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.—(Contd.)

Breach of Peace or Contract.	False complaint or evidence.	Trespass.	Escape.	Bad Livelihood or Misconduct.	Deceity.	Other offences.	Under transference.	Under trial.	Insane.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10
1	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24
...	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	43
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	26
...	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	17	...	44
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	32
...	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	29
...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	51
...	3	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	66
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	16
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	37
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	36
...	1	1	...	8	...	4	...	14	...	92
1	...	2	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16
...	1	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	5	126
...	3	4	...	4	...	4	...	17	...	79
3	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	63
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	34	...	73
...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	37
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	15
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	33
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	40
6	27	19	5	27	3	121	3	163	11	1,541

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT shewing the particulars of Crimes for which Female Prisoners were incar-

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	Theft.	Attempt at theft.	Highway Robbery.	Possessing stolen property.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	Scharunpore, ...	2	...	7	...	...	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	4	...	2	...	...	2
4	Meerut, ...	...	6	20	...	...	9
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	...	6	2	...	4
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	5	...	3	4
7	Bijnour.	...	...	2	...	...	...
8	Mooradabad, ...	1	...	4	...	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	2	...	18	...	...	3
10	Budaon, ...	2	...	9	...	4	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	19	...	...	1
13	Agra, ...	...	1	33	...	...	7
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	4	...	...	1
15	Mynpoorie, ...	2	...	13	...	...	...
16	Etah, ...	...	...	7	...	...	1
17	Futtehgurh.	1	...	9	...	...	3
18	Cawnpore, ...	6	...	23	...	...	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	3	...	...	1
20	Allahabad, ...	18	...	26	...	...	2
21	Bandah, ...	1	...	10	...	...	7
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	...	5	1	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	3	...	36	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	2	1	49	3	...	...
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	17	1	...	1
26	Azimgurh, ...	3	...	7	...	1	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	3	...	...	1
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	24	...	...	1
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ooraie, ...	1	...	2	...	...	2
31	Jhansie, ...	1	...	10	...	...	2
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	7	...	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	52	8	382	6	8	55

6.

cerated, during the year 1862, in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.—(Continued.)

Attempt at Suicide.	Abortion.	Concealing Birth or Infanticide.	Accomplice in Rape.	Enticing Women.	Fraud.	Assault.	Affray.	Culpable Homicide.	Stealing cattle.	Wounding.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
2	3	1	...	18	2	...	...	...	1	...
5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1
2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
5	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
4	...	5	...	15	4	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
2	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
19	30	2	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	58	30	2	100	9	8	5	18	10	17

No.

STATEMENT shewing the particulars of Crimes for which Female Prisoners were incar-

Number.	Remarks.	Selling, purchasing, or stealing children.	Administering poisonous Drugs.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Embezzelment.	Drunkenness.
1	Deyrah Dhoon,	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Seharunpore,	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	Mooznffernuggur,	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut;	2	...	...	...	...	1
5	Boolundshehur,	5	1	...	...	...	...
6	Allygurh,	2	...	1	...	...	...
7	Bijnour,	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Moradabad,	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Barreilly,	...	1	...	1	...	...
10	Budaon,	3	1	...	...	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Muttra,	2	3	...	...	...	...
13	Agra,	2	2	...	...	...	...
14	Etawah,	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mynpooree,	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etah,	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	Futtehgurh,	...	...	...	4	...	...
18	Cawnpore,	3	3	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad,	2	2	...	...	...	...
21	Bandah,	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Humeerpore,	1	1	...	...	...	...
23	Mirzapore,	4	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benares,	3	4	...	...	1	...
25	Ghazeepore,	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh,	2	...	...	...	...	...
27	Goruckpore,	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	Jounpore,	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	Almorah,	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Ooraie,	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jhansee,	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Lullutpoor,	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	Ajmere,	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Beawr,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	43	22	2	5	2	2

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

6.

cerated during the year 1862 in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.—(Concluded.)

Breach of Custom and Abkaree Act.	Breach of Peace or Contract.	Bribery.	Concealing crime.	False complaint or evidence.	Trespass.	Escape.	Bad livelihood and misconduct.	Wanton injury of property.	Other offence.	Under transference.	Under trial.	Insane.	Total.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	21
13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	76
14	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	46
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	24	...	42
...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
2	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	18	...	...	...	39
6	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	60
8	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	12	...	9	...	97
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	20
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	28
14	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	79
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	16
12	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	9	...	2	6	101
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	29
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18
7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	81
4	3	...	1	6	1	...	3	...	23	...	...	...	133
7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	33
5	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	37
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
80	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	179
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	9	1	5	50	18	14	19	2	136	5	38	19	1,480

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Population, Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Jails

1. Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Total population.	3. Daily average number of strength.	4. Daily average number of sick.	5. Total number of admissions.	6. Cured, discharged, and transferred, &c.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	403	69½	3½	152	142
2	Seharunpore, ...	1,143	161	3¾	187	182
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	705	93	4	140	132
4	Meerut, ...	2,692	1,392½	27	1,015	950
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,037	164	2½	75	70
6	Allygurh, ...	1,711	191¼	16½	484	444
7	Bijnour, ...	815	187¾	6½	416	403
8	Moradabad, ...	1,574	330¾	11¾	397	370
9	Bareilly, ...	3,631	1,327	29¼	919	745
10	Budaon, ...	1,549	253	16	411	381
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,474	193¼	8¾	267	254
12	Muttra, ...	1,230	184	10¾	465	430
13	Agra, ...	4,898	2,409¼	136¾	3,741	3,427
14	Etawah, ...	1,043	195¾	6¾	413	403
15	Mynpoorie, ...	1,545	221	10	362	338
16	Etah, ...	1,452	204¼	8	202	192
17	Futtygurh, ...	2,882	464	10¼	433	401
18	Cawnpore, ...	1,690	194	8	332	324
19	Futtehpore, ...	1,183	73¼	3¾	108	106
20	Allahabad, ...	4,580	2,233	64	1,753	1,659
21	Bandah, ...	1,072	221¾	10¾	284	258
22	Humeerpore, ...	597	93½	3½	175	166
23	Mirzapore, ...	2,219	357½	8	180	151
24	Benares, ...	3,438	1,412	70¾	1,432	1,237
25	Ghazeepore, ...	2,312	696¾	13¾	292	253
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,809	415½	6¾	385	370
27	Goruckpore, ...	2,557	829¼	39¼	1,603	1,471
28	Jounpore, ...	2,049	285½	8¼	230	200
29	Almorah, ...	408	132¾	6¾	314	306
30	Ooraie, ...	698	140½	7	210	197
31	Jhansie, ...	795	162¼	5½	241	233
32	Lullutpore, ...	923	179	7	271	262
33	Ajmere, ...	1,303	261¾	23¾	637	591
34	Beawr, ...	929	120½	16½	328	318
	Total, ...	58,346	15,825	615	18,854	17,366

7.

number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and Remaining in Hospital, with of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
		Ratio per cent. of					
Number of deaths.	Remaining on the last day of the month.	Total sick to population.	Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Deaths to population.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.
8	2	37·71	218·70	5·03	1·98	11·51	5·26
2	3	16·35	116·15	2·32	0 17	1·24	1·07
5	3	19·85	150·53	4·30	0·71	5·37	8·57
52	13	37·70	72·53	1·93	1·93	3·73	5·12
2	3	7·23	55·97	1·86	0·19	1·49	2·66
36	4	28·29	253·07	3·62	2·10	3·82	7·43
10	3	51·04	221·57	3·46	1·22	5·32	2·40
24	3	25·22	117·89	3·48	1·52	7·12	6·04
165	9	25·30	69·25	2·01	4·54	12·43	17·95
18	12	26·53	162·45	6·32	1·16	7·11	4·38
1	12	18·11	138·16	4·52	0·07	0 51	0·37
27	8	37·80	252·71	5·84	2·19	14·67	5·80
257	57	69·96	155·27	5·67	5·24	10·66	6·87
10	...	39·59	210·98	3·45	0·96	5·11	2·42
13	11	23·43	163·80	4·52	0·84	5·88	3·59
7	3	13·91	98·90	3·91	0·48	3·42	3·46
21	11	15·02	93·32	2·20	0·73	4·52	4·85
6	2	19·64	171·13	4·12	0·35	3·09	1·80
2	...	9·13	147·44	5·12	0·17	2·73	1·85
67	27	38·27	78·50	2·86	1·46	3·00	3·82
13	13	26·49	128·07	4·84	1·21	5·86	4·57
4	5	29·31	187·16	3·55	0·67	4·28	2·28
22	7	8·11	50·35	2·24	0·99	6·15	12·22
168	32	41·65	101·41	5·01	4·74	12·54	11·38
24	15	12·63	41·91	1·97	1·03	2·44	8·22
10	5	21·28	92·66	1·62	0·55	2·40	2·59
95	37	62·69	96·65	4·73	3·71	11·45	5·92
25	5	11·22	80·63	2·89	1·22	8·76	10·87
6	2	76·96	236·53	5·08	1·47	4·52	1·91
10	3	30·08	149·46	4·93	1·43	7·11	4·76
5	3	30·31	148·53	3·24	0·62	3·08	2·07
3	6	29·36	151·40	3·91	0·32	1·67	1·10
26	20	48·88	243·36	9·07	1·99	9·93	4·08
4	6	35·31	272·76	13·72	0·43	3·32	1·22
1,143	345	32·31	119·14	3·88	1·96	7·23	6·06

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Population, Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the

1.		15.	16.	17.	18.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Cost of Europe medicines.	Cost of Native medicines.	Cost of Hospital diet.	Cost of extra diet.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	1 6 10	11 2 9	27 11 10	8 4 7
2	Seharunpore, ...	2 0 10	4 6 6	34 11 9	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	2 7 6	30 4 8	4 2 9
4	Meerut, ...	133 1 0	19 3 5	182 1 6	101 5 3
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1 5 4	5 1 0	17 12 0	4 1 9
6	Allygurh, ...	1 2 2	19 9 5	141 9 2	55 4 4
7	Bijnour, ...	7 3 4	7 8 8	56 15 11	9 13 6
8	Moradabad, ...	7 2 4	6 2 8	83 13 4	59 5 10
9	Bareilly	70 1 0	88 3 4	198 12 0	126 7 0
10	Budaon, ...	74 1 4	31 14 10	163 13 8	78 9 1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	4 11 10	12 4 3	65 10 7	10 8 10
12	Muttra, ...	26 14 4	7 10 10	93 11 5	26 14 7
13	Agra, ...	151 9 6	56 12 5	1,129 14 5	348 9 11
14	Etawah, ...	4 15 2	15 1 1	66 9 9	11 9 0
15	Mynpoorie, ...	9 12 0	3 1 9	100 9 11	18 0 3
16	Etah, ...	48 14 2	6 3 7	80 9 3	6 4 10
17	Futtygurh, ...	2 14 4	7 14 3	77 13 10	16 10 8
18	Cawnpore, ...	9 3 10	13 12 1	74 14 5	4 5 4
19	Futtehpore, ...	2 7 6	9 1 10	5 0 9	6 6 2
20	Allahabad, ...	118 7 4	52 7 2	921 6 2	234 12 0
21	Bandah, ...	25 4 10	23 5 2	120 9 6	8 6 6
22	Humeerpore, ...	76 11 8	17 4 3	53 15 2	6 2 8
23	Mirzapore, ...	0 14 10	10 2 9	86 2 1	17 12 6
24	Benares, ...	101 6 4	69 6 1	843 3 8	137 8 6
25	Ghazeepore, ...	5 3 6	26 7 6	134 7 5	13 8 8
26	Azimgurh, ...	13 14 2	31 1 1	61 5 11	3 13 8
27	Goruckpore, ...	111 15 4	70 1 10	467 8 1	135 8 4
28	Jounpore, ...	7 10 4	10 14 2	63 2 11	4 10 9
29	Almorah, ...	12 8 4	25 1 2	97 15 11	30 9 2
30	Ooraie, ...	18 0 0	17 5 1	60 3 0	14 2 6
31	Jhansie, ...	12 15 8	10 5 4	61 3 3	2 3 11
32	Lullutpore, ...	4 6 10	25 5 10	83 14 3	5 8 1
33	Ajmere, ...	10 0 10	68 9 3	510 8 7	32 11 2
34	Beawr, ...	11 2 4	26 2 10	39 14 11	17 1 3
	Total, ...	1,089 9 2	811 9 8	6,238 5 6	1,561 3 4

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, 1st April, 1864.

7.

number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and Remaining in Hospital, Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.—(Concluded.)

19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
Total cost of Hospital charges.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER PER ANNUM OF					
	Europe medicines.	*Native medicines.*	*Total Hospital charges.*	*Europe medicines.*	*Native medicines.*	*Total Hospital charges.*
	Calculated by the daily average number of sick.			Calculated by the daily average number of strength.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
48 10 0	0 6 6¼	3 3 1	13 14 3½	0 0 4	0 2 7	0 11 2¼
41 3 1	0 8 9	1 2 9¼	10 15 9	0 0 2½	0 0 5¼	0 4 0½
36 14 11	...	0 9 10½	9 3 8¾	...	0 0 5	0 6 4¼
435 11 2	4 14 10¼	0 11 4½	16 2 2¼	0 1 6¼	0 0 2¾	0 5 0
28 4 1	0 8 6½	2 0 4¾	11 4 10	0 0 2	0 0 7¼	0 3 4½
217 9 1	0 1 1¼	1 3 0	13 2 11¾	0 0 1¼	0 1 7¾	1 2 2½
81 9 5	1 1 9	1 2 6¾	12 8 10	0 0 7¼	0 0 7¾	0 6 11½
156 8 2	0 9 8¾	0 8 4¾	13 5 1½	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 7 5¼
483 7 4	2 6 4	3 0 3	16 8 5½	0 0 10	0 1 0¾	0 5 9¾
348 6 11	4 10 1	1 15 11	21 12 5½	0 4 8¼	0 2 0¼	1 6 0½
93 3 6	0 8 8	1 6 5	10 10 5½	0 0 4¾	0 1 0¼	0 7 8½
155 3 2	2 8 0¼	0 11 5	14 7 0	0 2 4	0 0 8	0 13 5¾
1,686 14 3	1 1 8¾	0 6 7¾	12 5 4½	0 1 0¾	0 0 4½	0 11 2½
98 3 0	0 11 8¾	2 3 8½	14 8 9	0 0 5	0 1 2¾	0 8 0
131 7 11	0 15 7¼	0 4 11¾	13 2 4¾	0 0 8½	0 0 2½	0 9 6¼
141 15 10	6 1 9¼	0 12 5¼	17 12 0	0 0 11¼	0 0 5¾	0 11 1¼
105 5 1	0 4 6¼	0 12 3¾	10 4 4¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 3¼	0 3 7½
102 3 8	1 2 5¾	1 11 6	12 12 5	0 0 9	0 1 1¾	0 8 5¼
23 0 3	0 10 6¼	2 6 10½	6 2 2½	0 0 6½	0 2 0	0 5 0
1,327 0 8	1 13 7¼	0 13 1¼	20 11 9	0 0 10¼	0 0 4½	0 9 6
177 10 0	2 5 8	2 2 8½	16 4 7¾	0 1 10	0 1 8½	0 12 9¾
154 1 9	21 14 9	4 14 11	44 0 6	0 13 1½	0 2 11½	1 10 4½
115 0 2	0 1 10¼	1 4 4	14 6 0	0 0 0½	0 0 5½	0 5 1¾
1,151 8 7	1 6 11	0 15 8¼	16 4 5	0 1 1¾	0 0 9½	0 13 0¼
179 11 1	0 6 1	1 15 4½	13 1 1	0 0 1½	0 0 7¼	0 4 1¼
110 2 10	2 0 11	4 9 7¾	16 5 2	0 0 6¼	0 1 2¼	0 4 2¾
785 1 7	2 13 7¾	1 12 7	20 0 0½	0 2 1¾	0 1 4¼	0 15 7½
86 6 2	0 14 10	1 5 1¼	10 7 6½	0 0 5	0 0 7¼	0 4 1¼
166 2 7	1 13 8	3 11 5¼	24 9 10¼	0 1 6	0 3 0¼	1 4 0¼
109 10 7	2 9 1¾	2 7 7	15 10 8	0 2 0½	0 1 11½	0 12 5¾
87 1 2	2 7 6½	1 15 6	16 9 4¼	0 1 3¼	0 1 0¼	0 8 7
119 3 0	0 10 1½	3 9 11¾	17 5 1¾	0 0 4¾	0 2 3¼	0 10 7¾
621 13 10	0 6 9¼	2 14 2¼	26 2 11¼	0 0 1¾	0 4 2¼	2 6 0
94 5 4	0 10 9¾	1 9 1	5 11 5¾	0 1 5¾	0 3 5¾	0 12 6½
9,700 12 2	1 12 4	1 5 1¼	15 12 4½	0 1 1¼	0 0 9¾	0 9 9¾

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

ABSTRACT Statement of daily average strength of Prisoners, number of Admissions, their Charges, and ratio of Sick and Deaths to strength, in the Jails of the North

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Year.	Daily average number of strength.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of admissions.	Number cured and discharged, &c.	Total number of deaths.	Number remaining on the last day of the year.	*Ratio per cent. of*			
							Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.
1845	18,770	987	27,801	25,299	1,670	832	148·24	5·25	8·90	6·00
1846	18,435	967	25,511	23,528	1,122	861	138·38	5·24	6·08	4·40
1847	18,964	897	2,4511	22,635	1,105	771	129·25	4·73	5·82	4·51
1848	18,248	792	20,401	18,945	867	589	111·80	4·34	4·75	4·25
1849	19,774	770	21,040	19,467	1,012	561	106·40	3·89	5·12	4·81
1850	20,222	691	20,592	19,208	842	542	101·83	3·41	4·16	4·09
1851	19,925	652	18,851	17,380	962	509	95·08	3·29	4·85	5·10
1852	21,185	731	21,857	20,144	963	747	103·17	3·45	4·56	4·42
1853	21,355	754	21.735	19,883	1,293	559	101·78	3·53	6·05	5·95
1854	22,097	812	22,752	21,115	1,000	637	102·96	3·67	4·52	4·39
1855	22,311	848	22,531	20,170	1,595	775	100·98	3·80	7·14	7·08
1856	21,466	924	24,514	21,558	2,151	805	114·20	4·30	10·02	8·77
1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	12,798	685	16,080	14,244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07
1859	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71
1860	14,468	845	24,980	22,446	2,056	474	172·65	5·84	14·21	8·23
1861	17,393	667	23,147	20,202	2,368	577	133·08	3·83	13·61	10·23
1862	15,742	628	19,791	17,973	1,174	644	125·08	3·99	7·45	5·93
1863	15,825	615	18,854	17,366	1,143	345	119·14	3·88	7·22	6·06

* The Returns of Europe Medicines for 1860 were

OFFICE OF INSPR. GENL. OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

8.

Cured and Discharged, Died and Remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with Western Provinces, from the year 1845 to 1863 inclusive.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
					Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum of -		
Cost of Europe medicines.	Cost of Native medicines.	Cost of Hospital diet.	Cost of extra diet.	Total Cost of Hospital charges.	*Europe medicines.*	*Native medicines.*	*Total Hospital charges.*
					Calculated by the daily average number of sick.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	5,434 3 3	...	...	...	...	5 8 1	...
...	4,576 0 10	...	...	...	...	4 11 8½	...
...	3,485 11 8	9,270 14 0	2,633 0 4	15,389 10 0	...	3 14 2	17 2 6
...	2,869 15 2	8,520 10 6	2,516 15 1	13,907 8 9	...	3 9 11¾	17 8 11½
...	2,263 8 4	8,033 0 7	2,226 9 2	12,523 2 1	...	2 15 0½	16 4 2¾
...	1,596 4 8	6,664 3 1	1,273 11 2	9,534 2 11	...	2 4 10	13 12 9
...	1,137 12 5	5,830 12 10	1,097 6 7	8,065 15 10	...	1 11 11	12 5 11¼
...	1,382 13 8	7,100 8 0	1,202 15 11	9,686 6 0	...	1 14 3¼	13 4 0
...	1,785 8 11	7,407 13 7	1,919 1 0	11,052 7 6	...	2 4 7½	14 10 6½
...	1,698 10 0	7,591 2 3	2,119 0 11	11,408 4 2	...	2 1 5½	14 0 9½
...	2,013 14 6	7,009 8 7	3,100 10 1	12,124 1 2	...	2 6 0	14 4 9
...	2,354 15 4	9,142 13 2	2,701 14 10	14,199 11 4	...	2 8 9¾	15 5 10½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,660 13 4	7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	...	3 14 1¾	17 7 10
...	2,413 1 3	8,127 14 3	2,886 11 2	13,427 10 8	...	3 3 3¼	17 13 10¾
*1,950 12 6	1,690 15 7	10,823 8 1	4,438 7 9	16,952 15 5	...	2 0 0¼	20 1 0
1,106 15 6	1,097 6 2	8,287 12 0	1,823 9 9	12,315 11 5	1 10 6½	1 10 4	18 7 5
1,235 5 6	791 14 11	6,062 10 9	1,556 10 5	9,646 9 7	1 15 5¾	1 4 2	15 5 8
1,089 9 2	811 9 8	6,238 6 9	1,561 3 4	9,700 12 2	1 12 4	1 5 1¼	15 12 4¾

received too late to be included in the total expenditure.

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT of Deaths, shewing the age and diseases from which the

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Age.													
		From 15 to 20 years.	From 21 to 25 years.	From 29 to 30 years.	From 31 to 35 years.	From 36 to 40 years.	From 41 to 45 years.	From 46 to 50 years.	From 51 to 55 years.	From 56 to 60 years.	From 61 to 65 years.	From 66 to 70 years.	From 71 to 75 years.	From 76 to 80 years.	From 81 to 85 years.
1	Deyrah Dhoon	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	4	5	5	5	8	2	7	...	3	1	5	1	5	1
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	5	7	13	...	4	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
8	Moradabad, ...	2	1	3	3	6	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...
9	Bareilly, ...	30	46	33	9	19	3	14	1	8	1	2	...	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	2	6	1	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	2	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Muttra, ...	7	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
13	Agra, ...	21	29	70	23	32	10	26	3	18	5	15	1	3	1
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
16	Etah, ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	1	2	4	2	2	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Cawnpore, ...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	5	12	14	4	6	3	7	3	6	...	7	...	1	...
21	Banda, ...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	7	2	2	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	Benares, ...	3	15	32	22	26	16	18	6	12	5	3	3	...	3
	Ghazeepore, ...	1	3	7	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	2	...
	Azimgurh, ...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Goruckpore, ...	8	9	21	18	14	14	2	3	2	2	...	1	1	...
	Jounpore, ...	...	6	3	2	2	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	1	...
	Almorah, ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doraie, ...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Jansie, ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Allutpore, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	nere, ...	2	5	6	2	1	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
	ur, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	100	162	239	111	150	64	116	26	82	14	46	9	17	7

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

9.

Prisoners died in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863.

From 86 to 90 years.	From 91 to 95 years.	From 96 to 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.	Disease.										Executed during the year.
					Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Scurvy.	Disease of Brain.	Disease of Lungs.	Disease of Liver.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	8	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
...	...	...	...	52	6	11	24	...	1	8	...	...	2	52	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	36	31	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	36	...
1	...	...	...	10	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	3	10	2
...	...	...	...	24	7	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	24	6
...	...	...	...	166	136	6	18	...	...	2	2	...	2	166	5
...	...	...	...	18	13	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5
...	...	...	...	29	19	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	29	...
...	...	...	...	257	140	20	11	...	3	5	...	45	33	257	2
...	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	9	1
...	...	...	...	13	2	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	13	...
...	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	7	...
...	...	...	...	21	5	7	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	21	4
...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	3
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
...	...	...	1	69	5	18	6	...	1	8	1	6	24	69	1
...	...	...	...	13	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	13	2
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	4
...	...	...	1	20	3	6	2	...	...	2	...	4	3	20	3
...	...	...	...	164	5	56	16	...	...	18	...	44	25	164	5
...	...	...	...	24	2	7	3	...	1	2	...	2	7	24	1
1	...	1	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	10	1
...	...	...	...	95	5	24	16	...	...	2	...	44	4	95	1
...	...	...	...	25	4	6	5	...	...	1	...	5	4	25	...
...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	4
...	...	...	...	11	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	11	1
...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	6	...
...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	27	2	5	5	...	1	3	...	...	11	27	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
2	...	1	2	1,148	400	205	131	...	11	70	6	156	169	1,148	60

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspector General of Prisons,
North Western Provinces.

No. 10.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Escapes and Re-captures of Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863.

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average No. of Prisoners.	Remaining uncaptured of previous years.		Total No. of Prisoners escaped during 1863 from										Total No. of Escapes including previous years.		Number re-captured during the year.		Number remaining uncaptured.		Amount of reward paid for re-capture.
					Inside the Jail.		*Outside the Jail.*		*Hospital.*		*Out gangs.*		*Total.*								
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Rs. As. P.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	69	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	161	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	..	4	...	20 0 0
3	Moozuffernuggur,	93	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	1	...	28	2	...
4	Meerut, ...	1,393	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	15	...	P 100 0 0
5	Boolundshahur, ...	134	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	191	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	188	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...
8	Moradabad, ...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P 30 0 0
9	Bareilly, ...	1,327	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	2	...	7	...	P 80 0 0
10	Budaon, ...	253	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	193	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	P 35 0 0
12	Muttra, ...	184	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	2	...	8	...	...
13	Agra, ...	2,409	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	15	...	6	...	9	...	...
14	Etawah, ...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	221	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
16	Etah, ...	204	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	6	...	P 5 0 0
17	Futtygurh, ...	464	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	194	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	73	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	...
20	Allahabad, ...	2,233	28	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	33	...	5	...	28	...	P125 0 0 50 0 0
21	Banda, ...	222	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	358	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	61	...	2	...	59	...	50 0 0
24	Benares, ...	1,412	34	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	39	1	4	...	35	1	10 0 0
25	Ghazeepore, ...	697	97	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	99	...	16	...	83	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	416	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	6	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	829	11	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	15	1	4	1	11	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	285	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
29	Almorah, ...	133	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	P 30 0 0
30	Ooraie, ...	140	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	162	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	179	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	5	...	6	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	262	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
34	Beawr, ...	120	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	4	...	...	2	...
	Total, ...	15,825	394	4	3	2	35	1	9	...	8	...	55	3	449	7	69	1	380	6	535 0 0

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 11.

STATEMENT shewing the Outturn of Manufactures in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during the year 1863.

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average number of Prisoners employed in Manufactory.	Articles sold in the Bazar.	Articles consumed for public purposes.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	28	950 4 1	73 7 0
2	Seharunpore, ...	64¾	2,195 8 8	87 1 5
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	36½	1,396 7 6	21 1 0
4	Meerut, ...	425¼	30,795 10 10	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	40¾	2,002 8 4	31 6 0
6	Allygurh, ...	46¼	3,929 4 8	...
7	Bijnour, ...	34¾	778 5 0	618 13 3
8	Moradabad, ...	115	3,417 0 10	292 2 0
9	Bareilly, ...	170⅓	10,823 1 3	3,048 3 10
10	Budaon, ...	80¼	1,732 0 4	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	26½	885 6 11	55 3 0
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	...
13	Agra, ...	1,000¼	72,131 1 8	...
14	Etawah, ...	17¾	253 9 5	193 6 0
15	Mynpoory, ...	48	950 11 3	346 4 11
16	Etah, ...	18½	518 8 9	32 15 11
17	Futtygurh, ...	34	1,501 2 0	806 7 11
18	Cawnpore, ...	42	217 6 10	148 13 0
19	Futteypore, ...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	271¼	14,661 4 9	7,166 15 10
21	Bandah, ...	57	1,278 12 2	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	30¾	395 14 9	239 11 3
23	Mirzapore, ...	101¼	3,291 0 7	154 0 0
24	Benares, ...	536¼	25,638 12 11	52 4 0
25	Ghazeepore, ...	178¼	12,322 4 10	1,615 1 0
26	Azimgurh, ...	71¾	3,849 14 4	641 2 11
27	Gorruckpore, ...	236½	3,405 3 1	...
28	Jounpore, ...	43	923 13 0	235 0 10
29	Almorah, ...	12¾	...	...
30	Oorai, ...	18½	334 11 3	97 2 8
31	Jhansie, ...	59¼	1,377 11 7	283 11 10
32	Lullutpore, ...	66¾	787 3 5	2,781 3 4
33	Ajmere, ...	...	...	...
34	Beawr, ...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	3,912	2,02,744 15 0	19,021 10 11

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Outturn of Manufactures in the Jails

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Total Receipts.	Articles remaining in Store.	Grand Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	1,023 11 1	95 12 2	1,119 7 3
2	Seharunpore, ...	2,282 10 1	724 1 3	3,006 11 4
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	1,417 8 6	415 8 0	1,833 0 6
4	Meerut, ...	30,795 10 10	3,722 8 9	34,518 3 7
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	2,033 14 4	444 12 4	2,478 10 8
6	Allygurh, ...	3,929 4 8	141 2 11	4,070 7 7
7	Bijnour, ...	1,397 2 3	593 3 0	1,990 5 3
8	Moradabad, ...	3,709 2 10	363 3 5	4,072 6 3
9	Bareilly, ...	13,871 5 1	2,544 8 7	16,415 13 8
10	Budaon, ...	1,732 0 4	186 5 7	1,918 5 11
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	940 11 11	305 11 6	1,246 7 5
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	...
13	Agra, ...	72,131 1 8	4,375 13 8	76,506 15 4
14	Etawah, ...	446 15 5	31 7 10	478 7 3
15	Mynpoory, ...	1,297 0 2	238 15 6	1,535 15 8
16	Etah, ...	551 8 8	97 6 6	648 15 2
17	Futtygurh, ...	2,307 9 11	347 14 5	2,655 8 4
18	Cawnpore, ...	366 3 10	132 9 10	498 13 8
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	21,828 4 7	2,487 0 8	24,315 5 3
21	Bandah, ...	1,278 12 2	586 0 6	1,864 12 5
22	Humeerpore, ...	635 10 0	71 0 11	706 10 11
23	Mirzapore, ...	3,445 0 7	1,017 10 8	4,462 11 3
24	Benares, ...	25,691 0 11	2,083 5 11	27,774 6 10
25	Ghazeepore, ...	13,937 5 10	1,374 0 0	15,311 5 10
26	Azimgurh, ...	4,491 1 3	903 5 9	5,394 7 0
27	Goruckpore, ...	3,405 3 1	1,368 4 0	4,773 7 1
28	Jounpore, ...	1,158 13 10	303 7 1	1,462 4 11
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	...
30	Ooraie, ...	431 13 11	226 15 6	658 13 5
31	Jhansie, ...	1,661 7 5	8 8 8	1,670 0 1
32	Lullutpore, ...	3,568 6 9	285 5 9	3,853 12 6
33	Ajmere, ...	...	...	...
34	Beawr, ...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	2,21,766 9 11	25,476 2 8	2,47,242 12 7

Office of Inspte. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

Dated the Nynee Tal, 1st April 1864.

11.

of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.—(Concluded.)

Deduct Articles of the past year.	Gross Receipts during the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Excess of charges (Profit.)	Excess of Receipts (Loss.)	Total profit to Government.	Average Earning of each Prisoner per annum.	Cash remitted to the Treasury.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.
34 12 3	1,084 11 0	620 10 4	464 0 8	...	464 0 8	16 9 2	114 3 0
244 6 4	2,762 5 0	1,746 11 11	1,015 9 1	...	1,015 9 1	15 10 11½	612 8 9
69 8 6	1,763 8 0	1,094 7 6	669 0 6	...	669 0 6	18 5 3¼	500 0 0
5,312 1 5	29,206 2 2	23,049 0 5	6,157 1 9	...	6,157 1 9	14 7 8	1,000 0 0
354 14 8	2,123 12 0	1,892 11 0	231 1 0	...	231 1 0	5 10 8½	200 0 0
154 0 10	3,916 6 9	2,976 1 7	940 5 2	...	940 5 2	20 5 3½	1,000 0 0
867 13 0	1,122 8 3	1,004 2 1	118 6 2	...	118 6 2	3 6 6	...
509 7 2	3,562 15 1	2,429 2 9	1,133 12 4	...	1,133 12 4	9 13 9	600 0 0
2,306 12 9	14,109 0 11	10,959 14 5	3,149 2 6	...	3,149 2 6	18 7 6½	2,500 0 0
142 0 1	1,776 5 10	1,347 14 0	428 7 10	...	428 7 10	5 5 5¼	...
171 13 8	1,074 9 9	761 6 9	313 3 0	...	313 3 0	11 13 1	565 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,717 10 0	73,789 5 4	52,396 2 6	21,393 2 10	...	21,393 2 10	21 6 2½	9,000 0 0
239 5 8	239 1 7	27 2 6	211 15 1	...	211 15 1	11 15 1	...
23 9 7	1,512 6 1	1,138 10 11	373 11 2	...	373 11 2	7 12 6¾	...
27 8 8	621 6 6	466 11 10	154 10 8	...	154 10 8	8 5 9¼	...
....	2,655 8 4	2,092 4 11	563 3 5	...	563 3 5	16 9 0½	200 0 0
136 15 7	361 14 1	426 7 7	...	64 9 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,817 1 0	21,498 4 3	15,441 9 0	6,056 11 3	...	6,056 11 3	22 5 3	4,000 0 0
126 14 0	1,787 14 8	692 5 9	1,045 8 11	...	1,045 8 11	18 5 6	162 10 1
32 13 0	673 13 11	512 2 11	161 11 0	...	161 11 0	5 4 1½	...
228 7 11	4,234 3 4	3,087 10 2	1,146 9 2	...	1,146 9 2	11 5 2¼	...
3,380 0 0	24,394 6 10	22,333 7 6	2,060 15 4	...	2,060 15 4	3 13 6	...
2,296 6 11	13,014 14 11	10,035 13 4	2,979 1 7	...	2,979 1 7	16 11 4¾	3,740 0 0
322 4 2	5,072 2 10	2,396 2 2	2,676 0 8	...	2,676 0 8	37 4 9	1,376 8 6
842 5 7	3,931 1 6	2,625 3 2	1,305 14 4	...	1,305 14 4	5 8 4¼	1,370 9 5
121 5 1	1,340 15 10	1,707 10 7	...	366 10 9	...	...	...
...	...	214 1 7	...	214 1 7	...	...	...
47 11 3	611 2 2	331 9 5	279 8 9	...	279 8 9	15 1 9¼	184 3 9
46 3 2	1,623 12 11	1,210 12 9	413 0 2	...	413 0 2	6 15 6¼	...
293 0 2	3,560 12 4	663 2 8	2,897 9 8	...	2,897 9 8	43 6 6½	200 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,867 4 5	2,23,375 8 2	1,65,681 6 0	58,339 8 0	645 5 10	57,694 2 2	14 11 11½	27,325 11 6

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

ABSTRACT of Prisoners' Employment and of their Earnings,

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.				
				Inefficient, from age or disease, &c.	Employed as Jail servants.	Working on roads.	Miscellaneous works.	Employed in Jail Manufactory.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	20,358	55¾	10¾	6½	0½	10	28
2	Seharunpore, ...	47,874	131	18¼	28½	...	19½	64¾
3	Moozufferнuggur, ...	28,923	79¼	19¼	13¾	...	9¾	36½
4	Meerut, ...	4,95,132	1,356½	207¼	164½	...	559½	425¼
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	34,572	94¾	13½	17¼	...	23¼	40¾
6	Allygurh, ...	49,858	136½	33¼	16	...	41	46¼
7	Bijnour, ...	58,739	161	25¾	34	...	66½	34¾
8	Moradabad, ...	91,352	250¼	49	37½	...	48¾	115
9	Bareilly, ...	4,64 706	1,273¼	170¼	220¼	...	712¼	170½
10	Budaon, ...	78,959	216¼	42	27¼	...	66¾	80¼
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	56,150	154	28¼	32½	...	66¾	26½
12	Muttra, ...	53,840	147	29	13½	...	104½	...
13	Agra, ...	8,63,135	2,364¾	297½	209	...	858	1,000¼
14	Etawah, ...	62,793	172	30¼	28	...	96	17¾
15	Mynpoorie, ...	61,336	168	30¼	33¼	...	56½	48
16	Etah, ...	43,350	118¾	16½	20¾	...	63	18½
17	Futtygurh, ...	1,45,239	398	63½	50¾	...	249¾	34
18	Cawnpore, ...	48,778	133¾	45½	16¼	...	30	42
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	7,58,504	2,078	383¾	211	...	1,212	271¼
21	Bandah, ...	67,619	185¼	35¼	34	...	59	57
22	Humeerpore, ...	23,609	64¾	10½	11½	...	12	30¾
23	Mirzapore, ...	93,968	257½	44½	36	...	75¾	101¼
24	Benares, ...	4,39,656	1,204½	100	166	...	402¼	536¼
25	Ghazeepore, ...	2,29,601	629	100	85¾	4	261	178¼
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,33,684	366¼	49½	56	...	189	71¾
27	Goruckpore, ...	2,55,804	701	119¾	138	5½	201¼	236¼
28	Jounpore, ...	51,181	140¼	20	23	...	54¼	43
29	Almorah, ...	42,108	115¼	17¾	9½	54¼	21	12¾
30	Gorakie, ...	41,350	113¼	20¾	14	...	60	18½
31	Jhansie, ...	49,983	137	23¾	38½	...	15½	59½
32	Lullutpore, ...	56,065	153½	25¼	19½	...	42	66¾
33	Ajmere, ...	75,216	206	59¼	18½	81½	46¾	...
34	Beawr, ...	22,078	60½	18¾	5	33¾	8	...
	Total, ...	50,45,520	13,823	2,154	1,836	179	5,742	3,912

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

12.

in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.

NET PROFITS ON ACCOUNT OF PRISON LABOUR.

On Columns 5, 6, and 7.		*On Column 8.*		*Grand Total on Columns 5, 6, 7, and 8.*	
Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
385 4 0	22 10 7	464 0 8	16 9 2	849 4 8	18 13 11½
1,494 11 0	31 2 2¾	1,015 9 1	15 10 11½	2,510 4 1	22 4 2½
546 10 0	23 4 2	669 0 6	18 5 3½	1,215 10 6	20 4 2
22,195 11 9	30 10 6	6,157 1 9	14 7 8	28,352 13 6	24 10 7¾
1,071 5 7	26 7 3	231 1 0	5 10 8½	1,302 6 7	16 0 5¾
1,739 15 10	30 8 5	940 5 2	20 5 3½	2,680 5 0	25 15 4¼
2,228 14 6	22 2 10½	118 6 2	3 6 6	2,347 4 8	17 5 4¼
2,340 12 0	27 2 2¾	1,133 12 4	9 13 9	3,474 8 4	17 4 2¾
37,601 6 2	40 5 2	3,149 2 6	18 7 6½	40,750 8 8	36 15 1¼
2,180 3 9	23 3 1¼	428 7 10	5 5 5½	2,608 11 7	14 15 6½
3,938 4 0	39 10 10½	313 3 0	11 13 1	4,251 7 0	33 12 11¼
2,114 8 6	17 14 8½	...	...	2,114 8 6	17 14 8½
25,742 14 0	24 2 0¾	21,393 2 10	21 6 2½	47,136 0 10	22 12 9¾
3,937 10 0	31 12 1	211 15 1	11 15 1	4,149 9 1	29 4 4½
3,292 5 0	36 11 0½	373 11 2	7 12 6¾	3,666 10 2	26 9 10½
1,703 6 0	20 5 5	154 10 8	8 5 9¼	1,858 0 8	18 2 9
9,869 15 2	32 13 6¾	563 3 5	16 9 0½	10,433 2 7	31 3 0½
1,898 3 8	40 13 2	...	...	1,898 3 8	40 13 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
60,979 0 6	42 13 7½	6,056 11 3	22 5 3	67,035 11 9	39 9 0¾
2,401 4 5	25 13 1½	1,045 8 11	18 5 6	3,446 13 4	22 15 8
492 2 0	20 11 6½	161 11 0	5 4 1½	653 13 0	11 15 11¼
3,160 2 5	28 4 5½	1,146 9 2	11 5 2¼	4,306 11 7	20 3 6
14,204 10 3	24 15 11½	2,060 15 4	3 13 6	16,265 9 7	14 11 7½
8,161 9 4	23 4 3½	2,979 1 7	16 11 4½	11,140 10 11	21 0 11½
5,496 4 1	22 6 11¾	2,676 0 8	37 4 9	8,172 4 9	25 12 9¾
5,953 1 4	17 4 3½	1,305 14 4	5 8 4¼	7,258 15 8	12 7 9¾
1,499 1 5	19 6 6	...	...	1,499 1 5	19 6 6
3,878 1 0	45 12 1¾	...	...	3,878 1 0	45 12 1¾
2,050 11 6	27 11 4¾	279 8 9	15 1 9¼	2,330 4 3	25 3 1
963 3 0	17 13 4¾	413 0 2	6 15 6¼	1,376 3 2	12 2 3¼
2,756 8 0	44 13 1¾	2,897 9 8	43 6 6¾	5,654 1 8	44 1 4¼
6,695 2 6	45 9 11½	...	...	6,695 2 6	45 9 11½
862 5 4	18 7 1½	...	...	862 5 4	18 7 1½
2,43,835 14 0	31 6 11¼	58,339 8 0	14 14 7¼	3,02,175 6 0	25 14 4

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing the Degree and Extent of Education among the Prisoners of the North Western Provinces during December, 1863.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Total number of Prisoners in Jails during December, 1863.	Those who could read and write.	Those who could read only.	Those who could neither read nor write.	*Number of those who learned since their conviction*		
						To read.	To write.	To read and write.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	111	13	...	98	...	...	...
2	Scharunpore, ...	267	38	...	229	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	127	4	...	123	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	1,457	235	377	845	372	...	200
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	188	5	...	183	...	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	220	20	...	200	...	...	...
7	Bijnour.	244	6	1	237	...	...	...
8	Moradabad, ...	437	1	...	436	...	...	1
9	Bareilly, ...	1,491	54	871	566	871	...	54
10	Budaon, ...	469	11	...	458	...	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	334	26	...	308	...	...	...
12	Muttra, ...	359	11	13	335	...	...	...
13	Agra, ...	2,704	382	1,127	1,195	1,127	...	236
14	Etawah, ...	298	17	...	281	...	...	...
15	Mynpoorie, ...	322	3	...	319	...	...	...
16	Etah, ...	336	16	...	360	...	...	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	630	45	...	585	...	...	5
18	Cawnpore, ...	373	24	25	324	...	...	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	162	...	...	162	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	2,537	457	705	1,375	705	...	437
21	Bandah, ...	317	29	...	288	...	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	185	6	...	179	...	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	594	61	...	533	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	1,482	227	88	1,167	88	...	227
25	Ghazeepore, ...	830	45	44	741	23	...	22
26	Azimgurh, ...	558	9	...	549	...	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	1,023	98	...	925	...	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	403	1	...	402	...	...	...
29	Almorah, ...	137	59	...	78	...	...	2
30	Ootaie, ...	184	6	...	178	...	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	254	9	...	245	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	286	28	...	258	...	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	316	36	24	256	...	...	...
34	Beawr, ...	198	8	...	190	...	...	...
	Total, ...	19,873	1,990	3,275	14,608	3,186	...	1,184

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing the Crime of Prisoners of all classes admitted in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery or Plundering.	Highway Robbery.	Wounding.	Theft.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	162
2	Seharunpore, ...	9	6	3	8	1	71	344
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	15	...	1	...	2	13	166
4	Meerut, ...	14	1	9	4	...	59	324
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	13	7	8	...	...	34	215
6	Allygurh, ...	7	1	22	13	1	145	379
7	Bijnour, ...	3	...	...	...	3	33	145
8	Moradabad, ...	46	...	1	...	...	95	303
9	Bareilly, ...	93	...	...	11	...	96	340
10	Budaon, ...	42	...	...	...	...	124	534
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	37	4	...	...	...	99	342
12	Muttra, ...	20	...	3	6	...	24	297
13	Agra, ...	55	13	44	...	12	17	863
14	Etawah, ...	12	6	8	5	...	71	283
15	Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	...	6	...	25	...
16	Etah, ...	5	1	1	1	9	93	319
17	Futtehgurh, ...	94	3	27	25	...	184	829
18	Cawnpore, ...	42	1	22	6	...	62	551
19	Futtehpore, ...	43	...	3	4	...	137	253
20	Allahabad, ...	95	37	43	1	23	62	694
21	Banda, ...	48	...	5	1	...	75	165
22	Humeerpore, ...	13	9	...	6	...	48	207
23	Mirzapore, ...	25	2	51	...	9	111	634
24	Benares, ...	32	9	9	...	2	72	464
25	Ghazeepore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	48	156
26	Azimgurh, ...	22	...	7	...	12	49	627
27	Goruckpore, ...	23	...	38	...	5	19	572
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	2	4	44	514
29	Almorah, ...	18	1	...	2	...	8	71
30	Ooraie, ...	2	1	14	...	...	1	273
31	Jhansie, ...	4	...	8	...	3	9	219
32	Lullutpore, ...	4	...	5	1	1	...	101
33	Ajmere, ...	24	...	10	...	28	41	323
34	Beawr, ...	20	...	13	...	29	12	387
	Total, ...	882	102	360	102	150	1,983	12,556

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Crime of Prisoners of all classes admitted

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Burglary.	Attempt at theft or burglary.	Assault.	Affray.	Fraud or Deceit.	Rape.	Adultery.	Abduction of Women.	Abortion.	Sodomy.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	3	6	6	...	2	...	9	11	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	32	...	42	....	11	9	...	63	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	...	34	...	6	...	...	30	...	4
4	Meerut, ...	14	...	9	...	12	14	2	19	...	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	1	1	8	11	6	...	20	2	...
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	18	16	3	7	...	53	2	...
7	Bijnour, ...	21	...	48	19	5	2	...	46	...	...
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	83	...	35	7	15	95	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	17	...	2	121	21	7	...	38	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	...	...	37	79	7	...	5	31	...	7
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	2	...	...	13	1	9	...	25	1	2
12	Muttra, ...	27	...	118	...	17	3	...	50	...	2
13	Agra, ...	163	1	59	59	7	6	...	51	...	...
14	Etawah, ...	...	2	14	2	19	8	...	13	1	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	14	...	122	8	13	3	...	47	3	2
16	Etah, ...	23	1	80	35	...	47	1	7	...	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	...	4	116	13	2	6	...	27	4	3
18	Cawnpore, ...	2	2	74	23	3	15	...	27	...	2
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	21	43	22	2	12	...	25	7	...
20	Allahabad, ...	80	1	40	44	22	2	...	20	...	28
21	Banda, ...	...	...	5	1	13	2	...	16	6	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	6	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	5	5	95	...	5	3	14	46	3	...
24	Benares, ...	66	19	94	...	38	1	3	10	8	...
25	Ghazeepore, ...	11	2	24	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	2	15	5	7	5	...	16	1	1
27	Goruckpore, ...	61	...	83	4	9	1	...	10	5	...
28	Jounpore, ...	2	...	33	86	4	...	1	22	33	...
29	Almorah, ...	1	...	26	...	16	...	...	18	2	...
30	Ooraie, ...	1	...	22	2	...	1	...	2	10	...
31	Jhansie, ...	11	...	3	1	18	4	...	1	7	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	3	...	...	13	1	...	3	5	...	1
33	Ajmere, ...	6	...	...	4	10	3	...	1	1	...
34	Beawr, ...	8	1	1	26	1	1	...	21	8	...
	Total, ...	576	68	1,347	605	324	192	54	872	104	53

14.

in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863—(Continued).

Arson.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Embezzlement.	Suicide.	Attempt at ditto.	Homicide, Culpable.	Escaping.	Poisoning.	Administering poisonous drugs.	Poisoning Cattle.	Murdering Cattle.	Seizing or stealing Cattle.	Selling or Purchasing Child.	Exposing Infant Child.	Bribery.	Gambling.	Summary.	Maiming.	Usurping.	Riot.	Calumny.	Drunkenness.	Mutiny or Rebellion.	Arms Act Breach of.
...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	3	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	5	13	...	4	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	8	...	...	2	9	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	22	21	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	9
1	4	...	...	1	...	6	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	8	2	4	...	2	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	2
...	4	...	5	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	5	4	1	9	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	3
1	9	27	...	12	...	11	30	2	...	...	...	106	3	...	11	8	...	...	2	...	...	49	...	...
8	2	18	...	...	9	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	...	...	1	4	...	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6
...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2
1	3	1	23	...	3	2	61	14	14	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	5
1	14	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1
3	1	13	...	...	4	42	13	...	5	...	...	492	6	1	3	1	19	1	...	...	1	1	...	12
...	2	...	...	...	1	2	18	...	5	...	...	156	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	43	...	...	...	7
...	2	13	1	...	1	15	50	...	3	...	...	....	3	...	7	2	18	...	...	5	...	1	2	10
...	3	1	12	...	8	20	14	4	6	...	...	6	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	3	5
...	20	...	...	...	2	...	30	...	1	...	...	18	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	5	...	5
2	2	27	15	8	21	6	141	5	4	...	...	32	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	24	5	13	8	12
...	1	...	...	...	3	5	17	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3
...	1	...	...	...	9	19	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	...
...	14	13	4	6	18	47	7	...	...	...	...	33	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
2	22	8	1	1	10	15	15	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	29	...	10	...	5
...	...	6	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	24	2	2	...	1
3	5	...	2	8	8	7	17	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
9	2	28	...	7	...	17	25	2	...	...	...	225	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18	3	...	4	...	34	51	22	3	2	...	...	19	36	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	2	4	...	...	1	16	8	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
1	2	...	4	1	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	4	5	...	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
...	...	2	3	3	1	1	6	...	1	...	...	78	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...
...	14	4	9	3	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	8	11	...	8	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	1	1	2	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	173	204	94	64	169	357	687	39	91	3	1	1,316	157	6	139	25	38	8	8	253	29	137	37	123

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Crime of Prisoners of all the classes admitted

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Breach of Peace or Contract, Trust, &c.	Customs and Abkaree Laws, Breach of.	Smuggling Salt.	Counterfeiting Coin.	Dispossession of property.	Wanton injury of ditto.	Trespass.	Selling Gun powder.
1	Deyrah Dhoon,	27	8	...	4	7	8	3	...
2	Seharunpore,	3	...	...	...	94	8	22	...
3	Moozuffernuggur,	15	4	4	5	31	...	22	...
4	Meerut,	22	48	27	4	120	8	66	...
5	Boolundshuhur,	14	1	70	...	54	...	38	...
6	Allygurh,	13	11	114	...	61	...	45	...
7	Bijnour,	...	...	...	...	22	3	14	...
8	Moradabad,	12	15	12	...	18	120	54	...
9	Bareilly,	24	9	14	3	26	...	...	...
10	Budaon,	2	5	17	15	35	23	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore,	18	26	2	1	10	30	93	...
12	Muttra,	...	108	...	5	15	2	26	...
13	Agra,	7	1	96	8	171	...	...	...
14	Etawah,	...	36	...	3	29	5	19	...
15	Mynpoory,	12	88	...	3	9	2	30	...
16	Etah,	2	162	...	...	37	...	27	...
17	Futtehgurh,	13	9	36	8	97	22	126	...
18	Cawnpore,	7	45	110	7	41	3	39	...
19	Futtehpore,	7	189	...	...	14	...	26	...
20	Allahabad,	37	18	127	8	88	1	44	...
21	Banda,	38	13	5	...	32	...	21	...
22	Humeerpore,	5	2	...	...	14	...	19	2
23	Mirzapore,	8	100	64	2	2	...	49	1
24	Benares,	11	29	32	7	38	...	46	...
25	Ghazeepore,	6	30	16	...	32	1	47	...
26	Azimgurh,	...	231	...	11	...	...	37	...
27	Gorruckpore,	2	27	123	...	15	...	18	...
28	Jounpore,	...	105	185	...	36	...	19	4
29	Almorah,	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
30	Ooraie,	...	69	40	...	4	...	14	...
31	Jhansie,	5	109	55	...	33	...	4	...
32	Lullutpore,	2	...	207	...	45	...	2	...
33	Ajmere,	...	...	...	3	51	...	2	...
34	Beawr,	1	...	...	7	49	...	8	...
	Total,	316	1,498	1,356	104	1,334	236	984	7

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,

Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

14.

in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863—(Concluded).

False complaint.	Giving false information.	False witness.	Complicity after Fact.	Concealment of Crime.	Harbouring offenders.	Bad Livelihood, bad character and badmasee.	Conspiracy.	Resistance of Process.	Personal Injury.	Contempt of Court.	Disobedience of order.	Neglect of Duty.	Keeping false weight.	Mischief and Injury.	Other offences.	Under Trial.	Civil Revenue and under Trial.	Unknown.	Total.
8	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	343
3	13	29	...	8	15	25	...	1	...	...	34	7	...	...	28	...	47	1	994
6	47	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	7	68	...	59	608
8	8	40	...	2	...	15	...	20	4	...	3	2	1	3	201	...	73	...	1,238
3	16	12	...	1	8	22	...	6	...	...	5	3	4	8	283	...	...	1	907
17	16	8	...	9	2	57	...	36	...	2	10	9	2	5	249	...	95	9	1,503
7	5	10	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	28	...	9	...	4	22	...	18	59	556
47	1	4	...	6	...	1	...	4	13	...	33	5	...	...	51	...	...	...	1,258
35	21	...	...	14	8	111	...	...	...	...	37	29	...	110	89	...	96	1	2,144
3	22	9	...	4	...	58	8	1	...	11	5	5	1	...	142	...	12	16	1,329
7	14	10	...	3	2	26	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	372	4	7	12	1,268
14	1	16	...	...	...	65	...	1	...	...	...	9	2	20	167	...	8	95	1,162
21	10	47	2	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	18	12	...	37	125	...	101	25	2,286
4	13	10	...	7	1	18	...	1	...	...	14	7	3	24	105	...	24	5	815
17	7	7	...	...	6	59	...	...	...	...	17	54	6	18	91	...	54	29	1,375
4	6	13	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	1	9	22	3	7	56	...	7	3	1,289
10	4	32	...	5	10	220	...	20	...	2	16	23	9	15	148	...	121	...	2,416
3	5	24	...	2	...	31	...	3	...	...	15	31	6	17	57	...	38	30	1,458
8	2	11	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	8	8	4	...	116	...	35	...	1,108
3	6	...	...	3	10	192	...	21	...	21	103	24	...	20	96	...	92	15	2,457
10	4	24	...	5	9	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	345	...	22	...	917
2	1	5	...	10	5	7	...	11	...	...	8	1	2	...	75	...	4	...	528
22	...	...	...	1	8	288	...	2	...	4	...	2	9	...	76	...	82	6	1,933
29	8	43	...	19	28	24	...	...	...	2	18	35	8	6	110	...	166	107	1,781
6	4	1	...	7	...	131	...	4	...	1	35	23	5	9	53	856	42	21	1,631
8	...	7	...	11	...	25	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	7	66	...	41	54	1,350
21	12	27	...	4	1	119	...	...	4	1	29	28	2	4	83	...	33	2	1,727
16	10	33	...	24	...	112	...	40	...	...	6	44	6	68	71	...	57	...	1,791
1	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	...	1	54	...	5	...	296
...	3	2	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	2	1	21	...	...	29	...	2	1	566
...	...	16	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	49	...	29	...	643
4	2	9	...	11	1	15	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	205	...	37	...	798
1	9	10	...	3	10	23	...	5	...	...	56	7	1	...	101	...	235	4	1,060
...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	35	...	...	1	26	...	87	...	309
348	272	475	2	164	132	1,870	8	197	147	77	543	451	79	390	3,761	928	1,670	555	42,394

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 15.

STATEMENT shewing sentence of Prisoners of all Classes admitted into the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

No.	Name of Zillahs.	Up to 3 months.	After 3 months and up to 6 months.	After 6 months and up to 1 year.	After 1 year and up to 2 years.	After 2 years and up to 3 years.	After 3 years and up to 5 years.	After 5 years and up to 7 years.	After 7 years and up to 10 years.	After 10 years and up to 14 years.	After 14 years and up to 21 years.	More than 21 years.	Life.	Till security is given.	To be discharged without security after a limited period.	Thuggee and Dacoitee.	Civil and Revenue.	Under Trial.	Unknown.	Total.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	118	34	15	26	8	4	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	131	...	343
	Seharunpore, ...	136	88	79	74	30	12	4	9	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	48	501	1	994
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	94	44	27	25	17	4	7	7	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	244	127	608
4	Meerut, ...	307	183	168	226	120	58	24	33	10	16	...	10	...	...	...	83	...	...	1,238
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	269	67	27	39	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	23	441	...	907
6	Allygurh, ...	440	86	64	52	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	57	...	95	678	...	1,503
7	Bijnour, ...	155	78	33	36	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	290	...	656
8	Moradabad, ...	265	188	112	100	58	15	12	7	17	6	1	10	16	9	...	61	371	...	1,258
9	Bareilly, ...	418	208	257	270	85	29	20	26	3	...	...	8	2	...	...	96	722	...	2,144
10	Budaon, ...	361	112	113	104	30	7	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	572	11	1,329
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	445	73	71	36	6	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	11	580	5	1,268
12	Muttra, ...	325	39	53	57	14	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	630	24	1,162
13	Agra, ...	332	222	342	355	282	103	92	55	27	15	1	30	...	...	60	126	231	13	2,286
14	Etawah, ...	217	53	42	35	8	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	423	3	815

15	Mynpoorie, ...	365	58	24	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	76	821	...	1,375
16	Etah, ...	292	152	95	74	15	15	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	18	611	3	1,289
17	Futtehgurh, ...	476	188	150	58	23	15	18	10	5	...	...	16	36	93	...	143	1,185	...	2,416
18	Cawnpore, ...	359	105	87	60	22	9	13	15	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	63	716	...	1,458
19	Futtehpore, ...	297	34	56	15	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	30	666	...	1,108
20	Allahabad, ...	627	321	358	284	160	120	111	115	41	8	4	112	...	...	...	92	101	3	2,457
21	Bandah, ...	270	74	42	47	16	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	1	22	414	...	917
22	Humeerpore, ...	134	12	20	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	336	...	528
23	Mirzapore, ...	477	85	66	71	21	26	12	21	...	...	...	1	8	129	...	33	983	...	1,933
24	Benares, ...	587	148	187	139	93	44	36	39	4	...	...	32	...	...	...	166	149	107	1,731
25	Ghazeepore, ...	365	87	50	49	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	133	12	10	888	8	1,631
26	Azimgurh, ...	271	20	42	12	6	3	14	7	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	42	867	60	1,350
27	Goruckpore, ...	268	67	101	74	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	33	1,138	2	1,727
28	Jounpore, ...	454	116	72	17	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	1,050	...	1,791
29	Almorah, ...	48	34	32	36	10	1	3	10	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	111	1	296
30	Ooraie, ...	208	64	46	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	238	...	566
31	Jhansie, ...	180	29	16	19	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	353		643
32	Lullutpore, ...	212	73	65	29	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	368	...	798
33	Ajmere, ...	199	69	44	23	15	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	455	...	1,060
34	Beawr, ...	173	56	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	478	...	809
	Total, ...	10,144	3,267	2,970	2,471	1,176	528	415	362	112	47	6	251	166	455	73	1,831	17,742	368	42,394

OFFICE OF INSPR. GENL. OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT shewing the caste of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Rajpoot Thakoor or Chuttree.	Brahmin.	Khuttree.	Kaeth.	Buneeah or Mercant.	Bhechar.	Jâtt.	Goojur.	Lodha.	Meenah.	Kunjur.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	75	21	...	...	8	...	3	20	7	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	147	63	6	1	33	...	28	188	9	...	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	36	24	2	...	37	...	75	47	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	148	66	6	5	37	...	105	113	22	10	5
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	138	87	7	9	38	...	68	125	29	12	...
6	Allygurh, ...	186	154	2	12	93	...	154	3	28	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	90	27	3	7	10	...	102	30	1	...	...
8	Moradabad, ...	159	37	1	26	27	...	42	31	12	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	246	149	...	69	67	...	27	21	24	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	353	87	...	22	46	...	2	8	6	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	256	94	2	25	52	...	1	...	...	...	5
12	Muttra, ...	178	195	...	13	80	...	197	17	8	1	5
13	Agra, ...	442	252	13	16	145	...	122	36	18	...	...
14	Etawah, ...	168	133	3	14	53	...	2	1	37	...	...
15	Mynpoorie, ...	279	155	...	16	53	...	5	...	48	...	...
16	Etah, ...	295	115	...	6	47	...	2	...	73	...	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	444	322	...	16	135	...	7	...	41	...	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	212	225	...	18	64	...	2	...	48	...	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	188	147	1	16	26	...	...	...	92	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	264	313	5	51	63	...	...	...	67	...	...
21	Banda, ...	208	217	1	23	23	...	1	...	31	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	125	77	3	9	3	...	...	...	39	...	34
23	Mirzapore, ...	133	347	28	37	71	13	3	...	...	....	...
24	Benares, ...	206	195	16	25	66	60	...	...	...	...	...
25	Ghazeepore, ...	316	104	8	32	4	19	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	111	71	7	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	151	223	...	26	21	11	2	...	...	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	296	251	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Almorah, ...	86	76	...	12	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
30	Ooraie, ...	67	65	3	10	34	...	1	1	25	...	69
31	Jhansie, ...	52	55	...	9	68	...	...	...	51	...	112
32	Lullutpore, ...	160	127	...	7	41	...	11	...	54	...	64
33	Ajmere, ...	78	32	6	5	125	...	30	67	...	33	...
34	Beawr, ...	31	9	...	...	59	...	9	40	...	5	...
	Total, ...	6,324	4,515	123	557	1,706	103	1,001	749	770	61	294

16.

the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

Kachee.	Goldsmith.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Thuttehra.	Halwaee.	Barber.	Washerman.	Mallee.	Tamolee.	Barree.	Tollee.	Koombar.	Bhoorgee or Kandoo.	Aheer.	Koormee.	Kahar.	Mullah.	Guddereah.	Nooneah.
...	...	6	4	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	2	2	2	5	2	2	...	4	3
...	7	7	4	3	...	8	3	21	...	...	13	9	3	9	...	25	2	5	...
...	5	4	4	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	11	14	...	1	...	20	...	3	...
4	12	7	6	...	...	14	8	27	1	...	8	12	5	19	12	33	3	...	...
...	7	1	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	25	2	8	7	2	...
13	13	2	6	...	...	14	13	6	2	4	9	12	2	97	1	18	4	10	...
...	5	...	4	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	8	4	2	4	...	21	...	3	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	8	...	36	...	12	3	...	...
...	20	3	14	5	...	35	24	15	3	...	17	15	20	179	102	70	...	10	10
...	1	2	2	...	...	6	3	5	...	...	9	5	7	198	7	36	...	17	15
29	4	3	4	...	2	12	12	7	...	...	19	5	16	98	16	21	...	10	5
...	9	2	5	...	...	9	8	7	...	...	16	20	2	45	...	10	18	...	...
95	8	2	7	...	...	11	18	1	...	5	12	21	8	160	...	43	56	12	...
21	4	5	1	...	...	7	2	...	5	1	2	3	1	134	1	11	...	5	1
40	4	2	7	...	...	16	2	4	...	1	13	4	4	283	1	11	10	24	62
48	4	...	10	...	1	12	4	3	...	...	2	1	1	236	1	14	6	24	153
42	16	5	5	2	...	5	10	18	4	3	9	1	2	276	70	46	...	26	37
27	19	7	3	2	3	10	10	9	3	3	15	5	12	90	70	12	20	...	66
13	8	7	5	1	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	2	6	38	19	7	2	13	48
44	16	16	10	8	2	21	5	3	...	6	18	7	8	172	101	24	3	14	111
8	5	...	3	5	3	3	5	1	...	1	4	2	1	63	23	20	2	4	2
13	12	...	1	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	2	1	3	49	19	4	1	4	...
42	10	5	...	15	16	21	6	7	2	6	6	9	12	175	37	18	20	11	104
49	21	13	9	4	...	6	...	...	1	3	7	...	8	128	42	37	10	15	37
12	12	7	4	...	...	3	3	2	3	5	20	8	9	345	18	19	17	...	68
8	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	239	4	20	2	...	218
69	18	8	2	...	1	10	2	1	5	8	4	3	5	288	78	26	20	...	104
43	17	11	1	1	10	5	2	1	...	4	14	5	17	219	14	9	46	10	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
17	10	3	2	3	...	6	3	1	-	1	8	2	6	31	33	10	...	5	...
30	2	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	14	...	2	49	23	4	7	4	...
54	6	15	5	...	...	5	3	2	1	...	13	1	1	90	12	7	1	1	...
...	26	2	4	...	...	11	4	48	1	1	11	11	1	28	...	15	5	1	...
...	16	3	4	1	...	2	6	11	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
721	321	153	142	50	41	284	177	249	34	55	293	206	172	3,811	708	635	265	239	1,170

No.

STATEMENT shewing the caste of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Krishan.	Puttowar.	Kullal.	Dhanook.	Chammar.	Khuttick.	Passee.	Doossaudh.	Dome.	Bhangee.	Kooree.	Bhur.
1	Deyrah Dhoon	...	...	4	...	38	...	...	...	2	16	7	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	4	...	103	...	...	...	...	8	14	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	...	1	...	22	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
4	Meerut, ...	1	...	12	2	113	8	1	1	...	19	40	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	....	71	13	...	...	...	11	10	...
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	1	1	102	17	...	...	...	35	24	...
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	5	...	44	...	...	...	...	9	1	1
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
9	Bareilly, ...	55	...	13	6	75	3	20	1	...	53	11	...
10	Budaon, ...	22	1	1	...	87	2	11	...	...	20	19	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	62	...	...	36	36	...	42	...	...	23	23	...
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	2	1	63	6	...	1	2	18	16	...
13	Agra, ...	54	...	3	...	105	5	...	...	...	27	51	...
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	28	54	1	...	...	...	9	13	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	1	...	...	30	93	1	...	...	...	27	30	...
16	Etah, ...	...	...	...	22	59	...	...	...	...	24	10	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	178	...	...	43	131	1	3	11	...	15	26	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	21	23	58	8	15	...	1	7	31	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	6	...	28	8	117	...	...	22	8	...
20	Allahabad, ...	...	...	29	8	137	5	266	10	15	11	26	51
21	Banda, ...	...	...	19	...	18	5	4	...	8	...	2	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	4	...	22	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	3	2	52	...	128	4	226	6	15	8	14	7
24	Benares, ...	...	...	27	...	137	19	8	15	25	3	9	180
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	22	...	151	...	11	97	19	...	4	80
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	33	...	191	6	62	2	9	1	4	81
27	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	21	...	100	14	65	6	66	4	4	36
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	20	...	186	3	123	1	...	...	...	58
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	7	2	...
30	Ooraie, ...	...	...	3	4	42	...	...	...	...	1	16	...
31	Jhansie, ...	...	...	3	1	10	1	...	...	...	3	14	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	4	...
33	Ajmere, ...	...	...	1	1	5	7	1	...	...	9	11	...
34	Beawr, ...	...	...	9	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	376	3	316	206	2,417	164	975	151	204	402	452	494

16.

the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863—(Continued).

Bhatt.	Kunjur, Nutt, &c.	Bunjarrah.	Bowreah.	Aheereah or Buheleah.	Durjee.	Chippee.	Pathan.	Syud.	Mogul.	Sheikh.	Malkanah or Mussulman Rajpoot.	Rungraze.	Nooneehar.	Jolhaha.	Dhooneah.	Butcher.	Bhistee.	Ghoosee.
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	15	1	1	35	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	1
...	...	11	...	...	1	...	45	7	...	20	1	...	...	42	...	24	...	...
...	5	...	1	...	...	3	13	13	...	21	7	1	...	3	...	8	...	2
6	17	5	5	1	2	...	42	8	6	91	...	...	2	...	2	9	5	7
1	17	5	...	9	3	...	11	8	...	39	29	1	1	15	5	9	1	...
6	12	6	...	53	5	1	61	6	3	33	9	2	2	4	...	11	3	4
4	15	1	...	...	4	6	16	9	...	70	...	4	2	25	4	10	2	1
5	9	9	...	...	2	...	16	23	1	675	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
9	22	4	...	5	13	1	214	30	6	154	...	...	1	54	21	11	3	9
7	24	3	...	...	4	...	94	5	...	85	...	...	1	13	14	4	...	4
8	20	5	...	6	...	...	116	15	3	115	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9
8	14	2	...	9	4	...	36	5	2	19	11	3	1	...	4	2	5	...
2	45	4	4	23	5	...	125	20	...	92	14	4	1	7	...	2	3	...
2	10	...	...	4	5	...	19	...	...	9	...	1	...	2	4	...	2	1
5	7	...	...	20	7	...	12	3	1	11	...	...	7	...	4	8	...	8
10	...	...	...	1	2	1	29	...	...	53	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
7	21	...	...	11	7	...	128	34	...	184	...	...	2	18	6	2	5	...
9	4	...	80	...	7	...	68	22	3	76	...	1	4	6	11	5	3	1
4	22	...	8	2	4	...	44	12	7	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10	34	...	19	1	...	...	91	57	9	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	3	...	...	2	1	...	34	7	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	21	8	3	13	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
5	4	...	...	2	1	...	37	8	4	46	...	...	...	56	1	1	...	...
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	39	17	4	15	...	1	2	28	1	1	...	...
11	2	...	...	...	1	...	18	15	...	29	...	...	12	19	1	1	...	...
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	4	82	...	...	...	38	9	1	...	7
8	15	...	...	2	...	...	34	2	4	132	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	10	...	...	...	3	2	22	4	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	8	...	...	...	4	3	30	13	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	2	2	15	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8	...	2	...	9	5	...	27	14	3	57	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	3
4	...	5	1	...	1	...	5	1	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	347	72	118	161	93	19	1,540	369	73	2,567	73	21	40	360	103	123	35	70

No. 16.

STATEMENT shewing the caste of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863—(Concluded).

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Koonjrah.	Mewatee.	Mussulman.	Seikh.	Christian.	Other Castes.	Insane.	Unknown.	Total.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	...	6	...	1	15	...	...	343
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	2	...	...	118	...	...	994
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	...	1	4	1	...	28	...	127	608
4	Meerut, ...	1	12	26	1	5	92	...	8	1,238
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	8	11	...	...	38	...	5	907
6	Allygurh, ...	4	19	76	...	1	144	...	...	1,503
7	Bijnour, ...	1	6	38	...	...	47	...	...	656
8	Moradabad, ...	...	25	5	...	...	41	...	...	1,258
9	Bareilly, ...	...	81	63	1	...	60	...	...	2,144
10	Budaon, ...	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	9	1,329
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	2	...	...	42	...	...	1,268
12	Muttra, ...	...	17	27	...	1	38	...	...	1,162
13	Agra, ...	...	2	32	...	12	118	...	23	2,286
14	Etawah, ...	...	1	21	...	...	14	...	...	815
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	21	2	2	31	...	...	1,375
16	Etah, ...	...	1	5	...	...	10	...	...	1,289
17	Futtehgurh, ...	1	2	9	...	1	28	...	...	2,416
18	Cawnpore, ...	3	...	12	...	2	22	...	...	1,458
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	1,108
20	Allahabad, ...	...	...	12	...	5	123	14	3	2,457
21	Bandah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	917
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	528
23	Mirzapore, ...	2	...	136	1	4	152	...	...	1,933
24	Benares, ...	2	...	5	...	6	63	...	107	1,731
25	Ghazeepore, ...	3	...	10	...	...	83	...	1	1,631
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	13	...	...	18	...	54	1,350
27	Goruckpore, ...	4	...	22	...	1	81	...	6	1,727
28	Jounpore, ...	2	...	7	...	...	61	...	...	1,791
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	43	296
30	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	566
31	Jhansie, ...	...	...	5	...	...	17	...	...	643
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	4	798
33	Ajmere, ...	...	1	31	2	1	309	...	...	1,060
34	Beawr, ...	...	1	156	...	...	383	...	1	809
	Total, ...	23	178	832	8	45	2,454	14	391	42,394

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 17.

STATEMENT showing the occupation of Prisoners of all classes (previous to their being convicted) admitted in the Jails of the N. W. P., during the year 1863.

No.	Name of Zillahs.	Zemindar.	Cultivator.	Service.	Merchant.	Shopkeeper or Bunniah.	Labourer.	Bearer.	Mulia.	Dullalee.	Goldsmith.	Blacksmith.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	77	107	...	17	132	...	...	...	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	497	104	...	74	230	...	...	...	...	30
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	229	45	5	30	121	...	...	...	4	1
4	Meerut, ...	3	496	206	2	74	262	...	2	...	6	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	7	448	101	5	72	210	...	...	...	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	53	453	200	18	99	175	3	3	...	13	3
7	Bijnour, ...	...	324	79	...	44	105	...	...	...	...	2
8	Moradabad, ...	11	1,091	27	16	19	65	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	40	1,189	337	20	118	163	...	...	2	13	4
10	Budaon, ...	118	875	70	2	83	97	...	...	...	...	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	63	651	147	...	161	156	...	...	...	...	...
12	Muttra, ...	...	598	175	...	133	168	24	...	...	...	...
13	Agra, ...	25	970	368	...	278	502	...	...	...	...	...
14	Etawah, ...	50	423	113	8	66	72	...	5	1	...	1
15	Mynpoory, ...	90	742	91	...	87	116	1	8	...	...	...
16	Etah, ...	57	819	60	1	63	118	...	1	...	...	...
17	Futtehgurh, ...	332	804	417	34	192	243	8	...	16	1	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	23	586	300	5	149	198	...	...	2	3	...
19	Futtehpore, ...	45	561	161	...	185	104	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	35	1,030	531	44	126	478	...	2	1	6	...
21	Banda, ...	5	550	104	...	66	147	...	...	8	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	18	299	90	1	13	42	1	...	...	9	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	8	855	261	2	106	567	1	1	16	2	2
24	Benares, ...	79	571	451	18	94	217	1	...	5	4	7
25	Ghazeepore, ...	14	966	169	5	20	298	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	20	1,131	25	29	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	39	1,104	155	...	88	175	3	15	...	1	...
28	Jounpore, ...	...	1,038	124	3	33	527	6	...	...	17	...
29	Almorah, ...	...	192	48	...	12	6	...	...	...	2	9
30	Ooraie, ...	...	215	143	...	76	106	2	...	...	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	...	354	169	...	82	30	...	...	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	27	418	99	...	72	161	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	...	485	109	7	149	101	...	...	...	26	2
34	Beawr, ...	...	455	24	7	59	152	...	...	...	16	8
	Total, ...	1,162	21,556	5,610	232	2,940	6,331	50	37	51	123	70

No

STATEMENT showing the occupation of Prisoners of all Classes (previous to their being

No.	Name of Zillah	Carpenter.	Barber.	Washerman.	Potter.	Oilman.	Milkman.	Tamolee.	Mallee.	Sweetmeat-maker.	Gundhee.	Bhoorjee.	Utensil-maker.	Salt-maker.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozufferuugger, ...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	3	11	4	9	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	63	9	10	4	11	7	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	6	21	3	4	3	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	7
10	Budaon, ...	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Etawah, ...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
15	Mynpoory, ...	5	12	2	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
16	Etah, ...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
17	Futtehgurh, ...	6	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	26	10
18	Cawnpore, ...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	76
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
21	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	7
24	Benares, ...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	17	1	...
29	Almorah, ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ooraie, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ajmere, ...	1	7	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
34	Beawr, ...	4	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	100	132	42	37	70	11	2	19	8	...	28	30	236

17.

convicted) admitted in the Jails of the N. W. P., during the year 1862--(Continued).

Saltpetre-maker.	Lime-maker.	Basket-maker.	Paper-maker.	Chooree-maker.	Vegetable-seller.	Cartman.	Syce or Coachman.	Priesthood or Punditaee.	Physician.	Tailor.	Masonry.	Dyers.	Painters.	Cheepee.	Weaver.	Dhoonea.	Cook.	Baker.	Bhistee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	1	5	1	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
98	1	...	...	...	2	12	3	7	...	5	4	2	1	...	30	2	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	19	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	..	14	1	3	...	...	48	6	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	...
122	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	14	12	3	...	...	2
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	13	6	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	3	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	2	...	1	14	1	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	3	5	...	6	7
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
430	9	1	2	22	12	58	8	42	4	73	30	20	6	15	306	37	2	6	18

No. 17.

Statement showing the occupation of Prisoners of all Classes (previous to their being convicted) admitted in the Jails of the N. W. P., during the year 1863—(Concluded).

No.	Name of Zillahs.	Butcher.	Abkaree.	Shepherd.	Shoe-maker or Mochee.	Sweeper.	Dancing and Singing.	Prostitute.	Bajeegur.	Beggar.	Dacoity and Budmashee.	Other occupation.	Insane.	Unknown.	Total.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	343
2	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	994
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	...	1	...	127	603
4	Meerut, ...	1	...	...	5	17	...	2	...	79	...	8	...	1	1,238
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	907
6	Allygurh, ...	2	...	7	4	14	14	...	...	84	...	76	...	3	1,503
7	Bijnour, ...	13	...	2	...	6	...	...	6	27	...	5	...	1	656
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	1,258
9	Bareilly, ...	2	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	52	...	24	...	...	2,144
10	Budaon, ...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	1	18	...	3	...	1	1,329
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	1,268
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	1	1,162
13	Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	38	87	...	...	...	2	2,286
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	21	...	11	...	...	815
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	...	...	...	18	5	2	...	38	...	1	...	...	1,375
16	Etah, ...	...	1	5	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1,289
17	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	12	2	2	...	130	...	27	...	...	2,416
18	Cawnpore, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	17	...	...	1,458
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	1,108
20	Allahabad, ...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	68	...	5	11	4	2,457
21	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	917
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	18	...	13	...	...	524
23	Mirzapore, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	37	...	7	...	...	1,933
24	Benares, ...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	42	...	54	...	107	1,731
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	11	...	82	...	...	1,631
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	54	1,350
27	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	6	...	...	1,727
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	296
30	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	566
31	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	643
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	798
33	Ajmere, ...	2	4	...	26	8	2	2	...	66	...	16	...	...	1,060
34	Beawr, ...	2	7	...	2	2	...	3	...	43	...	4	...	...	809
	Total, ...	38	18	20	49	145	67	28	45	1,328	...	362	11	305	42,394

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 18.

STATEMENT shewing Age of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

No.	Name of Zillahs.	Up to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 25 years.	26 to 30 years.	31 to 35 years.	36 to 40 years.	41 to 45 years.	46 to 50 years.	51 to 55 years.	56 to 60 years.	61 to 65 years.	66 to 70 years.	71 to 75 years.	76 to 80 years.	81 to 85 years.	86 to 90 years.	91 to 95 years.	96 to 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	8	67	96	85	33	32	5	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	343
2	Seharunpore, ...	46	170	192	183	102	100	36	60	20	25	20	26	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	994
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	10	41	113	101	47	61	25	36	14	19	5	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	127	608
4	Meerut, ...	66	209	276	243	101	135	44	77	9	47	6	12	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	1,238
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	46	134	162	157	91	107	33	62	27	33	21	23	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	907
6	Allygurh, ...	72	284	300	308	104	179	45	99	21	60	11	11	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	1,503
7	Bijnour, ...	15	107	155	127	44	85	24	51	6	25	3	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	656
8	Moradabad, ...	13	192	206	175	188	144	109	121	56	29	18	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
9	Bareilly, ...	71	407	450	508	168	239	52	119	23	70	10	14	5	5	...	2	...	1	...	2,144
10	Budaon, ...	50	234	301	293	78	163	23	97	19	38	3	20	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	1,329
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	56	222	303	299	113	115	33	70	11	29	5	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,268
12	Muttra, ...	51	182	246	232	99	130	44	99	17	36	10	10	6	6	1	1	...	...	1	1,162
13	Agra, ...	142	504	503	484	187	185	64	115	21	54	14	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	2,286
14	Etawah, ...	40	126	156	162	83	117	32	51	19	18	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	815
15	Mynpoorie, ...	36	206	270	302	98	180	59	122	24	50	9	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
16	Etah, ...	38	213	304	256	81	196	45	90	5	46	5	8	3	7	...	2	...	...	...	1,289
17	Futtehgurh, ...	107	295	411	361	327	298	180	164	117	76	38	23	10	4	2	3	...	...	...	2,416
18	Cawnpore, ...	58	258	374	304	86	152	32	104	23	42	6	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,458
19	Futtehpore, ...	51	183	278	208	90	136	34	47	16	27	11	14	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	1,108
20	Allahabad, ...	131	346	542	488	263	228	121	126	68	77	21	12	6	11	...	2	...	...	15	2,457
21	Bandah, ...	24	119	206	211	72	136	22	66	20	30	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	917
22	Humeerpore, ...	14	84	124	104	46	73	7	36	12	16	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	528
23	Mirzapore, ...	53	231	450	502	226	232	46	107	25	39	6	8	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	1,933
24	Benares, ...	40	157	357	328	212	186	91	72	55	51	36	11	24	2	2	...	...	...	107	1,731
25	Ghazeepoor, ...	27	140	334	463	190	256	55	87	17	46	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631
26	Azimgurh, ...	11	49	238	457	304	91	59	55	14	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1,350
27	Goruckpore, ...	37	197	406	369	201	245	109	90	28	24	10	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	1,727
28	Jounpoór, ...	25	117	228	442	333	273	119	148	46	47	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,791
29	Almorah, ...	3	42	70	59	34	37	14	19	5	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
30	Oraie, ...	29	98	136	124	41	74	13	28	8	8	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
31	Jhansie, ...	8	86	148	168	107	65	38	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
32	Lullutpore, ...	28	182	207	138	64	82	28	45	2	17	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	798
33	Ajmere, ...	39	211	236	204	96	133	36	54	12	27	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
34	Beawr, ...	13	156	212	190	71	57	19	49	4	22	6	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	809
	Total, ...	1,458	6,249	8,990	9,035	4,380	4,912	1,696	2,585	764	1,160	305	303	111	108	10	15	1	1	311	42,394

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 19.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, sentenced during the year 1863, who have previously been convicted.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.	Number of Col. 2 never before convicted.	Number once before convicted.	Number twice before convicted.	Number frequently convicted.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	212	187	24	1	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	444	431	7	5	1
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	230	217	11	1	1
4	Meerut, ...	1,055	1,032	12	5	6
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	443	435	6	2	...
6	Allygurh, ...	730	696	29	3	2
7	Bijnour, ...	316	293	12	8	3
8	Moradabad, ...	826	821	5	...	...
9	Bareilly, ...	1,326	1,265	55	3	3
10	Budaon, ...	735	703	14	17	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	672	610	48	13	1
12	Muttra, ...	498	466	20	10	2
13	Agra, ...	1,916	1,838	66	6	6
14	Etawah, ...	368	356	9	3	...
15	Mynpoorie, ...	478	477	1	...	...
16	Etah, ...	657	649	6	1	1
17	Futtehgurh, ...	1,088	1,045	20	15	8
18	Cawnpore, ...	679	621	37	17	4
19	Futtehpore, ...	419	396	13	9	1
20	Allahabad, ...	2,316	2,269	34	7	6
21	Bandah, ...	446	422	20	3	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	187	185	...	2	...
23	Mirzapore, ...	917	843	39	22	13
24	Benares, ...	1,309	942	146	121	100
25	Ghazeepore, ...	711	632	55	10	14
26	Azimgurh, ...	373	372	1	...	...
27	Goruckpore, ...	555	527	26	1	1
28	Jounpore, ...	679	657	21	1	...
29	Almorah, ...	180	170	4	4	2
30	Ooraie, ...	304	302	1	...	1
31	Jhansie, ...	259	250	8	1	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	392	387	2	2	1
33	Ajmere, ...	569	548	14	2	5
34	Beawr, ...	245	201	4	26	14
	Total, ...	22,534	21,245	770	321	198

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 20.

REGISTER of offences committed in the Jails of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863, with the punishments awarded.

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Offences for which Prisoners were punished.							
		Having forbidden articles in possession.	Smoking.	Fighting or wrangling.	Wanton injury of property.	Refusing to or idling at work.	Escape or attempt to escape.	Assisting another's escape.	Theft.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	11
2	Seharunpore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	3
4	Meerut, ...	275	1	...	24	71	6	...	102
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	4
6	Allygurh, ...	...	9	...	...	25	...	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	1	...	...	...	11	9	...	6
8	Moradabad, ...	1	...	1	...	5	3	...	4
9	Bareilly	322	48	6	...	27	1	...	105
10	Budaon, ...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	4	7	1	2	...	...	19
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2
13	Agra, ...	169	9	5	53	2	...	...	59
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
15	Mynpoorie, ...	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	1
16	Etah, ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
18	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2
19	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad, ...	116	55	27	3	100	51	85	79
21	Bandah, ...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	9
22	Humeerpore, ...	3	1	7	...	7	13	...	1
23	Mirzapore, ...	1	1	...	...	13	2	...	6
24	Benares, ...	22	10	3	...	2	...	...	5
25	Ghazeepore, ...	...	6	...	1	39	2	...	13
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
27	Goruckpore, ...	2	1	...	1	...	6	...	12
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...
29	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
30	Ooraie, ...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	7
31	Jhansie, ...	6	9	4	...	1	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	4	...	...	5	6	...	...	5
33	Ajmere, ...	13	...	10	1	6	4	...	9
34	Beawr, ...	10	10	...	...	12	3	...	2
	Total, ...	972	170	79	99	368	113	87	475

No.

REGISTER of offences committed in the Jails of the North Western

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Offences for which the Prisoners were punished.							
		Assault.	Affray.	Disobedience or insubordination.	Mischief by fire.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt at suicide.	Breaches of other minor Jail Discipline.	Total.
1	Deyrah Dhoon,	2	1	...	...	...	...	47	66
2	Seharunpore,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
3	Moozuffernugger,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
4	Meerut,	39	...	11	...	...	2	201	732
5	Boolundshuhur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
6	Allygurh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
7	Bijnour,	...	...	11	...	...	...	7	45
8	Moradabad,	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	19
9	Bareilly,	...	...	17	...	...	...	318	844
10	Budaon,	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	10
11	Shahjehanpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	53
12	Muttra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
13	Agra,	20	...	63	...	...	...	23	403
14	Etawah,	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	15
15	Mynpoorie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
16	Etah,	12	...	1	...	...	...	5	24
17	Futtehgurh,	3	...	7	...	...	...	8	22
18	Cawnpore,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10
19	Futtehpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Allahabad,	17	...	47	...	...	...	183	763
21	Bandah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	32
22	Humeerpore,	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	56
23	Mirzapore,	2	...	...	...	3	...	10	38
24	Benares,	1	...	24	...	...	...	25	92
25	Ghazeepore,	1	...	28	...	...	...	68	158
26	Azimgurh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
27	Goruckpore,	4	...	3	...	...	...	6	35
28	Jounpore,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	20
29	Almorah,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
30	Ooraie,	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	17
31	Jhansie,	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	24
32	Lullutpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
33	Ajmere,	...	...	4	1	...	...	14	62
34	Beawr,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40
	Total,	104	1	228	2	3	4	993	3,698

Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

20

Provinces, during the year 1863 with the punishments awarded—(Concluded).

Punishments awarded.								
Flogging.	Solitary cells.	Extra imprisonment.	Shortening diet.	Increase of labour.	Double or heavy Fetters.	Forfeiting No. of marks.	Transfer to Central Prison.	Total.
5	5	16	27	12	...	...	1	66
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
9	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	13
224	305	...	160	4	...	39	...	732
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
10	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	34
21	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	45
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
336	22	3	463	10	8	2	...	844
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10
37	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11
313	54	...	36	...	...	...	...	403
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
10	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	24
21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	46	10	194	160	2	8	...	763
28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
5	6	...	44	1	...	...	...	56
29	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	38
91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
91	...	...	64	3	...	...	...	158
6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
30	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	17
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	22
33	11	8	6	...	4	...	...	62
33	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	40
1,814	480	69	1,069	201	15	49	1	3,698

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 21.

STATEMENT containing information regarding the conduct of time-expired Convicts in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1862.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Number of Prisoners betaken themselves to useful occupation and are of good character.	Number of Prisoners re-imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners died.	Number of Prisoners of whom nothing is known.	Number doubtful.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	48	7	9	45	52	161	
2	Seharunpore, ...	118	1	1	35	4	159	
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	95	1	4	67	9	176	
4	Meerut, ...	82	6	2	564	28	682	
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	319	8	31	68	51	477	
6	Allygurh, ...	No Return.						
7	Bijnour, ...	162	20	10	119	56	367	
8	Moradabad, ...	100	4	10	33	19	166	
9	Bareilly, ...	306	4	14	62	12	398	
10	Budaon, ...	75	...	3	36	16	130	The Prisoners referred to are only those who are punished for felonies. Those punished for misdemeanors are not included.
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	325	26	13	236	44	644	
12	Muttra, ...	122	3	3	159	21	308	
13	Agra, ...	73	12	4	34	40	163	
14	Etawah, ...	161	5	11	87	51	309	
15	Mynpoory, ...	226	...	6	114	54	400	
16	Etah, ...	90	8	1	162	101	362	
17	Futtehgurh, ...	138	4	1	12	45	200	
18	Cawnpore, ...	176	15	10	329	39	569	
19	Futtehpore, ...	138	1	5	31	10	185	
20	Allahabad, ...	21	...	...	2	...	23	
21	Bandah, ...	369	14	16	59	22	480	
22	Humeerpore, ...	44	...	1	17	1	63	
23	Mirzapore, ...	79	8	...	36	21	144	
24	Benares, ...	394	8	3	178	9	592	
25	Ghazeepore, ...	203	15	11	52	53	334	
26	Azimgurh, ...	275	2	3	70	...	350	
27	Goruckpore, ...	209	3	7	228	23	470	
28	Jounpore, ...	...	14	...	733	...	747	
29	Almorah, ...	150	...	12	45	...	207	
30	Ooraie, ...	28	...	3	116	...	147	
31	Jhansie, ...	69	...	6	162	3	240	
32	Lullutpore, ...	228	2	1	...	...	231	
33	Ajmere, ...	260	7	14	109	103	493	
34	Beawr, ...	112	16	6	42	20	196	
	Total, ...	5,195	214	221	4,036	907	10,573	

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 22.

STATEMENT containing information regarding the conduct of time-expired Convicts in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, during the year 1863.

Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Number of Prisoners betaken themselves to useful occupation and are of good character.	3. Number of Prisoners re-imprisoned.	4. Number of Prisoners died.	5. Number of Prisoners of whom nothing is known.	6. Number doubtful.	7. Total.	8. Remarks.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	...	3	8	164	...	175	
2	Seharunpore, ...	126	2	2	22	5	157	
3	Moozuffernuggur,	112	8	5	31	19	175	
4	Meerut, ...	46	3	4	654	19	726	
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	358	7	14	51	65	495	
6	Allygurh, ...	254	3	9	133	40	439	
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Returns not received up to 1st April, 1864.
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Bareilly, ...	557	16	31	45	35	684	
10	Budaon, ...	390	7	25	132	57	611	
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Muttra, ...	205	6	5	122	46	384	
13	Agra, ...	96	19	10	16	65	206	
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Etah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
17	Futtehgurh, ...	92	11	...	18	41	162	
18	Cawnpore, ...	150	8	5	269	44	476	
19	Futtehpore, ...	208	2	4	38	6	258	
20	Allahabad, ...	445	31	28	37	242	783	
21	Bandah, ...	386	19	5	60	26	496	
22	Humeerpore, ...	134	...	2	17	21	228	
23	Mirzapore, ...	152	10	2	9	68	241	
24	Benares, ...	309	5	1	184	3	502	
25	Ghazeepore, ...	266	6	2	31	36	341	
26	Azimgurh, ...	348	8	6	165	37	564	
27	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Almorah, ...	204	5	10	57	...	276	
30	Ooraie, ...	72	4	7	107	21	211	
31	Jhansie, ...	122	2	3	232	...	361	
32	Lullutpore, ...	192	5	3	52	13	265	
33	Ajmere, ...	149	7	10	60	54	280	
34	Beawr, ...	163	10	6	59	30	268	
	Total, ...	5,536	207	207	2,821	993	9,764	

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Prisoners in the during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure

	1.				2.			
	DEYRAH DHOON.				SEHARUNPORE.			
	Average No. of Prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 59¼ Ditto ditto in 1860, 69				Average No. of Prisoners in 1860 and 1861. 152⅝ Ditto ditto in 1863, 143½			
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.			1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.			1863.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	1,289	7	3	721 8 9	2,939	11	9	1,378 6 5
Cost per prisoner, ...	21	12	2¾	10 7 3¾	19	4	5	9 9 8½
Fixed Establishment, ...	360	0	0	1,490 0 0	992	0	0	1,680 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	6	1	2½	21 9 6	6	8	0¾	11 11 3¾
Permanent Guard, ...	1,297	0	0	1,140 0 0	362	0	0	2,028 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	21	14	2¾	16 8 4	20	1	3	14 2 1½
Extra Establishment, ...	352	0	8	300 0 0	1,022	4	3	588 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	5	15	0¾	4 5 6¾	6	11	3	4 1 6¾
Bazar medicines, ...	8	7	9	11 2 9	8	11	0	4 6 6
Cost per prisoner, ...	0	2	3½	0 2 7	0	0	10¾	0 0 6
Sick diet, ...	92	13	5	36 0 5	166	2	10	34 11 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	1	9	0¾	0 8 4¼	1	1	5	0 3 10½
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick, ...	...			...	...			12 3 1
Cost per prisoner, ...	...			...	...			0 1 4¼
Clothing, blankets, and beddings, ...	214	1	6	117 10 3	402	2	10	300 5 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	3	12	6½	1 11 3¼	2	10	2¼	2 1 5¾
Contingencies, ...	204	1	8	114 5 5	335	5	10	445 15 8
Cost per prisoner, ...	3	7	1¾	1 10 6¼	2	3	2¼	3 1 8¾
Compensation in lieu of convict labor.	...			300 0 0	2,412	0	0	500 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	...			4 5 6¾	15	13	0¾	3 7 9
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	3,828	0	3	4,230 11 7	11,340	6	6	6,972 0 5
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	64	9	8¾	61 5 0½	74	5	9¾	48 9 4½

23.

District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge.

3.		4.		5.	
MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.		BOOLUNDSHUHUR.		ALLYGURH.	
Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 104½ · Ditto ditto in 1863, 93		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 195 · Ditto ditto in 1863, 133¼		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 244 · Ditto ditto in 1863, 180½	
Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,993 3 5	799 15 10	3,590 11 8	1,248 6 7	4,695 10 10	1,811 13 4
19 1 2	8 9 7½	18 6 7	9 5 10¾	19 3 10¾	10 0 7½
731 6 6	1,560 0 0	550 4 7	1,446 13 10	737 8 0	1,699 4 1
6 15 11¾	16 12 4¾	2 13 1¾	10 13 8¾	3 0 4¼	9 6 7½
2,553 8 0	1,812 0 0	2,426 0 0	1,896 0 0	2,925 8 0	2,360 0 0
24 6 11½	9 7 9	12 7 0¾	14 3 8	11 2 8½	13 1 2¼
623 10 8	401 0 0	347 3 3	288 0 0	1,034 14 11	576 3 4
5 15 5¾	4 5 0	1 12 5¾	2 2 7	4 3 10¼	3 3 1
3 3 4	2 7 6	0 1 1	5 1 0	25 3 4	19 9 5
0 0 5¾	0 0 5	...	0 0 7¼	0 1 7¾	0 1 9
107 4 10	34 7 5	87 0 10	21 13 9	215 13 3	196 13 6
1 0 5	0 5 11	0 3 0¼	0 2 7½	0 14 1½	1 1 5½
0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 0 1¼	...	...	...	...	...
186 12 6	88 10 0	268 12 6	289 12 0	206 15 3	1 11 0
1 12 7	0 15 3	1 6 0½	1 12 9½	0 13 6¾	0 0 1¾
205 13 7	132 12 4	413 15 4	191 5 1	242 5 1	164 4 6
1 15 6	1 6 10	2 1 11½	1 6 11½	0 15 10½	0 14 6¾
...	500 0 0	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	4,320 0 0	500 0 0
...	5 6 0¼	6 2 5½	3 12 0½	17 11 3¼	2 12 4
6,405 14 4	5,331 5 1	8,834 1 3	5,837 4 3	14,403 14 8	7,329 11 2
61 4 9¾	57 5 2½	45 4 10	43 12 11	59 0 6¼	40 3 8¾

No.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners in the during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure,

	6.		7.	
	BIJNOUR.		MORADABAD.	
	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 303 Ditto ditto in 1863, 184		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 115¼ Ditto ditto in 1863, 330½	
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	6,789 4 0	2,064 0 1	4,075 14 7	3,234 15 1
Cost per prisoner, ...	22 6 6	11 3 5¾	18 14 11½	9 12 7¼
Fixed Establishment, ...	730 0 0	1,585 0 0	1,032 0 0	1,890 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	2 6 6½	8 9 10	4 12 8½	5 11 6
Permanent Guard, ...	2,076 0 0	1,776 0 0	3,056 0 0	2,916 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	6 13 7¼	9 10 5¼	14 3 1¾	8 13 2
Extra Establishment, ...	1,845 3 3	664 0 0	1,231 13 7	720 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	6 1 5	3 9 9	5 11 6¾	2 2 10¼
Bazar Medicines, ...	21 14 6	7 8 8	4 0 2	6 2 8
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 1 1¾	0 0 8	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Sick diet, ...	172 4 7	66 13 5	126 6 8	143 3 2
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 9 0¾	0 5 9¾	0 9 4½	0 6 11¼
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick,	3 5 11	0 10 0	...	...
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 0 2	0 0 0¾	...	...
Clothing, blankets, and bedding, ...	1,133 4 9	462 10 0	605 0 8	262 8 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	3 11 10	2 8 2¾	2 12 11½	0 12 8½
Contingencies, ...	700 10 10	327 12 1	736 13 11	400 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	2 5 0	1 12 6	3 6 9½	1 3 4½
Compensation in lieu of convict labor,	...	300 0 0	2,150 0 0	500 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	...	1 10 1	9 15 9¾	1 8 2½
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	13,471 15 10	7,254 6 3	13,018 1 7	10,043 14 3
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	44 7 5	39 6 9¾	60 7 8	30 6 2¼

23.

District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge—(Continued).

8.		9.		10.	
BUDAON.		SHAHJEHANPORE.		MUTTRA.	
Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 246½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 263½		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 395 Ditto ditto in 1863, 190		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 140¾ Ditto ditto in 1863, 182	
Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
5,253 2 6	2,774 10 6	6,154 6 3	1,571 8 7	2,548 9 6	2,134 11 0
21 5 0¾	10 8 5¾	15 9 3½	8 4 4	18 1 8½	11 11 8
783 15 6	1,696 0 0	1,032 0 0	1,891 9 10	586 8 11	1,560 0 0
3 2 10½	6 6 11¾	2 9 9½	9 15 3½	4 2 8	8 9 1
2,025 0 0	1,512 0 0	2,840 0 0	2,184 0 0	1,253 0 0	1,680 0 0
8 3 5½	5 11 9¾	7 3 0¼	11 7 11	8 14 5	9 3 8¼
1,455 7 9	606 0 0	3,183 14 11	1,132 11 2	320 3 7	1,597 6 2
5 14 5½	2 4 9½	8 0 11½	5 15 4½	2 4 4¾	8 12 5
21 6 9	31 14 10	27 0 9	12 4 3	2 4 4	7 10 10
0 1 4½	0 1 11¼	0 1 1	0 1 0½	0 0 3	0 0 8
234 5 8	242 6 9	201 0 1	76 3 5	79 11 9	120 10 0
0 15 3¾	0 14 8½	0 8 1½	0 6 5	0 9 0½	0 10 7¼
9 10 0	...	1 8 3	7 8 0	11 5 5	2 0 0
0 0 7½	...	0 0 0¾	0 0 7½	0 1 3¼	0 0 2
808 7 0	52 14 1	974 7 6	104 8 0	74 15 6	462 9 0
3 4 5½	0 3 2½	2 7 5½	0 8 9½	0 8 6¼	2 8 8
390 2 5	350 4 5	869 12 8	291 0 6	165 10 9	451 9 7
1 9 5¾	1 5 3¼	2 3 2¾	1 8 6	1 2 10	2 7 8¾
258 0 0	300 0 0	1,451 9 10	500 0 0	4,320 0 0	500 0 0
1 0 8¾	1 2 2½	3 10 9½	2 10 1¼	30 11 1	2 11 11½
11,239 9 7	7,566 2 7	16,735 12 3	7,771 5 9	9,362 5 9	8,516 8 7
45 9 6½	28 11 4¾	42 5 10¾	40 14 5	66 8 3½	46 12 8½

No.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners in the during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure,

	11. ETAWAH. Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 36½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 202½		12. MYNPOORY. Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 143½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 231½	
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	2,359 14 9	2,194 6 10	2,570 4 0	2,617 15 3
Cost per prisoner, ...	17 4 7¼	10 13 4½	17 14 7	11 4 11¼
Fixed Establishment, ...	673 8 0	1,672 13 5	1,020 0 0	1,766 15 11
Cost per prisoner, ...	4 14 11¼	8 4 2	7 1 8¾	7 10 1½
Permanent Guard, ...	1,520 9 6	1,824 0 0	2,959 11 11	2,318 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	11 2 2¾	9 0 1¼	20 10 0	10 0 2½
Extra Establishment, ...	825 13 0	1,283 4 4	969 9 6	670 3 2
Cost per prisoner, ...	6 0 9¾	6 5 4¾	6 12 1¼	2 14 4
Bazar Medicines, ...	29 7 9	15 1 1	2 10 8	3 1 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 3 5¼	0 1 2¼	0 0 3½	0 0 2½
Sick diet, ...	139 15 6	78 2 9	139 14 10	118 10 2
Cost per prisoner, ...	1 0 4¾	0 6 2	0 15 7½	0 8 2¼
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick, ...	...	...	...	...
Cost per prisoner, ...	...	...	...	...
Clothing, blankets, and bedding, ...	233 3 0	368 12 2	287 5 0	325 7 11
Cost per prisoner, ...	1 11 4	1 13 1½	2 0 0½	1 6 6
Contingencies, ...	571 0 6	467 11 2	260 12 11	245 8 4
Cost per prisoner, ...	4 2 11	2 4 11½	1 13 1	1 0 11½
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	2,088 0 0	300 0 0	...	500 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	15 4 8¾	1 7 8½	...	2 2 6¾
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	8,441 8 0	8,204 3 9	8,210 4 10	8,565 14 6
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	61 13 9¾	40 8 3	57 3 5¼	37 0 0½

23.

District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge—(Continued).

13.		14.		15.	
ETAH.		FUTTEHGURH.		CAWNPORE.	
Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, } 165 Ditto ditto in 1863, 205¼		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, } 432 Ditto ditto in 1863, 447¾		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, } 136¾ Ditto ditto in 1863, 185	
Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
2,826 12 9	2,168 15 9	7,647 2 2	4,426 15 11	2,420 7 8	2,325 5 9
17 2 1¼	10 9 1	17 11 2¾	9 14 2¼	17 7 1½	12 9 1¼
651 4 10	1,376 5 4	1,207 8 0	2,988 0 0	426 0 0	1,500 0 0
3 15 1¾	6 11 3½	2 12 8½	6 10 9	3 1 1½	8 1 8¾
1,896 0 0	1,824 0 0	2,985 0 0	2,700 0 0	844 0 0	1,668 0 0
11 7 10¼	8 14 2	6 14 6½	6 0 5¾	6 1 4	9 0 3
545 0 1	430 0 0	3,321 8 1	1,235 11 9	953 11 1	653 12 1
3 4 10	2 1 6¼	7 11 0¼	2 12 2	6 14 0	3 8 6½
12 0 4	6 3 7	17 4 1	7 14 3	20 15 8	13 12 1
0 1 2	0 0 5¾	0 0 8	0 0 3¼	0 2 5	0 1 2¾
136 12 4	86 14 1	148 1 4	94 8 6	183 0 8	79 3 9
0 13 3	0 6 9¼	0 5 6	0 3 5¼	1 5 1¼	1 6 10¼
0 9 0	...	1 8 3	...	0 12 11	1 0 0
0 0 0¾	...	0 0 0½	...	0 0 1	0 0 1
154 0 4	282 7 4	729 12 3	306 11 7	212 1 0	97 1 2
0 15 0	1 6 0¼	1 11 0¼	0 10 11½	1 8 5½	0 8 4¾
182 12 2	222 5 2	447 13 9	314 14 6	225 10 0	908 5 9
1 1 8¾	1 1 4	1 0 7	0 11 3	1 10 0¼	4 14 6¾
...	300 0 0	75 0 0	500 0 0	2,100 0 0	500 0 0
...	1 7 4½	0 2 9¼	1 1 10½	15 2 2	2 11 3
6,405 3 10	6,697 3 3	16,580 9 11	12,574 12 6	7,386 11 0	7,746 8 7
38 13 1¼	32 10 0¾	38 6 1	28 1 4½	53 3 9½	41 14 0

No.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners in the during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure,

	16. BANDAH.		17. MIRZAPORE.	
	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 125½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 220		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 273½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 347¾	
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	1,298 15 10	2,423 8 8	4,016 12 8	4,719 11 1
Cost per prisoner, ...	10 5 7¼	11 0 3	14 10 11¼	13 9 1¾
Fixed Establishment, ...	727 8 0	1,501 8 9	946 7 3	1,776 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	5 12 9	6 13 2½	3 7 4¼	5 1 8½
Permanent Guard, ...	2,214 0 0	1,632 0 0	3,593 0 0	3,044 5 6
Cost per prisoner, ...	17 10 3	7 6 8½	13 2 2¼	8 12 1
Extra Establishment, ...	615 5 0	708 0 0	1,313 6 7	673 8 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	4 14 5¼	3 3 6	4 12 10	1 15 0
Bazar Medicines, ...	37 5 2	23 5 2	19 9 9	10 2 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 4 9	0 1 8¼	0 1 1¾	0 0 5½
Sick diet, ...	88 9 9	129 0 0	112 10 3	103 14 7
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 11 3½	0 9 4½	0 6 7	0 4 9¼
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick, ...	...	...	...	...
Cost per prisoner, ...	...	...	...	...
Clothing, blankets, and bedding, ...	124 0 4	448 5 3	305 14 4	162 0 3
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 15 9¾	2 0 7¼	1 1 10¾	0 7 5½
Contingencies, ...	213 11 3	521 0 5	262 2 5	288 2 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	1 11 3	2 5 10¾	0 15 4	0 13 3
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	3,600 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	28 10 11½	2 4 4½	...	1 7 0
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	8,919 7 4	7,786 12 3	10,569 15 3	11,277 13 9
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	71 1 1¾	35 13 7	38 10 4	31 6 10¾

23.

District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge—(Continued).

18.		19.		20.	
GHAZEEPORE.		AZIMGURH.		GORUCKPORE.	
Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 723½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 694¾		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 271½ Ditto ditto in 1863, 408¼		Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 711 Ditto ditto in 1863, 830½	
Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
10,358 11 1	8,818 6 5	2,689 13 7	4,417 9 5	10,319 13 6	10,428 4 7
14 5 0¾	12 11 1½	9 14 7¾	10 13 1½	14 8 2¾	12 8 11¼
1,740 0 0	3,400 0 0	1,385 0 0	1,860 5 0	2,939 11 10	4,140 0 0
2 6 5¾	4 14 3½	5 1 8¼	4 8 10¾	4 2 1¾	4 15 9¼
5,350 0 0	4,622 0 0	3,502 0 0	2,940 0 0	5,668 14 3	4,668 0 0
7 6 3¾	6 10 5¼	12 14 6¾	7 3 2¾	7 15 6¾	5 9 11½
3,505 5 7	1,556 10 11	1,758 4 8	2,014 9 11	5,026 0 9	1,805 0 6
4 13 6¼	2 3 10¼	6 7 8½	4 14 11¾	7 1 1¼	2 2 9½
57 10 11	26 7 6	45 0 0	31 1 1	73 7 8	70 1 10
0 1 3¼	0 0 7½	0 2 7¾	0 1 2½	0 1 7¾	0 1 4¼
363 2 10	148 0 1	179 3 8	65 3 7	602 11 7	603 0 5
0 8 0½	0 3 4¾	0 10 6¾	0 2 6½	0 13 6¾	0 11 7½
...	...	...	...	14 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	0 0 3¾	...
651 4 9	619 5 8	605 7 6	906 8 5	1,138 14 10	644 0 0
0 14 4¾	0 14 3	2 3 8½	2 3 6¼	1 9 7½	0 12 4¾
907 2 1	866 11 5	448 5 1	451 11 0	531 7 1	616 15 1
1 4 0¾	1 3 11½	1 10 5¼	1 1 8½	0 11 11½	0 11 10¾
...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
...	0 11 6	...	1 3 7¼	...	0 9 7¾
22,933 5 3	20,557 10 0	10,613 2 6	13,187 0 5	26,315 5 6	23,475 6 5
31 11 2	29 9 5¼	39 2 0	32 4 10	37 0 2¼	28 4 5

No.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners in the during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure,

	21.				22.			
	JOUNPORE.				HUMEERPORE.			
	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 86¼ Ditto ditto in 1863, 277				Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 91 Ditto ditto in 1863, 94½			
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.		1863.		Average of two years 1860 and 1861.		1863.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Rations, ...	938	2 8	3,083	12 5	1,426	15 6	1,143	16 3
Cost per prisoner, ...	10	14 0½	11	2 1½	15	10 10¾	12	2 2¼
Fixed Establishment, ...	996	12 5	1,597	0 0	603	1 0	1,574	9 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	11	8 10½	5	12 3	6	10 0¼	16	11 3¾
Permanent Guard, ...	3,060	0 0	2,484	0 0	2,096	0 0	1,632	0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	35	7 7¾	8	15 6	23	0 6¼	17	5 0½
Extra Establishment, ...	417	15 11	608	0 0	287	2 1	354	0 5
Cost per prisoner, ...	4	13 6½	2	3 1½	3	2 5¾	3	12 1¼
Bazar Medicines, ...	5	14 7	10	14 2	18	8 10	17	4 3
Cost per prisoner, ...	0	1 4	0	0 7½	0	3 3	0	2 11
Sick diet, ...	26	0 7	67	13 8	69	1 8	60	1 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	0	4 9¾	0	3 11	0	12 1¾	0	10 2½
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick, ...	4	4 6	...		1	14 0	...	
Cost per prisoner, ...	0	0 0½	...		0	0 4	...	
Clothing, blankets, and bedding, ...	156	12 4	200	0 0	149	14 10	89	4 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	1	13 1	0	11 6¾	1	10 4¼	0	15 1¾
Contingencies, ...	308	15 6	415	0 3	327	8 10	186	2 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	3	9 3¾	1	7 11¾	3	9 7	1	15 7¼
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	150	0 0	300	0 0	...		300	0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	1	11 8¼	1	1 3¾	...		3	2 11
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	6,064	14 6	8,766	8 6	4,980	2 9	5,357	5 3
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	70	5 1	31	10 4¾	54	11 7½	56	13 5½

23.

District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge—(Continued).

23.		24.		25.	
Oorale.		Jhansie.		Lullutpore.	
Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861,	91½	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861,	132¾	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861,	145¼
Ditto ditto in 1863,	135½	Ditto ditto in 1863,	159	Ditto ditto in 1863,	175
Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,529 6 5	1,621 5 6	2,626 4 3	2,402 14 8	1,928 9 0	2,910 7 8
16 11 5½	11 15 5½	14 5 11	15 1 9¾	13 4 5¼	16 10 1¼
1,015 14 8	1,692 0 0	1,123 9 6	2,439 5 6	1,011 14 4	1,523 1 0
11 1 7¾	12 7 9½	6 2 4½	15 5 5½	6 15 5½	8 11 3
3,165 0 0	1,488 0 0	3,524 10 7	1,896 0 0	2,521 0 0	1,488 0 0
34 9 5¼	10 15 8½	19 4 7	11 14 9½	17 5 8¼	8 8 0¼
797 8 8	299 10 10	1,236 5 10	591 1 9	1,126 3 2	670 1 0
8 11 5½	2 3 4¾	6 12 3	3 11 5¾	7 12 0¾	3 13 3
15 8 6	17 5 1	58 0 5	10 5 4	48 15 8	25 5 10
0 2 8½	0 2 0½	0 5 0¾	0 1 0½	0 5 4¾	0 2 3¾
111 6 0	74 5 6	284 14 0	63 12 2	65 1 1	89 6 4
1 3 5¾	0 8 9¼	1 8 11¼	0 6 4¾	0 7 2	0 8 2
...	...	...	...	...	7 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	0 0 8½
0 5 6	68 8 0	514 8 9	266 7 4	337 12 4	126 11 8
0 0 0¾	0 8 1	2 13 0½	1 10 9¾	2 5 2½	0 11 7
203 14 6	134 4 7	735 5 4	211 3 11	294 15 2	302 0 9
2 3 7¾	0 15 10¼	4 0 4½	1 5 3	2 0 6	1 11 7¼
...	300 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	300 0 0
...	2 3 5	...	3 2 3¾	...	1 11 5
6,839 0 3	5,695 7 6	10,103 10 8	8,381 2 8	7,334 6 9	7,442 12 0
74 11 10¾	42 0 6¼	55 4 7¼	52 11 5	50 7 11	42 8 5

No. 23.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners in the District Jails of the North Western Provinces under charge of the Civil Surgeons, during the year 1863, compared with the average of the two years' expenditure, viz., 1860 and 1861, previous to their assuming charge—(Concluded).

	Total.		Decrease and Increase as compared with the annual average of two years, viz., 1860 and 1861.	
	Average No. of prisoners in 1860 and 1861, 5773 Ditto ditto in 1863, 6384			
	Average of two years 1860 and 1861.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	94,288 3 7	73,443 10 4	...	20,844 9 3
Cost per prisoner, ...	16 5 4	11 8 1	...	4 13 3
Fixed Establishment, ...	24,003 15 4	47,306 12 5	23,302 13 1	...
Cost per prisoner, ...	4 2 6¼	7 6 6½	3 4 0¼	...
Permanent Guard, ...	68,413 14 3	55,532 5 6	...	12,881 8 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	11 13 7¼	8 11 2	...	3 2 5¼
Extra Establishment, ...	34,116 0 10	20,427 0 1	...	13,689 0 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	5 14 6¼	3 3 2¼	...	2 11 4
Bazar Medicines, ...	584 13 0	396 10 2	...	188 2 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 1 7½	0 1 0	...	0 0 7½
Sick diet, ...	4,083 10 0	2,835 5 0	...	1,248 5 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 11 3¾	0 7 1¼	...	0 4 2½
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for sick,	50 1 9	30 14 10	...	19 2 11
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 0 1¾	0 0 1	...	0 0 0¾
Clothing, blankets, and beddings, ...	10,486 5 1	7,004 12 1	...	3,481 9 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	1 13 0¾	1 1 6¾	...	0 11 6
Contingencies, ...	10,186 4 8	8,992 8 10	...	1,193 11 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	1 12 2¾	1 6 6¼	...	0 5 8½
Compensation in lieu of convict labor,	24,124 9 10	10,700 0 0	...	13,424 9 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	4 2 10½	1 10 9¾	...	2 8 0½
Gross cost of maintenance, ...	2,70,337 14 4	2,26,669 15 3	...	43,667 15 1
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	46 13 3	35 8 1	...	11 5 2

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 24.

STATEMENT shewing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department of the 25 District Jails under charge of the Civil Surgeons for the year 1863.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Receipts.				
		Balance of the last year.	Advance received from Treasury.	Materials bought on Credit.	By sale of Manufactured Articles.	Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	247 10 6	...	...	906 11 3	70 12 8
2	Seharunpore, ...	695 14 3	...	73 1 1	2,242 11 5	87 1 5
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	459 7 3	...	...	1,574 3 6	83 8 0
4	Boclundshuhur, ...	33 15 0	100 0 0	...	1,344 10 6	83 3 6
5	Allygurh, ...	408 3 10	...	...	3,967 5 2	59 14 11
6	Bijnour, ...	53 14 4	...	...	1,560 1 3	118 14 4
7	Moradabad, ...	37 4 5	...	...	3,713 14 10	152 11 2
8	Budaon, ...	470 10 0	...	...	1,747 6 2	154 0 2
9	Shahjehanpore, ...	323 2 5	100 0 0	...	902 10 2	58 0 2
10	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	554 10 3	101 0 4
12	Mynpoory, ...	8 8 11	100 0 0	...	1,309 0 2	143 11 4
13	Etah, ...	103 3 6	100 0 0	...	551 8 8	121 5 10
14	Futtehgurh, ...	69 0 11	...	...	2,030 3 3	349 9 0
15	Cawnpore, ...	114 5 4	...	...	647 0 3	198 7 7
16	Bandah, ...	35 5 3	...	384 6 4	1,003 15 1	154 5 9
17	Humeerpore, ...	110 11 10	...	...	317 3 1	100 8 3
18	Mirzapore, ...	195 13 8	...	...	3,537 12 6	275 3 11
19	Ghazeepore, ...	1,588 2 10	...	...	13,792 5 10	466 9 0
20	Azimgurh, ...	1,666 13 7	...	...	2,831 0 10	660 7 0
21	Gorucknpore, ...	1,277 3 11	...	...	3,407 2 9	319 6 0
22	Jounpore, ...	130 13 6	...	...	1,152 2 4	289 4 7
23	Ooraie, ...	359 9 2	...	...	460 0 3	182 4 7
24	Jhansie, ...	42 5 0	400 0 0	...	1,555 8 11	62 11 3
25	Lullutpore, ...	569 15 0	184 6 10	...	1,178 8 2	176 10 11
26	Ajmere, ...	...	...	...	...	52 7 6
	Total, ...	9,002 2 5	984 6 10	624 4 5	52,287 12 7	4,522 5 0

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department of the

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Receipts.				Disburse
		Vegetables sold in Bazar.	Other Miscellaneous Funds.	Total.	Paid for Raw Materials.	Factory Servants and extra Servants.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	8 14 1	...	1,234 0 6	354 13 5	57 4 9
2	Seharunpore, ...	74 14 6	...	3,173 10 8	1,751 4 7	90 0 0
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	100 0 5	...	2,217 3 2	1,094 7 6	...
4	Boolundshuhur, ...	69 3 3	...	1,631 0 3	1,092 5 10	22 14 0
5	Allygurh, ...	98 11 9	...	4,534 3 8	2,875 15 11	11 6 9
6	Bijnour, ...	264 10 1	...	1,997 8 0	1,016 11 3	...
7	Moradabad, ...	29 13 9	...	3,933 12 2	2,413 5 6	...
8	Budaon, ...	...	...	2,372 0 4	1,298 5 2	1 12 6
9	Shahjehanpore, ...	35 9 9	169 11 10	1,582 4 2	661 8 10	46 4 0
10	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Etawah, ...	24 5 4	...	679 15 11	198 3 9	...
12	Mynpoory, ...	...	21 8 0	1,582 12 5	919 8 0	164 15 11
13	Etah, ...	8 8 0	...	884 10 0	462 11 10	0 4 0
14	Futtehgurh, ...	119 14 9	111 1 10	2,679 13 9	1,338 11 6	4 0 0
15	Cawnpore, ...	125 11 7	...	1,085 8 9	403 10 4	13 2 0
16	Bandah, ...	8 10 5	...	1,586 10 10	667 15 11	75 10 0
17	Humeerpore, ...	77 14 9	92 14 3	699 4 2	306 5 1	54 1 10
18	Mirzapore, ...	64 13 1	...	4,118 11 2	2,435 15 1	279 5 7
19	Ghazeepore, ...	145 0 0	1 7 0	16,067 9 8	8,597 8 1	546 5 3
20	Azimgurh, ...	142 10 9	...	5,348 12 2	2,079 9 7	124 0 0
21	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	5,003 12 8	2,551 11 2	72 0 0
22	Jounpore, ...	63 0 0	...	1,635 4 5	931 9 6	0 12 0
23	Ooraie, ...	5 5 6	...	1,007 3 6	202 5 6	131 2 0
24	Jhansie, ...	46 0 0	...	2,106 9 2	1,105 12 0	70 0 0
25	Lullutpore, ...	7 6 6	...	2,116 15 5	651 13 3	...
26	Ajmere, ...	...	...	52 7 6	...	...
	Total, ...	1,521 2 3	396 10 11	69,338 12 6	35,412 4 7	1,765 4 7

24.

25 District Jails under charge of the Civil Surgeons for the year 1863—(Continued).

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
MENTS.							
Looms (cost and repairs).	Tools (cost and repairs).	Advance re-paid to Treasury.	Commission to Jail Omlah.	For Prisoners' education.	For Garden Seeds, &c.	Total.	Balance on the 1st January, 1864.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	176 13 5	...	...	...	3 11 3	592 10 10	641 5 8
1 5 3	59 14 9	...	...	...	1 10 2	1,904 2 9	1,269 7 11
...	...	...	76 12 9	...	56 13 0	1,228 1 3	989 1 11
...	94 14 7	...	...	...	48 7 6	1,258 9 11	372 6 4
6 1 9	79 9 2	...	...	...	23 8 9	2,996 10 4	1,537 9 4
...	6 2 9	...	31 6 6	...	137 7 11	1,191 12 5	805 11 7
1 5 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	29 13 9	2,448 8 6	1,485 3 8
...	47 12 4	...	34 13 0	...	...	1,382 11 0	989 5 4
...	...	...	42 3 3	...	11 6 8	761 6 9	827 13 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 15 0	...	...	...	10 7 0	227 9 9	452 6 2
1 10 3	52 15 1	...	...	...	...	1,139 1 3	443 11 2
3 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 2 1	470 13 11	413 12 1
5 8 6	36 10 7	...	74 4 2	...	38 12 9	1,497 15 6	1,184 14 3
...	...	...	25 14 5	...	3 1 6	445 12 3	639 12 6
16 11 4	8 7 9	...	...	...	15 11 5	784 8 5	802 2 5
2 8 0	35 2 3	...	...	...	18 8 3	416 9 5	282 10 9
1 0 0	72 13 6	...	...	...	42 2 10	2,831 5 0	1,287 6 2
10 0 0	702 15 2	...	...	2 9 1	221 14 11	10,081 4 6	5,986 5 2
...	98 15 6	...	93 9 2	...	205 0 10	2,601 3 1	2,747 9 1
...	1 8 0	...	23 1 6	...	...	2,648 4 8	2,355 8 0
...	0 10 0	...	...	...	63 0 0	995 15 6	639 4 11
...	...	...	...	...	5 5 6	338 13 0	668 6 6
14 9 9	15 4 0	200	...	...	5 0 3	1,210 12 9	695 12 5
8 8 11	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	680 6 2	1,436 9 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 7 6
73 1 0	1,513 7 10	200	422 0 9	2 9 1	946 5 1	40,335 0 11	29,003 11 6

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department of the

Number.	Name of Zillahs.	20. Manufactured Goods in Store.	21. Raw Materials in Store.	22. Total of Columns 19, 20, and 21.	23. Deduction. Due to Treasury advance.	24. Deduction. To Materials bought on credit.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	68 3 3	21 5 2	730 14 1	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	452 11 5	73 1 1	1,795 4 5	...	73 1 1
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	415 8 0	62 11 1	1,467 5 0	...	...
4	Boolundshuhur, ...	444 12 4	53 6 1	870 8 9	100 0 0	...
5	Allygurh, ...	141 2 11	14 0 0	1,692 12 3	...	...
6	Bijnour, ...	593 3 0	161 12 0	1,560 10 7	...	...
7	Moradabad, ...	363 3 5	16 0 0	1,864 7 1	...	...
8	Budaon, ...	186 5 7	53 8 9	1,229 3 8	...	...
9	Shahjehanpore, ...	305 11 6	51 8 0	1,185 0 11	100 0 0	...
10	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Etawah, ...	5 8 0	31 7 10	489 6 0	...	...
12	Mynpoorie, ...	239 14 0	106 11 11	790 5 1	100 0 0	...
13	Etah, ...	97 6 6	58 6 8	569 9 3	100 0 0	...
14	Futtehgurh, ...	204 11 1	134 13 8	1,521 7 0	...	...
15	Cawnpore, ...	135 6 1	65 15 0	841 1 7	...	...
16	Bandah, ...	536 0 6	87 10 2	1,475 13 1	...	384 6 4
17	Humeerpore, ...	71 0 11	25 2 1	378 13 9	...	...
18	Mirzapore, ...	1,017 10 8	143 0 10	2,448 1 8	...	45 0 0
19	Ghazeepore, ...	1,374 0 0	1,230 0 0	8,590 5 2	...	74 1 0
20	Azimgurh, ...	548 2 2	97 11 10	3,393 7 1	...	47 12 0
21	Goruckpore, ...	1,368 4 0	256 5 2	3,980 1 2	...	...
22	Jounpore, ...	303 7 1	89 3 0	1,031 15 0	...	...
23	Ooraie, ...	166 15 0	9 14 0	845 3 6	...	...
24	Jhansie, ...	8 8 8	132 11 7	837 0 8	200 0 0	...
25	Lullutpore, ...	277 4 6	69 13 0	1,783 10 9	184 6 10	...
26	Ajmere, ...	...	...	52 7 6	...	...
	Total, ...	9,375 0 7	3,046 2 11	41,424 15 0	784 6 10	624 4 5

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

24.

25 District Jails under charge of the Civil Surgeons for the year 1863—(Concld.)

25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
Net profit to Government.	Loss to Government.	Net sum credited to Treasury as profit.	*Advance repaid to the Treasury and of materials bought on credit last year.	On account of vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Balance in hand including outstanding debts.	Estimated profit on articles consumed for Jail purposes.
Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
730 14 1	...	...	500 0 0	70 12 8	70 9 0	...
1,722 3 4	...	...	...	87 1 5	1,182 6 6	95 0 0
1,467 5 0	...	...	500 0 0	83 8 0	405 9 11	10 0 0
770 8 9	...	...	200 0 0	83 3 6	89 2 10	57 2 5
1,692 12 3	...	1,000 0 0	...	59 14 11	477 10 5	...
1,560 10 7	...	...	...	118 14 4	686 13 3	204 1 0
1,864 7 1	...	600 0 0	...	152 11 2	732 8 6	...
1,229 3 8	...	...	...	154 0 2	835 5 2	40 0 0
1,085 0 11	...	565 0 0	...	58 2 0	204 11 5	55 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
489 6 0	...	...	99 14 6	101 0 4	251 7 4	115 8 3
690 5 1	...	...	217 14 9	143 11 4	82 1 1	...
469 9 3	...	...	111 8 0	121 5 10	180 14 3	10 0 0
1,521 7 0	...	100 0 0	...	349 9 0	732 5 3	260 5 0
841 1 7	...	...	200 0 0	198 7 7	241 4 11	188 0 0
1,091 6 9	...	162 10 1	...	154 5 9	485 2 7	204 5 9
378 13 9	...	...	...	100 8 3	182 2 6	75 9 6
2,403 1 8	...	...	...	275 3 11	1,012 2 3	67 10 0
8,516 4 2	...	3,240 0 0	683 2 0	466 9 0	1,596 10 2	240 4 5
3,345 11 1	...	875 4 6	501 4 0	660 7 0	710 9 7	123 4 0
3,980 1 2	...	1,370 9 5	...	319 6 0	665 8 7	246 0 0
1,031 15 0	...	...	...	289 4 7	350 0 4	320 10 2
845 3 6	...	...	194 3 9	182 4 7	291 14 2	...
637 0 0	...	...	...	62 11 3	633 1 2	65 4 2
1,599 3 11	...	200 0 0	677 3 7	176 10 11	382 10 9	67 10 3
52 7 6	...	...	...	52 7 6	...	...
40,016 3 9	...	8,113 8 0	3,885 2 7	4,522 5 0	12,482 11 11	2,445 13 11

W. WALKER, M. D.,

Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 25.

Return of Jails of the North Western Provinces, with dates on which the Annual Returns were received by the Inspector General of Prisons.

No.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Annual Report.	3. Sanitary Report.	4. Annual Returns.	5. Monthly Returns for December, 1863.
1	Deyrah Dhoon, ...	23rd January.	23rd January.	...	18th January.
2	Seharunpore, ...	„ ditto.	„ ditto.	23rd January.	23rd ditto.
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	13th ditto.
4	Meerut, ...	...	...	18th February.	11th ditto.
5	Boolundshuhúr, ...	25th January.	25th January.	25th January.	„ ditto.
6	Allygurh, ...	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	23rd ditto.	13th ditto.
7	Bijnour, ...	25th ditto.	25th ditto.	17th February.	12th ditto.
8	Moradabad, ...	23rd ditto.	23rd ditto.	23rd January.	19th ditto.
9	Bareilly, ...	25th ditto.	25th ditto.	25th ditto.	23rd ditto.
10	Budaon, ...	23rd ditto.	23rd ditto.	23rd ditto.	18th ditto.
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	12th ditto.
12	Muttra, ...	25th ditto.	25th ditto.	25th ditto.	23rd ditto.
13	Agra, ...	5th February.	5th February.	22nd February.	2nd February.
14	Etawah, ...	19th January.	19th January.	19th January.	13th January.
25	Mynpoorie, ...	5th ditto.	5th ditto.	11th ditto.	9th ditto.
16	Etah, ...	21st ditto.	21st ditto.	21st ditto.	„ ditto.
17	Futtehgurh, ...	18th ditto.	18th ditto.	18th ditto.	18th ditto.
18	Cawnpore, ...	„ ditto.	„ ditto.	„ ditto.	„ ditto.
19	Futtehpore, ...	13th ditto.	13th ditto.	13th ditto.	23rd ditto.
20	Allahabad, ...	3rd February.	3rd February.	3rd February.	18th ditto.
21	Banda, ...	23rd January,	23rd January.	23rd January.	11th ditto.
22	Humeerpore, ...	„ ditto.	„ ditto.	„ ditto.	17th ditto.
23	Mirzapore, ...	19th ditto.	19th ditto.	„ ditto.	12th ditto.
24	Benares, ...	14th February	14 February.	19th February.	28th ditto.
25	Ghazeepore, ...	5th January.	5th January.	5th January.	11th ditto.
26	Azimgurh, ...	17th ditto.	17th ditto.	17th ditto.	„ ditto.
27	Goruckpore, ...	18th ditto.	18th ditto.	18th ditto.	„ ditto.
28	Jounpore, ...	23rd ditto.	23rd ditto.	23rd ditto.	18th ditto.
29	Almorah, ...	23rd February,	23rd February.	10th February.	10th February.
30	Ooraie, ...	10th ditto.	10th ditto.	25th January.	23rd January.
31	Jhansie, ...	25th January.	25th January.	20th February.	11th ditto.
32	Lullutpore, ...	22nd ditto.	22nd ditto.	20th January.	19th ditto.
33	Ajmere, ...	18th ditto.	18th ditto.	4th February.	18th ditto,
34	Beawr, ...	25th ditto.	11th February.	25th January.	28th ditto.

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.,
Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st April, 1864.

W. WALKER, M. D.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

APPENDIX

NO. II.

SPECIAL REPORTS

OF THE

JAILS

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

JAILS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DEYRAH DHOON.

THIS Jail was inspected by me on the 23rd February.

Buildings.—Are all in good repair.

Conduct of Officials.—Both Jail Establishment and Permanent Guard have behaved well.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	60	0
Received during the year, --- --- ---	332	11
Total Population, ---	392	11
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	0	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	11	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	300	8
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	8	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	71	3

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	19,436	25,239
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	53¼	69

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges ---	4,361	11	6	4,913	9	3
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	12	8	0¾	10	7	3¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	2	3	9	1	11	3¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	82	4	9	71	3	4½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	865	0	9	385	4	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ---	31	7	3½	22	10	7
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- ---	0	0	0	114	3	0

"*Conduct of Prisoners.*—"On the whole good."

Escapes.—One man escaped from an out-gang and has not been since re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—"On works exclusively connected with the Jail Garden and Jail Factory."

Food.—"Good and ample."

Clothing.—"Sufficient for warmth, health, and comfort."

General Health.—Reported good; but I find that, out of an average strength of 69 Prisoners, eight deaths have occurred, or a percentage of 11·5, so that the health of this Jail is capable of much improvement. The capacity of the wards is 62, irrespective of Hospital accommodation; and as the average population of the Jail has been 69, no doubt over-crowding to some extent has been present to influence the health of the Prisoners.

On the occasion of my visit I was anxious to ascertain the probable cause of the high rate of mortality occurring almost every year in this small Jail. The food of the Prisoners and the sanitation of the Jail I believe to be well looked after. The supply of drinking water is certainly far from satisfactory. I found the water from which the Prisoners drink contained in an open reservoir in front of the Jail under an old Peepul tree. It is filled by water from a small aqueduct, an off-shoot from the Canal. The intention, I have no doubt, was that the tank should be thoroughly cleaned out every three or four days: not only the water baled out, but the reservoir thoroughly cleaned. I found the water in the tank muddy from recent rain, and at the bottom was a thick layer of decaying leaves, and much black mould. Well water, it seems, cannot be got in Deyrah but with great difficulty; the only choice is to improve the water in the reservoir. This I have directed to be done by more frequent and more careful cleaning out of the tank, and by the use of ghurrah filters, such as are attached to European Barracks, filled with sand and charcoal. As the diseases from which the largest mortality occurs are Bowel Complaints, I have it under consideration to supply to the Prisoners in this Jail during the rains and cold weather Blanket Pyjamas. Undesirable as it is to remove any Prisoner from the Dhoon to a Jail in the Plains, I fear it will be necessary to relieve the Jail to some extent by transfer. The accommodation in this Jail has been trenched on, like that of several others, since the disturbances. The old Jail Hospital now occupied as a Treasury would supply the want of accommodation felt in the Jail, if again made over to the Jail Department, or if the Superintendent of the Dhoon were directed to use it as a Havalat, and thus relieve the Jail of the under-trial Prisoners.

Garden.—Supplied all the vegetables required for the Prisoners.

Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

SEHARUNPORE.

THIS Jail was visited on the 8th February.

Buildings.—During the past year the wooden frames into which the iron gratings of the Barracks of this Jail had been let have been removed and the bars set in the masonry of the doors and windows. A new well has also been dug in the Garden. I was not generally satisfied with the condition of the Jail. The wards inside were clean and neatly kept, but outside the whole of them were dirty and untidy. The Latrines, too, if they could be called such, were very unsatisfactory. I have issued minute directions to the Officer in charge on all these points, and trust on next visit everything will be found unexceptionable.

Conduct of Officials.—Reported by Dr. Paske as highly satisfactory. The Police Guard have worked better than during the previous year.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	145	4
Received during the year, --- ---	976	18
Total Population, ---	1,121	22
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	4	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	19	2
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	113	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	792	16
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	2	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	188	4

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	44,853	52,360
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	122¾	143½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	6,613	13	10	7,525	1	3
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	12	6	6¾	9	9	8½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	1	6	11¼	2	1	5¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	58	14	8¾	52	7	0½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, --- ---	1,234	0	6	1,494	11	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	37	10	10½	31	2	2¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	350	0	2	612	8	9

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole very good; there has seldom been occasion to punish.

Escapes.—One lad escaped from the Garden but was shortly re-captured. A reward of Rs. 10 was paid for his seizure, and the Burkundauz was imprisoned for one month for carelessly permitting the Prisoner to escape.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the Factories, in the menial duties of the Jail, and on repairs.

Food.—"At all times good and sufficient for the requirements of all classes."

Clothing.—On the 1st May the Prisoners were supplied with the usual Summer Clothing, and on the 15th November with the Winter.

General Health.—Has been remarkably good. The Jail covers a large area and has never been nearly filled up to its capacity; the Barracks also are well ventilated. Under these circumstances, we have a result which it is not too much to expect in all our Jails where the same conditions are fulfilled. Out of an average population of 161 only two deaths occurred and one of these from Cancer giving a death-rate of 1·2 on the average strength.

Garden.—Very productive; producing all the vegetables required by the Prisoners and yielding a large profit from sales in the Bazar.

Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

MOZUFFERNUGGER.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 13th February.

Buildings.—Generally in good order, but one or two of the roof timbers in several of the Barracks have begun to show signs of decay. "The foundations "of the boundary walls, too, are in parts failing, a circumstance due less to age "than to the fact of the clay with which the bricks were made having contained "saline matter."

Conduct of Officials.—Reported good, but requiring constant supervision to keep them up to their work. The Police Guard have worked well.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, --- ---	97	0
Received during the year, --- --- ---	598	10
Total Population, ---	695	10
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	5	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	130	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	44	4
Released, --- --- --- ---	425	6
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	5	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	84	0

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	35,810	33,868
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	98	93

	Rs. As. P.	*Rs. As. P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	5,889 1 2	5,790 13 1
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	10 6 2¼	8 9 7½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0 13 2¼	0 15 3
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	60 1 5½	62 4 3¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	694 1 0	546 10 0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	23 5 3¼	23 4 2
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	70 2 5	500 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"With but few exceptions good."

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—The greater number on Blanket-weaving, tat-making, rope-spinning, &c., some on the repairs of the Jail, and the usual portion on the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—Of good quality, well-cooked, and, as far as the local market will admit, varied according to the orders on the subject.

Clothing.—"Well suited to the seasons."

General Health.—Good throughout the year. The average population of the Jail has been 93; the total number of deaths was 4, or a percentage of 4·3. As, however, one death resulted from Heart disease and another from Tetanus after a sword-wound of the foot, only three deaths can fairly be attributed to Jail influences.

Garden.—Well cultivated and affording a good supply of vegetables for the Prisoners.

Annual Report was received on the 19th January.

MEERUT.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, and found it in every part clean and neat.

Buildings.—The Jail is throughout in good repair, and there is every prospect of what remains to be done being finished before the completion of the financial year.

Conduct of Officials.—As I have printed Dr. Pilcher's Report in full in Appendix No. III., it is unnecessary for me here to go over the same ground. The Permanent Guard have given satisfaction, not so the working Contingent Guard.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	1,410	44
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,175	63
Total Population, ---	2,585	107
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	13	2
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	38	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	0	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,162	64
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	50	2
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	1,322	39

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	488,984	500,753
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	1,339¾	1,372

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	47,776	12	0	52,711	4	3
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	11	6	9¾	10	10	8½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0	13	9½	2	5	3
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	36	1	9½	38	6	8½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	22,946	8	0	22,195	11	9
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	31	15	6¼	30	10	6
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—One or two instances of combination to escape or to resist authority were brought to light, but on the whole the Prisoners have behaved well.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the Factories, which shew an increase of Rs. 14,000 in out-turn over the previous year, in building the Jail, and in its menial duties.

Food.—Ample and good, though not so varied as could be wished from the condition of the local market.

Clothing.—A delay took place in distributing the warm Clothing owing to the great scarcity of wool, but the Officiating Superintendent reports that no inconvenience or evil resulted.

General Health.—Has been remarkably good. The daily average number of Prisoners confined has been 1,392, the number of deaths was 52, being a percentage of 3·7 on the strength. I would here beg to draw attention to the evidence borne by this Prison to the evil results of over-crowding. The Prison is now approaching completion; in its complete state it is capable of containing a population of 1,369 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation; allowing about 3 per cent. of sick to be in Hospital, there would still be room for only 1,400 Criminals. By reference to a Statement to be found in Dr. Pilcher's Sanatory Report, printed in Appendix No. III., it will be seen that, in 1860, the average population was 1,798, and that the mortality was 24 per cent. on the strength; that, in 1861, the average strength was 2,190, and that the mortality was 63 per cent. In 1862, with an average population of 1,341, there was a mortality of 11 per cent., the Prison not having recovered from the effects of the previous two years' sickness, while, during the past year, with the average number of inmates the Prison is calculated to contain, we have the mortality falling to 3·7. There is more here than a simple coincidence: the evidence is clear and confirmatory of that yielded by several other Prisons.

Garden.—This is one of the largest Gardens attached to any of the Prisons and ought to become one of the most profitable, besides supplying all the vegetables required by the Prisoners.

Annual Report was received on the 3rd of February.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 31st January, and was much pleased with its condition: every portion of the Jail seemed well cared for and the Darogah merited commendation. The Jail Registers and accounts too were correctly kept and up to date.

Buildings.—This is one of the most perfect of the old style of Jails. I found all the buildings in excellent repair. The door and window frames here, as in the Goruckpore Jail, receive the iron gratings, an objectionable method of construction on many accounts, and chiefly, as was noticed both at Goruckpore and in this Jail, on account of the certainty and rapidity with which the iron bars become oxidized and have their hold loosened in the wooden frames. Some repairs on this account will be necessary, as well as to the wooden gratings covering the wells; in all other respects, the Jail is in excellent order.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Bhugwan Singh, is reported on very favorably, so are his Subordinates; and the fact that no changes have been found necessary in the Contingent Guard speaks well for their conduct. The condition

in which I found the Jail is the best evidence that my predecessor's injunctions at the last inspection have borne fruit.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	118	12
Received during the year, --- --- ---	883	24
Total Population, ---	1,001	36
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	2	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	12	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	87	6
Released, --- --- --- ---	788	25
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	2	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	3	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	107	5

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	75,696	48,644
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	207¼	133¼

	Rs. *As.* *P.*	*Rs.* *As.* *P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	6,164 15 11	6,495 11 7
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	9 3 10	9 5 10¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1 4 0	1 12 9½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	33 8 1	48 11 11¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	1,337 7 3	1,071 5 7
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ---	25 15 5½	26 7 3
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0 0 0	200 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Fair. Twelve men were punished during the year for laziness, grain-stealing, and disorderly conduct.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely intramural. There are few Prisoners in this Jail, and those few not required for the menial duties of the Jail are employed in paper-making, rope-making and weaving coarse cloth.

Food.—According to scale and the capabilities of the local market. The Officer in charge reports "that the extra rations of hard labor are allowed to all "non-laboring Prisoners who may choose to work on the hard-labor terms." This practice obtains in several Jails and has received my approval, for the health of the Prisoners is benefitted and Government reaps an amount of profit from their labor more than sufficient to cover the extra cost.

Clothing.—"Good and sufficient."

General Health.—Excellent. Only one man was ill in January and one in February of the year under review. Two men died out of an average strength of 134, or a percentage of 1·5. The Jail is capable of containing 161 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital and Cell accommodation; as I have said above the average strength has been 132, so that there has been no over-crowding.

Garden.—Has furnished good vegetables in sufficient quantity all the year round, besides disposing of about Rs. 50 worth of its produce in the Bazaar.

The Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

ALLYGURH.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 25th and 26th January.

Buildings.—I found them thoroughly clean and neat. The Jail is capable of containing 214 Prisoners besides Hospital accommodation, but as two Barracks are occupied by the under-trial Prisoners, there is room only for 150 convicted Prisoners. The population on the night of the 25th January was 123, of whom 65 were under-trial Prisoners.

All the flat-roofed Barracks are in good repair, but I am sorry to report that Barracks Nos. 6 and 7, built of mud with tiled roofs, are in a very bad condition; I do not think that even extensive repairs will make them efficient. Originally badly constructed, they have fallen in spite of constant repairs into a condition little short of being unsafe. They will require to be re-built from the foundations, but as the Officer in charge thinks that they will stand over another year, provision will not be made for the expenditure until 1865-66.

The work-sheds built in the Jail Garden are in a worse condition than the two Barracks referred to: in almost their whole extent they are unsafe. I consider it would be bad economy to attempt to repair these houses, and I shall propose in a future communication that a new Work-shop and a new house for the Darogah be erected.

Conduct of Officials.—Not satisfactory. The Darogah is a weak, inefficient man, and I have had occasion to remove him from the post. The Permanent Guard have given satisfaction but the Contingent Guard have not.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	202	6
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,460	43
Total Population, ...	1,662	49
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	55	2
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	274	6
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,157	37
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	36	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	140	4

	1862.	*1863.*
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	1,00,802	65,875
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	276	180½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	9,138	15	5	7,441	5	4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	8	15	7¾	10	0	7¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	2	15	10¼	0	0	1¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	34	8	10	41	3	7½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	3,003	15	3	1,739	15	10
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ---	25	15	2¾	30	8	5
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- ---	0	0	0	1,000	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Reported good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the Jail Factory and in the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—Always good except on two occasions when it was found mixed with earth. The Mohurrir in charge of the grain store was dismissed.

Clothing.—"Good and sufficient."

General Health.—Dr. Kilkelly writes—"the health of the Prisoners was, until "May, unsatisfactory. Since May it has improved very much and is now very "good." The average strength during the year has been 191, the number of deaths was 36, or a percentage of 18·8. Typhoid Fever continued to prevail in this Jail until the month of May, but as I have reported separately on the conditions of the attack in my general summary, it would be going over the same ground to add anything further here.

Garden.—Besides supplying all the vegetables required by the Prisoners, a considerable sum was realized by sale in the Bazaar.

Annual Report was received on the 19th January.

BIJNOUR.

THIS Jail was visited on the 4th March.

Buildings.—I have already reported to Government the damage done by last year's heavy rains to the enclosure walls of this Jail. The re-erection of these walls of kiln-burnt bricks instead of mud is now being carried out, and hopes are entertained of the whole being completed before the commencement of next rains.

Conduct of Officials.—Has given fair satisfaction.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	157	2
Received during the year, --- ---	630	26
Total Population, ---	787	28
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	3	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- --- ---	12	1
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	3	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	558	14
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	10	0
Executed, --- --- --- --- ---	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	198	13

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	66,631	67,202
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	182¾	184

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	6,885	1	1	7,595	1	0
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	11	13	2½	11	3	5¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0	8	8	2	8	2¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	38	11	9	41	4	5¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,729	15	0	2,228	14	6
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	22	1	8¾	22	2	10¼
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—No serious insubordination among the Prisonrs.

Escapes.—"One escape occurred at or pear the time when the Prisoners "give up work and get their dinner. On account of loose arrangements at meal-"times, which had crept into the discipline of the Jail, the Officer in charge was "unable to report whether the man escaped from the inside of the Jail or from "the gang outside: the Darogah and Jemadar of the Guard were fined for neglect "of duty. The man has not as yet been re-captured."

Employment of Prisoners.—In the Factory, work has been almost suspended from the high price of raw materials. The Prisoners have been engaged on the repairs of the Jail and on its menial duties chiefly. The classification of the men during the past six months has been almost impossible from the fall of the divisional walls.

Food.—As formerly.

Clothing.—According to scale.

General Health.—Has been fair. The Jail has never been over-crowded. The average population has been 188; the total number of deaths 10, or 5·3 per cent. "Three of these deaths occurred from Cerebral diseases during the hottest "weather, and most of the others at the change of the weather from hot to cold. "Several of the men who died came into Jail in a very weakly state and had "been ill at their homes previous to apprehension."

Garden.—Has supplied abundance of good vegetables to the Prisoners and sold of its spare produce in the Bazaar to the amount of Rs. 204-10-1. These results are highly creditable to Dr. Stewart and his Subordinates.

Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

MORADABAD.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 30th and 31st October, and was much disappointed with the condition in which I found it. Several of the Barracks and Barrack enclosures were in a most discreditable condition, especially that containing the women. Their ward also I found close and badly ventilated. To improve the latter, I directed a new door to be put up and two new windows opened out. The walls of the Barracks and Barrack enclosures showed great neglect. In the Civil Jail I found in one corner a cell converted into a Latrine, and left in a most discreditable condition. I found the great body of the Prisoners confined in one portion of the Jail, over-crowding it so much as sufficiently to account for the bad state of health of the Prisoners during the year. The portion of the Jail referred to is a quadrangle of small wards capable of containing in the aggregate 144 men; on the night previous to my inspection the population was so high as 207. I at once ordered the men out into a large Barrack occupied as a weaving-shop, removing the latter to another building. I have directed two more Barracks to be brought into use as sleeping wards and the Work-shops to be accommodated in their old quarters. There will necessarily be a considerable expenditure required in opening out windows and introducing iron gratings into these Barracks, which were at one time occupied by the Police and thus rendered unfit for the occupation of Prisoners. This outlay must, however, be incurred if we are to preserve the Jail from the consequences of over-crowding. The Government will be addressed in a separate communication on the subject of this outlay. The average number of Prisoners in confinement last year was 337; the capacity of the portion of the Jail occupied by them was about 300. Under the new arrangements the Jail will be able to hold 450 men, irrespective of Hospital accommodation.

Conduct of Officials.—Reported by the Officer in charge as "good." I am sorry to have to disagree with Dr. Fitzgerald. When the cleanliness of a Jail is neglected; the Prisoners crowded into insufficient space, apparently to save the Officials the trouble of having to superintend a larger number of wards; the ordinary repairs of the Jail left unfinished; and the whole of the buildings kept in an untidy state, I do not consider the conduct of the Officials satisfactory. The Darogah was fined by me on the occasion of my inspection and the Officer in charge of the Jail requested to exercise a close supervision over him and assure himself that orders when given are carried out.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	307	9
Received during the year,	1,214	44
Total Population,	1,521	53
Transported beyond Seas,	5	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	38	0
Removed to Central Prison,	151	4
Released,	1,006	41
Escaped,	0	0
Died,	24	0
Executed,	6	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	291	8

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	105,067	120,591
Daily average number of Prisoners,	288	330½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	9,253	6	6	10,451	0	7
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	8	15	5½	9	12	7¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	15	10½	0	12	8¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	32	9	4	31	9	11¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	2,657	0	0	2,340	12	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	28	3	0¾	27	2	2¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	400	0	0	600	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Only 23 punishments during the year, so that the conduct of the Prisoners may be pronounced fair.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In manufactures and on the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—Good and according to scale.

Clothing.—"The Summer clothing was good," but the Winter clothing was received late from the Meerut Central Prison on account of the difficulty experienced in getting wool.

General Health.—Dr. Fitzgerald reports "that, with the exception of the period "at the end of the rains when Typhoid Fever prevailed, the health of the Prisoners "has been good." 24 deaths occurred out of an average strength of 337, or a little over 7 per cent. I need not here repeat what I have said above on the sanatory condition of the Jail. Dr. Fitzgerald reports that the same type of Fever prevailed in the City and neighbourhood. This may explain the appearance of the disease in his Jail; but it cannot remove the suspicion that the neglect of ordinary sanatory conditions must have aggravated the mortality amongst the Prisoners.

Garden.—This is one of the best Jail gardens I have seen. It produces an abundant supply of vegetables for the Prisoners and ought to be a source of considerable profit besides from the large number of fruit trees it contains.

Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

BAREILLY.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 5th and 6th May, and found all the wards and enclosures, in fact the whole Jail, in excellent order.

Buildings.—On my visit Dr. Tomkyns pointed out to me the unsafe condition of the roofs of two of the old Barracks, and the state of the main Gate-way, and I had the honor of laying the subject before Government some months ago, and of receiving instructions to have all three restored. Dr. Tomkyns reports fully on these works, as also on the general progress of the Jail Building.

Conduct of Officials.—Mohima Chunder, the late Jailor of this Prison, held charge of the Office up to the 12th September, when, having received another appointment, he resigned his post. Dr. Tomkyns reports that his duties were well performed, but considers him guilty of carelessness in permitting the irregularities to arise which resulted in the robbery and embezzlement by a Muddudgar of the Prison, on which I have elsewhere reported at length. The Darogah of the Prison, Doorga Pershad, was dismissed from employment for neglect of duty in the case above referred to. Dr. Tomkyns has reported fully in his Annual Report on the European Establishment of the Prison; it would be only repeating what he has said to remark here on every individual. Out of 13 men entertained during the year, eight have either resigned or been dismissed. The present Jailor, Mr. Riley, who has risen up from the post of Turnkey, is spoken of highly by Dr. Tomkyns. I trust, his work during the present year will entitle him to the commendation of Government, as well as of his Superintendent. The Assistant Jailor, Mr. Porter, the Chief Turnkey, Mr. Jackson, and the two Turnkeys, Mr. Burke and Mr. Hill, are all reported as useful and willing workers.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, --- ---	1,454	33
Received during the year, --- --- ---	2,094	50
Total Population, --- ---	3,548	83
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	18	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- --- ---	87	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	0	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,974	39
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- ---	165	1
Executed, --- --- --- ---	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	1,298	43

	1862.			1863.		
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	640,238			475,305		
Daily average number of Prisoners,--- ---	1,754			1,302¼		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	52,313	5	4	56,787	4	2
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	9	6	6	11	0	2¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	12	11	3	13	1¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- ---	30	0	10¾	43	9	8¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, --- ---	45,998	13	0	37,601	6	2
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,---	39	8	3½	40	5	2
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, ---	4,000	0	0	2,500	0	0

Conduct of the Prisoners.—"On the whole very good."

Escapes.—A marked improvement has taken place in this respect during the past year; only one man has effected his escape against eight during 1862. He was a short-term Prisoner at work in an out-gang collecting rubbish for the brick-kilns; he is still at large. One other Prisoner made an unsuccessful attempt at escape.

Employment of Prisoners.—This is fully detailed by Dr. Tomkyns. The Factory here, as everywhere else, suffered from the high prices ruling in raw materials, but in addition the Jail was oppressed during the first four or five months of the year by a continuance of the epidemic of Typhoid Fever which committed so great ravages during 1862.

Food.—Reported good and sufficient, and in as far as the local market would allow, varied according to the prescribed Diet scale.

Dr. Tomkyns deserves credit for having introduced gradually, and with the free consent of all the Prisoners, oven-baked bread instead of the sodden unleavened Chupaties in common use. There can be no question about the superiority of well-raised oven-baked bread, not to speak of the large saving in fuel that results. The question of its introduction into a Jail must depend on the tact and judicious management of each Officer in charge; bordering, as the subject does, on the vexed ground of caste prejudices, the change must be allowed to make its way gradually. Dr. Tomkyns' report and these remarks will now place the subject before all the Officers in charge of Jails in these Provinces. There can be no question but that the change after a time would be hailed as a boon by the Prisoners themselves, but it must be borne in mind that the Prisoners are in every case to be left free to choose which kind of bread they prefer.

Clothing.—As usual the great difficulty experienced in procuring wool retarded the issue of the cold weather extra blanket.

General Health.—Still far from satisfactory. The low Typhoid Fever, which had been so fatal during 1862, continued to prostrate the Prisoners during the first four months of the year. At the time of my visit to the Prison in May, the Hospital for the first time for many months was pronounced free from the disease. Dr. Tomkyns has reported fully in his Sanatory Report on this Fever. The health of the Prisoners during the latter half of the year is said to have improved. 166 deaths occurred, of which 124 are reported as fatal cases of Typhoid Fever. This mortality amounts to a percentage of 12·5 on the average strength during the year.

Garden.—Every kind of vegetable required by the Prisoners has been obtained from this source except chillies. The crop of the last failed, but Dr. Tomkyns has hopes that, during the current year, chillies as well will be supplied by the Garden.

Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

BUDAON.

I EXAMINED this Jail on the 19th January.

Buildings.—Are in good repair, two of the Barracks having been lately re-roofed and other repairs executed. I have in a separate address reported to Government the condition of this Jail with regard to space and accommodation and need not repeat my opinion here.

Conduct of Officials.—I had much reason to be dissatisfied with the way in which the Darogah and subordinate Officials of this Jail carry on their work. I found the Jail Registers not written up to date and one of the most important of them had been entirely neglected for more than six months. In addition to this gross negligence, I found the Darogah very ignorant of the internal economy of the Jail, and even of the disposition of the Prisoners. The Officer in charge of the Jail has expressed himself in his report as dissatisfied with the conduct of almost all his Subordinates. I considered it necessary to fine the Darogah one month's pay for neglect of duty evinced by him on my inspection and have allowed him to remain in his post only on the recommendation of the Officer in charge, who hopes that the punishment and reprimand he has received will operate beneficially on his future conduct.

	Male	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	218	2
Received during the year,	1,293	36
Total Population,	1,511	38
Transported beyond Seas,	2	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	49	3
Removed to Central Prison,	206	5
Released,	995	22
Escaped,	0	0
Died,	17	1
Executed,	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	242	7

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	73,339	96,204
Daily average number of Prisoners,	201	263½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	7,123	7	4	8,698	10	8
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	8	7	1	10	8	5¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	13	5¾	0	3	2½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	33	11	6½	33	0	2
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	1,563	8	8	2,180	3	9

Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- --- ---	24	6	10½		23	3	1¼			
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- --- ---	0	0	0		0	0	0			

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In repairs, in the menial duties of the Jail, and a few on manufactures.

Food.—Reported in accordance with the laid-down scale.

Clothing.—"Good and sufficient consisting of the usual articles."

General Heath.—Reported "good." I found the Jail crowded, and it has been so more or less all the year. The three Barracks used as sleeping wards are capable of containing 123 Prisoners, and I am doubtful whether, in view of the confined space occupied by the Jail, this number of inmates is not too many. The average population during the year was 253, and the number of deaths 18, or a percentage of 7·1. This is a rate of mortality which, under ordinary circumstances ought never to occur in a District Jail. The causes of the bad health of the Budaon Jail lie, I think, on the surface; its wards are crammed into a small enclosure and they have been much over-crowded. The three large Barracks are capable of holding 123 Prisoners, and allowing the Hospital to have three per cent. of sick in it, the population would be increased to 132; the average number in confinement during the year was, as I have said, 252. As soon as could be done without danger, the Jail was relieved by transfers to the Bareilly Central Prison, and I trust no such over-crowding will ever be again necessitated; but I believe the health of the Jail will never be satisfactory until the enclosure has been enlarged in some such way as was recommended in my letter No. 52, dated 16th February.

Garden.—Is sufficiently large and supplies all the vegetables required.

Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 2nd May, 1863.

Buildings.—The Jail, according to the first plan, has just been completed and all the buildings are in good repair. The additional Barracks which have been sanctioned are in process of erection. The want of these has been much felt during the past year; not only have the Barracks had more inmates than they ought to contain, but the separation of the Prisoners has been necessarily most imperfect. At present, under-trial and non-laboring Prisoners are obliged to be confined in the same Barrack; and the women are compelled to give up their Barrack during the night and be lodged in the cells to admit of the accommodation of a larger number of Prisoners in their ward. All this will be remedied when the extension of the Lock-up has been completed. The Jail is now capable of containing 110 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation. The average number confined during the year was 193¼. When the additions have been completed, the capacity of the Lock-up will be increased to 242.

Conduct of Officials.—Reported as very satisfactory.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	200	6
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,241	27
Total Population, ---	1,441	33

Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	3	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ...	30	4
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	141	4
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,036	22
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	3	0
Executed, --- --- ... ---	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,--- ---	221	3

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	132,252	69,344
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	262¼	190

	1862.			1863.		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	11,600	12	9	8,201	0	7
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	8	3	10¾	8	4	4
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	6	9	0	8	9½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	33	5	4½	43	2	7¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	8,527	0	6	3,938	4	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ---	40	15	1½	39	10	10½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- ---	0	0	0	565	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole good.

Escapes.—None. Two men escaped from the Deputy Magistrate's Camp at Jellalabad, but as they were not in custody of the Jail Authorities I have not entered them here, although they appear in the General Returns.

Employment of Prisoners.—On the enlargement of Lock-up, Jail repairs, menial duties, and in the Factories.

Food.—Always good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and suitable in every respect.

General Health.—Very good. There has been little serious sickness and no appearance of any kind of epidemic disease. Three deaths occurred amongst the Prisoners; but two of these resulted from an accident, a bank of earth having fallen on them while digging out kunkur, so that only one death resulted from sickness, giving a mortality percentage of 0·5 for this Jail.

Garden.—This has throughout the year supplied vegetables of excellent quality to the Prisoners.

The Annual Report was received on the 19th January.

MUTTRA.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 28th December. The place in which the Prisoners at Muttra have hitherto been kept is quite unworthy of the name of a Jail. The quadrangle of an old Serai, walled off from the main enclosure of the small Fort erected at Muttra in 1858, has hitherto been the Muttra Lock-up. The cells surrounding the quadrangle of the Serai, close and ill-ventilated, have for the past five years been used as sleeping wards, containing the under-trial Prisoners of the Zillah, and men whose terms of imprisonment were shorter than

one month. The result has been what might have been predicted, a constantly full Hospital and a heavy casualty list. I am glad to be able to report the advancement of the building of the new Lock-up so far as in some degree to relieve these over-crowded cells. The new Hospital and one Barrack of the new Jail have been completed and are now occupied, and I trust that the past year will carry with it the last testimony to be offered by the Muttra Jail to the bad effects of over-crowding and deficient ventilation.

Conduct of Officials.—Has been on the whole satisfactory. I found the Jail Registers correctly kept and up to date. The English Account Books were not kept up correctly; the errors in accounting were pointed out, and the methods explained both to the Officer in charge and to the Native Officials. The Jemadar of the Contingent Guard was convicted during the year of bribery, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	67	1
Received during the year,	1,111	51
Total Population,	1,178	52
Transported beyond Seas,	3	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	14	1
Removed to Central Prison,	8	0
Released,	874	46
Escaped,	4	0
Died,	29	0
Executed,	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	246	5
	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	32,236	66,426
Daily average number of Prisoners,	88½	182

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	5,201	12	0	8,543	6	11
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	9	12	3¼	11	11	8
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1	9	9¼	2	8	8
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	59	7	2	46	15	0¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	364	3	9	2,114	8	6
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	21	6	9¾	17	14	8½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Has been good. Five men received corporal punishment and six were sentenced to extra imprisonment during the year.

Escapes.—One man escaped from an out-gang, and got off a distance of ten miles before he was re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—All the men, with the exception of those required for menial duties, have been employed in building the new Jail.

Food.—"Good and sufficient."

Clothing.—Reported to have been of average quality.

General Health.—This is reported by the Officer in charge "to have been fair, "but the mortality excessive, owing to an outbreak of Typhoid Fever," which I have more particularly alluded to in my general observations on the health of the Jails of these Provinces. I have no doubt but that the arrival of a gang of men from the Allygurh Jail tainted with the Typhoid Fever, which had been endemic there for some time, determined the character of the particular out-break of disease which created so great mortality; but I look on the type of the epidemic disease which broke out as a matter of accident and consider the *fons et origo mali* to have been the bad ventilation and over-crowding of the temporary Lock-up, a condition of matters it was out of my power to prevent, as the Agra Central Prison was itself over-crowded and the subject of two epidemics of disease. All that can be said is, that the mortality during the past year has not been greater than during previous years. In 1859 the death-rate was 15·5 per cent. on the strength; in 1860, it was 11·8 per cent.; in 1861, 15·7 per cent.; and during the past year in all 29 Prisoners died, or a percentage of 14·9 on the strength. Of these, 14 men died of Typhoid Fever.

Garden.—No garden has been made as yet, but on my inspection I directed the commencement of one near the new Lock-up.

The Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

AGRA.

I INSPECTED this Prison from the 19th to the 25th of December, and found every portion of it in the most satisfactory condition. In its discipline, economy and careful sanitation, I consider this Prison the model Jail of the North Western Provinces.

Buildings.—All in good repair. Dr. Plank's report gives a full account of the progress made in the extension of the Prison.

Conduct of Officials.—On the whole well spoken of by the Superintendent. Difficulties have been experienced in introducing the European Establishment, but these were to be looked for. Dr. Plank has, however, gone so fully into the whole subject that I have little to add here. His report will be found in Appendix No. III.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	2,519	93
Received during the year,	2,215	71
Total Population,	4,734	164
Transported beyond Seas,	39	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	129	2
Removed to Central Prison,	0	0
Released,	1,891	59
Escaped,	8	0
Died,	250	7
Executed,	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	2,415	96

	1862.			1863.		
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	927,451			860,851		
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	2,541			2,358½		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	69,177	5	9	75,619	8	4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	12	2	11¾	12	5	8
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	1	2	5	2	4	1
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	27	11	8½	32	1	0
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	33,741	1	8	25,742	14	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	29	7	2¼	24	2	0¼
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	2,000	0	0	9,000	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Fair. 423 Prisoners were punished during the year.

Escapes.—None from the inside of the Jail, but eight from the outside, either from camps of health or from working gangs. The terms of the Prisoners who made good their escape were from six months to two years; four of them were re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—For an account of the employment of the men in detail, I must refer to Dr. Plank's Report. A net profit on the manufactures of Rs. 21,395-13-10 was realized, but this represents the labor of but a small section of the Jail inmates.

Food.—"Perfectly good of all kinds."

Clothing.—Has been kept in good repair and serviceable, but owing to the high prices ruling for all textile fabrics, the Superintendent had great difficulty in keeping the expenditure within the Budget allotment, and has at last been compelled to apply for an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 to carry him on till the 30th April.

General Health.—Has been very indifferent. The average population of the Prison during the year has been 9,409; the total number of deaths 257, or a percentage of 10·6. Deducting 42 casualties from Cholera, the death-rate has been 9 per cent. on the average strength. Dr. Plank has gone most fully into the sanatory history of the Prison during the year in his able Report, printed in full in Appendix No. III., and I cannot do more than call the attention of Government to that Report as containing the studied reflections of an able Medical Officer on the causes of diseases which have rendered and still render the superintendency of a Central Prison one of the most anxious and trying that an Officer can be called on to hold. I have recorded elsewhere my appreciation of Dr. Plank's services, and it would be out of place to say more here.

Garden.—Has been quite equal to the supply of all vegetables required during the year.

Annual Report was received on the 14th February.

ETAWAH.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 3rd November.

Buildings.—I found the completion of the Lock-up being at last pushed forward carefully and with vigor by Dr. Sherlock. The Hospital, the Godowns, the Guard-houses, and the Gate-way have been completed during the year. The cells and work-shops, too, were well advanced, and the whole, it is hoped, will be finished

before the 30th April. I regret to have to report that the principal Barrack, built before the present Officer took charge of the Jail, has been constructed in a most faulty manner. Built without any projecting eaves, the kutcha walls have been cut into by the rain in a manner prejudicing the safety of the building, and although there is no immediate necessity to dismantle the Barrack, I think it will certainly have to be re-built during next year. I found the Jail as clean and carefully looked after as could be expected in a small enclosure with building operations going on.

Conduct of Officials.—This Jail has been unfortunate in its subordinate Officers. The Darogah, Mukdoom Buksh, the English Writer, Mathew Brown, and the Native Doctor, Golab, had all to be dismissed for misconduct. The successor of Mukdoom Buksh, Darogah Rugbeer Dyal, who was transferred from a Mohurrirship in the Allahabad Central Prison with a good character, very shortly had to be dismissed for disobedience of orders and dishonesty. The present Darogah, Lalla Kesho Ram, is spoken well of by Dr. Sherlock. The Police Guard have behaved well; not so the Contingent Guard, who have had to be weeded of several troublesome men during the year.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	224	4
Received during the year,	799	16
Total Population,	1,023	20
Transported beyond Seas,	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	1	0
Removed to Central Prison,	79	3
Released,	743	14
Escaped,	0	0
Died,	10	0
Executed,	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	189	3

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	65,354	73,871
Daily average number of Prisoners,	179	202½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	8,272	3	9	8,322	7	6
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	10	15	5	10	13	4½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1	9	2¾	1	13	1½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	43	8	7	41	1	7
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	3,870	4	4	3,937	10	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	34	7	8	31	12	1
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of the Prisoners.—On the whole well behaved, but having been a good deal employed outside the Jail walls in the building operations, more than usually troublesome in carrying forbidden articles inside the Jail.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—This has been entirely in the construction of the Jail, in menial duties, and in the Garden. Dr. Sherlock acted wisely in suspending all Factory work until the Jail has been finished.

Food.—"Excellent." "There are never any complaints," and frequent examinations of the Officer in charge have always found "the provisions good and well-cooked."

Clothing.—"This has hardly been so good as could have been wished, owing "partly to the Jail manufactory having been closed."

General Health.—This has been reported excellent. There were nine deaths in all, giving a percentage of 4·6 on the strength. There has been no over-crowding in this Jail, no appearance of epidemic disease of any kind; and of those men who died "one was a confirmed Opium-eater; another was a man who, from the "first, desponded, refused his food and gradually sunk; a third was a case of "Phthisis; and of the others some were unhealthy subjects on their admission into "Jail."

Garden.—The Garden is now in a very promising state, and besides supplying the Prisoners with vegetables disposes of a considerable quantity of its produce in the local market.

The Annual Report was received on the 19th January.

MYNPOORY.

I EXAMINED this Jail on the 12th and 13th January.

Buildings.—The present Jail is but a small portion of the old Mynpoory Jail. At the time of the disturbances the whole of the Jail was annexed for the location of Europeans and turned into a sort of Fort. Subsequently, when the Jail came again into the hands of this Department, a certain portion of it was cut off and made over to the Police. I consider it matter of much regret that this has been done in so very many cases, for even where the accommodation in the Jail is sufficient for the wants of the District, the Barrack enclosures have been made so narrow and confined as without doubt to act most injuriously on the health of Prisoners condemned, under the present system, to intramural labor. The Barracks of the Mynpoory Jail are all flat-roofed and pretty well ventilated. The Barrack enclosures and the whole area of the Jail are narrowed and confined from the cause I have above mentioned. The roofs of the Barracks were reported not to be water-tight and the estimates for the necessary repairs have been directed to be sent in. I found the interior of the Jail clean and in good order. The Latrines are not at all in a satisfactory condition. They had been badly constructed originally, no stones having been used in forming the sides, or, if originally used, had been removed during the disturbances, exposing a large surface of porous lime to be soaked with night soil and urine. They were as clean on my visit as could be expected, but I have no doubt that the smell from these Latrines in the hot weather must be over-powering, and in small Barrack yards, such as those in the Mynpoory Jail, productive of evil consequences. This state of matters will be rectified before the hot weather sets in.

I found the frontage of the Jail much as it had been left when vacated by the Troops. The remains of the rampart and ditch thrown up in 1857 still exist, and together with some tumble-down houses used by the Jail Officials and Guard for cooking in prevent the Jail from assuming a tidy appearance and harbour all sorts of nuisances. I directed the ditch to be filled in, the rampart to be levelled, and the cooking-houses to be pulled down, and other provision to be made for the

men. I remarked, at the four corners of the present Jail wall, four large cells abutting against the outside of the wall and impeding the view of Sentries on duty at the four corners: they appeared to be used for no particular purpose, and their presence being a manifest disadvantage, I directed them to be pulled down and the materials to be stacked for future use.

The Police Commission have recommended the erection of an outer enclosure wall to this Jail. I quite agree in the advisability of having one built, and have provided in the Budget for the ensuing year a sum of money to meet this charge. Plans and Estimates will be submitted shortly for His Honor's sanction.

Conduct of Officials.—On the whole, good. Several of the Contingent Guard have had to be dismissed during the year, but in this respect the Mynpoory Jail is not singular. I found the Jail Registers and Account Books correct and up to date.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	158	12
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,335	40
Total Population, ---	1,493	52
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	85	3
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	68	4
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,113	41
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	13	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	213	4

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	84,387	84,522
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	231¼	231½

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	8,457	0	8	8,584	6	11
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	11	0	0¾	11	4	11¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0	14	3¼	1	6	6
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	37	10	0¾	37	1	3¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	4,887	15	0	3,292	15	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	36	9	1½	36	11	0½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Nothing calling for special notice."

Escapes.—One man escaped from the Jail Garden but was soon re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—Principally in constructing a new wall for the garden, in manufactures, and in the menial duties of the Prison.

Food.—"According to the scale fixed by Government. From November, "however, wheaten flour was supplied to the Prisoners," the Civil Surgeon considering that the coarser grains were concerned in the production of the Bowel Complaints which were then prevalent.

Clothing.—Was according to scale and good.

General Health.—The percentage of sick has been less than last year, but the mortality greater. Thirteen Prisoners died out of an average strength of 221, or a percentage of 5·9, too high a percentage for a small Jail like Mynpoory. I have, however, been informed by Dr. Moir, who had charge of the Jail for a considerable portion of the year, that three or four of the fatal cases were received into Jail in a hopeless state. There was no epidemic during the year, and most of the fatal cases resulted from Bowel Complaints. The wards are capable of accommodating 221 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation, so that the Jail does not seem to have been over-crowded.

Garden.—Has supplied all the vegetables required during the year. A new Garden is now being made close to the outer wall of the Jail, so as to keep the Prisoners employed more under control than was possible in the former Garden.

Annual Report was received on the 5th January.

ETAH.

I VISITED this Jail twice and inspected it thoroughly on the 20th January.

Buildings.—This is in its plan a very perfect Lock-up. I was sorry, however, to find that, in the construction of it, little care had been taken to discriminate where sun-dried bricks may and where they may, not be used with safety; in fact the only portion of the Jail which I found built of pucca masonry was the copings of the Barrack walls; neither can the wood-work of the roofs be said to be satisfactory. The entrance to the Jail opens at once into the Hospital compound. This is a bad arrangement and may easily be remedied. Two divisional walls should be built running from either side of the Gate-way to the circle in the centre of the Jail. These walls will not only isolate the Jail Hospital but enclose a space of ground, now useless, on the right hand side, in which I propose to build a Work-shop, so as to allow the Barrack now occupied as a Work-shop to be turned to its proper use as a sleeping ward.

I was much pleased with the condition of this Jail: it was neat and clean throughout.

Conduct of Officials.—I was pleased with what I saw of the Darogah's work. The Registers and Account Books were correct and up to date. The Officer in charge, however, reports him as dilatory in carrying out orders, and requiring more supervision in carrying out the work of the Jail than he ought to. This notice of his conduct will, I trust, have the desired effect.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	163	0
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,277	12
Total Population, ---	1,440	12
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	128	3
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	130	4
Released, --- --- --- ---	956	5
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	7	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	218	0

	1862.			1863.		
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	62,442			74,943		
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	171¼			205¼		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	7,550	8	9	9,323	1	5
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	9	4	2½	10	9	1
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	2	1	1¾	1	6	0¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	44	9	9½	45	6	9
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,148	5	9	1,703	6	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	20	11	0¾	20	5	5
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Generally satisfactory."

Escapes.—One man escaped by walking out of the Hospital, and passing through the Gate-way was not checked by the Sentry, as he was an under-trial Prisoner and had neither Jail clothing nor irons on him.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the early part of the year in completing the repairs of the Jail. Since August, two-thirds have been employed in the Factory and the rest on the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—The Diet scale has been strictly adhered to as far as quantity is concerned, and the food been as varied as the kinds of grain procurable in the local market would permit.

Clothing.—The usual allowance.

General Health.—On the whole good. Seven deaths have occurred amongst an average population of 204, or 3·4 per cent. Of the seven deaths four were above the age of 60. No epidemic, strictly speaking, appeared, but there was a threatening of the same low form of Fever which prevailed in some other Jails; seven cases occurred during July, August, and September, one of which ended fatally. The Jail is capable of containing 170 Prisoners; its average population during the year has been 204.

Garden.—The Prisoners' vegetables have been almost all supplied from their own Garden, but the soil is reported poor.

Annual Report was received on 21st January.

FUTTEHGURH.

I EXAMINED this Jail on the 1st of May. It was fast approaching completion under the attentive care of Dr. Grant.

Buildings.—Were in good repair; all were thoroughly clean and neatly kept. This is one of the best specimens of a Jail built of kutcha work in these Provinces. The Barrack and enclosure walls were severally tested during the past year by heavy continuous rain, and I am sorry to report that they did not stand the test well. Some 300 feet of the outer wall of the Jail had its foundations sapped and fell down, while as much more was thrown out of the perpendicular. The Barrack walls at their bases suffered very much and would have suffered still more had they not been temporarily protected by matting. I have since directed, as an experiment, that a coating of lime plaster be laid on over the mud wall for

a distance of one foot above the plinth of all the Barracks.

Conduct of Officials.—"For the most part satisfactory."

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	462	4
Received during the year, --- ---	2,377	39
Total Population, ---	2,839	43
Transported beyond Seas, --- ---	22	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	2	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	200	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	2,150	36
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- ---	21	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	4	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	439	7

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	190,084	163,456
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	521	447¾

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	15,711	8	5	12,822	2	10
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	9	14	10¾	9	14	2¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	2	9	10	0	10	11½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	31	5	3	28	10	2¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	12,397	7	9	9,869	15	2
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	32	7	11¼	32	13	6¼
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	200	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Fair. There has been no insubordination nor serious misdemeanour, but a number of petty offenders were required to be punished.

Escapes.—One man escaped, through the carelessness of a Burkundauz, by passing over the portion of the wall which had fallen down. He was re-captured after a few hours.

Employment of Prisoners.—The majority were employed in building the Jail and in preparing the materials. Forty-nine men on an average have been employed on manufactures, and the net cash profit on their labors amounted to no less a sum than Rs. 1,652-6-1, or an average earning of Rs. 29-7-3 per Prisoner, being equal to the gross cost of their maintenance during the year. This result is highly creditable to all concerned.

Food.—Of good quality and sufficient quantity.

Clothing.—"The Prisoners were amply supplied with excellent clothing from the Jail Factory."

General Health.—The health of the Prisoners has been fair, though not equal to that of the previous year. The prevalence of Dysentery of a very acute type in July and August, a slight visitation of Cholera in September, and some bad

cases of Remittent Fever in November and December raised the rate of mortality to 4½ per cent., though the total number of sick and daily average were but little over the former year." 21 deaths occurred, the greatest number of which resulted from Dysentery; 55 cases were admitted and seven died. Seven cases of Epidemic Cholera occurred, of which four proved fatal. Since the 20th November there have been ten cases (four of them fatal) of a low form of Fever, evidently the same type of Fever as has prevailed in other Jails. The mortality of this Jail during 1862 was only 0·9 per cent. on the strength. It is worth while to enquire whether any circumstances existed during the past year, calculated to bear on the increased mortality above reported. Ventilation, conservancy, diet, clothing and unremitting care on the part of the Medical Officer have been the same during both years, and yet the ordinary mortality of the Jail has risen from 1 to 4½ per cent. Dr. Grant does not consider that his Jail has been over-crowded; he must have, however, founded this opinion on an erroneous calculation. The Futtehgurh Jail is capable of containing only 381 men, irrespective of Hospital and Cell accommodation, and it must be added that this calculation supposes every Barrack to be filled and no space lost through the exigencies of classification. The average number of Prisoners confined in the Futtehgurh Jail during 1861 was 480; during 1862, 521; and during the past year, 463. The Jail is a new one and as such its inmates have not as yet suffered so much as other Jails from the evil effects of the over-crowding; now for the first time a warning is given. Dysentery and a low type of Fever have caused the greater proportion of the casualties and none of the fatal cases were old or worn-out men. I have called Dr. Grant's attention to the above facts, and shall endeavour during the current year to lessen the population of his Jail as far as the Prison accommodation of the Division will permit.

Garden.—Supplies all the vegetables required by the Prisoners, besides being a source of considerable profit from Bazar sale.

Annual Report was received on the 18th January.

CAWNPORE.

THIS Jail was visited by me on the 4th November. I found every portion of it in the most perfect order.

Buildings.—In excellent repair.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah is reported to be a well-intentioned but far from being a first-rate man. I had to reprimand him severely on the occasion of my inspection for the irregularities that had crept into the Vernacular Registers of the Jail, and for their not being written up to date. He has been warned that a repetition of such neglect will bring down severe punishment.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	228	4
Received during the year --- --- ---	1,421	37
Total Population, ---	1,649	41
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	33	1
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	20	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	176	1
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,176	32
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	6	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	2	1
Remaining on 31st December, --- ---	236	6

	1862.			1863.		
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	83,059			67,507		
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ...	227¾			185		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	9,236	4	6	8,173	12	5
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	14	15	10	12	9	1¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	12	0	0	8	4¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	40	13	2	44	2	11
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	3,943	0	8	1,898	3	8
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ---	27	10	8¾	40	13	2
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, ... ---	60	10	2	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good. Dr. Jones writes: "I have had no serious offence to deal with, and I find them most tractable."

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—The great bulk of them are now employed on the extension to the Lock-up. A few are engaged in manufactures and the requisite number on the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—"The diet is that laid down in the Circular on the subject, with the exception that the grains are not often varied, as the inferior kinds are seldom obtainable and do not seem to be of good quality."

Clothing.—"The clothing allowed is distributed when it appears requisite, and care is taken to provide cold weather clothing sufficiently early."

General Health.—Has been good: average daily sick has been about 4 per cent; six Prisoners died, or about 3 per cent on the average strength. "Cholera prevailed extensively in the City of Cawnpore, but there was not a single case in the Jail."

Garden.—"Is productive, and yields a good profit beyond supplying abundance for the Prisoners."

The Annual Report was received on the 18th January.

FUTTEHPORE.

I INSPECTED this Lock-up on the 1st December.

As I have reported fully in a separate address on the condition of this Lock-up I will not here re-trace the same ground. I cannot report it as efficient even for the purposes of a Hawalat, and it is quite unfitted to be used as a Jail.

Conduct of Officials.—"Good."

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	75	0
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,071	37
Total Population, ---	1,146	37

Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	8	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	18	1
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	377	15
Released, --- --- --- ---	653	17
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	0	1
Died, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	87	3

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	26,057	26,740
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	71¼	73¼

	Rs. *As.* *P.*	*Rs.* *As.* *P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	3,686 15 7	3,832 8 0
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	12 2 2¾	11 7 5
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0 12 2	0 10 11¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	50 2 7	52 5 1¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,211 1 6	0 0 0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	44 13 8¾	0 0 0
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- ---	0 0 0	0 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—On this subject the Magistrate in charge has "no remarks" to offer.

Escapes.—One woman effected her escape and has not been re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—Reported by the Magistrate in charge as "none."

Food.—According to authorized scale.

Clothing.—Supplied according to requirements.

General Health.—Reported good. Two deaths occurred in an average population of 73, or a percentage of 2·7. The Lock-up consists of one long room capable of containing 63 Prisoners, with two small verandah rooms capable of holding 4 men each, and a small cell of less capacity than a solitary cell for one man, used to lock up the women in.

Garden. None established.

Annual Report was received on the 13th January.

ALLAHABAD.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 6th and 7th November, 1863.

As I have submitted Dr. Hooper's report in full in Appendix No. III., *little* remains for me to say here.

Although I cannot report that every little detail of discipline is perfect, for this could hardly be expected with double Establishments working together and yet so far apart as in the old and new Jails at Allahabad, yet I observed a manifest improvement in the neatness and cleanliness in and around the old Jail, more method and regularity in the Factories, and a very great improvement in the appearance and discipline of the Contingent Guard.

Buildings.—The new Jail is being pushed on as rapidly as possible into a condition fit to receive all Prisoners. The two circles of ordinary Barracks will, it is expected, be finished completely before the setting in of next rains.

I examined the new Barracks minutely, and I consider them well built and as good erections of the kind as could be raised.

Conduct of Officials.—On the whole good. This subject is reported on in great detail by Dr. Hooper. The Police Guard has worked well. It was, as His Honor is aware, reduced in July by one-third, while the Contingent Guard was reduced at the same time from 219 to 173. Credit is due to Dr. Hooper for having aided me in carrying out this reduction. That the efficiency of the Establishment has not been interfered with is evidenced by the fact that only five Prisoners succeeded in effecting their escape during the year, while ten succeeded in getting away from the Guards during 1862.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	2,052	71
Received during the year, --- --- ---	2,365	92
Total Population, ---	4,417	163
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	334	13
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	106	2
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	0	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,754	82
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	5	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	63	3
Executed, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	2,154	63

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	722,396	809,549
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	1,979¼	2,218

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	85,865	5	8	87,591	4	4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	14	11	3¼	13	11	0
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	1	11	5¾	1	8	0¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	42	7	7½	39	7	8½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	52,681	15	3	60,979	0	6
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	41	2	4½	42	13	7½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	4,000	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—As a body they behaved well and worked willingly.

Escapes.—As I have remarked above, only five Prisoners escaped through the carelessness of the Guards. "Several determined attempts to escape were made "but frustrated—by the Police Sentries in two instances, by a Prisoner Burkun-"dauz in one instance, and by the Contingent Guard in the remainder."

Employment of the Prisoners.—In building the new Jail, in manufactures, and in the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—"I don't think it possible to improve on the Prisoners' diet" is the report of the Superintendent.

Clothing.—"Good and appropriate."

General Health.—I observed on my inspection that many of the Prisoners had a worn and anœmic appearance. Several cases of Sloughing Ulcer too were in Hospital and continue to recur. Dr. Hooper attributes this condition of matters to over-crowding, and I have no doubt he is right. In both Jails Dr. Hooper has accommodation for not more than 2,000 Prisoners, while he has had an average population of 2,233 during the year. Notwithstanding the above remarks, I cannot say that the Jail has been unhealthy. The total number of deaths from all causes was 69, or a percentage on the strength of 3·09. If the five deaths from Cholera, and three of men who were received moribund into the Jail, be deducted, the percentage will be reduced to 2·6. Allahabad and its vicinity suffered much from Cholera: strange that the Jail should have escaped with only five cases!

Garden.—The supply of vegetables was ample and excellent.

The Annual Report was received on the 3rd February.

BANDA.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 2nd and 3rd December, and found all the Barracks and Barrack-yards clean and well kept. A few of the Barracks were overcrowded, but not to such an extent as to endanger the health of the Prisoners. The Jail as it now stands is capable of containing 182 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation. I found in it 218 inmates.

Buildings.—All the Jail buildings are in good repair, except the Paper Factory. The repairs of this building are now being executed in accordance with Instructions issued on my visit.

Conduct of Officials.—The Officer in charge of the Jail has made no special report on the Darogah of the Jail. I found all the Registers under his care correct and up to date. The English Books too were kept up carefully, but in some respects erroneously: these misconceptions were pointed out and the correct methods described minutely. The Darogah did not seem to direct sufficient attention to the Manufactories under his care.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	149	
Received during the year, ---	868	49
Total Population, ---	1,017	55
Transported beyond Seas, --- ---	13	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	18	1
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	40	5
Released, --- --- --- ---	692	39
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	13	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, ---	338	10

	1862.			1863.		
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, ...	56,221			80,277		
Daily average number of Prisoners, ...	154			220		
	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ...	7,221	7	9	8,027	15	1
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ...	10	5	0¼	11	0	3
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	2	7	1¼	2	0	7¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, ...	46	3	5¾	36	7	10
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ...	2,186	6	3	2,401	4	5
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	24	3	7¼	25	13	1½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0	0	0	162	10	1

Conduct of Prisoners.—Fair. Twenty-nine men have been flogged and four placed in solitary confinement during the year.

Escapes.—One man escaped from the Paper Factory, which is situated in the Garden. He was re-captured the same day.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely intramural: on manufactures and the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—In accordance with the laid-down scale, as far as the local market could supply. From April to November Joar and Bajra were not procurable.

Clothing.—As usual. The cold-weather clothing was distributed on the 15th November.

General Health.—Reported as good. No epidemic or unusual sickness occurred. 13 deaths are reported, being in the ratio of 5·9 per cent. to the strength.

Garden.—Has supplied vegetables for the Prisoners all the year except during a short period in the rains, when purchases were made from the Bazar.

The Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

HUMEERPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 4th December, and found every portion of it well looked after. The Vernacular Registers were correctly kept and up to date. The English Account Books of the Factory were correctly kept, but I found considerable confusion and misunderstanding in respect to the Jail Account Books. From a careful examination of the Books, I assured myself that beyond gross carelessness in keeping up the Cash Book, there was no reason to suspect any defalcations. I had the accounts carefully gone over from the Mutiny, and commenced the Jail Cash Book afresh with the actual Cash balances brought out by the examination. Having described minutely the method to be pursued in keeping up the Books, and directed the Officer in charge to exercise an intelligent supervision over the accounts, I trust that everything will be found in good order on next inspection.

Buildings.—Were all in good repair. A few of the Barracks still want iron gratings which were torn out during the disturbances, and this want seems to have led to a slight over-crowding of some of the Barracks that have been occupied during the past year. I directed two of the Barracks in the left half of the

Jail, unused since the disturbances, to be brought into use at once. The iron gratings of the Hospital are being introduced: this measure will remove the only Police Sentry now on duty inside the Jail. The Jail is capable of containing 246 Prisoners, besides Hospital and Cell accommodation. I found on my visit 130 inmates.

Conduct of Officials.—Reported "on the whole good" by the Officer in charge. The condition of the Jail buildings and the Prisoners indicated that the Darogah thus far did his duty well. I hope the same remarks will be applicable to the Account Books of the Jail on next inspection.

					Male.			*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,					63			6
Received during the year,					513			15
Total Population,					676			21
Transported beyond Seas,					1			1
Transferred to other Zillahs,					12			0
Removed to Central Prison,					1			0
Released,					422			12
Escaped,					0			0
Died,					4			0
Executed,					4			0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,					132			8
					1862.			1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,					27,615			34,371
Daily average number of Prisoners,					75¾			94¼
					Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.* *As.* *P.*
Total cost including all charges,					5,097	10	5	6,416 8 7
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,					11	2	4¾	12 2 2¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,					1	8	7¼	0 15 1¾
Average cost per Prisoner including charges,					67	1	2¼	68 1 3¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,					655	3	0	492 2 0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,					21	10	6½	20 11 6½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,					0	0	0	0 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"In general good; no serious crimes were committed."

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—On the manufacture of tât, blankets, cloth, and paper, and in the ordinary duties of the Jail.

Food.—Was varied as much as was possible in the circumstances of the locality. From January to May the cereals given were Wheat two days, Joar three days, Bajra two days. From June to December, Wheat two days, Wheat and Gram-flour mixed five days. No Indian-corn or Barley were procurable in the District.

Clothing.—As usual in quantity; "good and serviceable" in quality.

General Health.—Good. No epidemic or unusual sickness occurred, and Dr. Raddock remarks, "after having been three or four months in Jail, there was a "marked improvement in the appearance of the men." Four deaths occurred during the year, being at the rate of 4·2 per cent. on the strength.

Garden.—"Yielded an abundant supply of good and wholesome vegetables."

The Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

MIRZAPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 10th November.

Buildings.—These are in fair order. The pukka plaster of the walls has in many places flaked off extensively, and is being gradually renewed. I consider the Barracks of this Jail most faulty, and its position could hardly be worse. It is surrounded by collections of stagnant water, which it is impossible to drain off, and which are in themselves, at ordinary levels, the receptacles for the Jail drainage. After heavy rain, however, the level of the water in those holes rises so much above portions of the Jail grounds that a back flow takes place through the Jail drainage, to such an extent as, in last rains, to lay a great portion of the Garden under water. This state of matters cannot be remedied, but strange to say during the past four years the health of the Prisoners does not seem to have suffered much; how long it may continue so, it is hard to say.

I found almost every Barrack in the Jail more or less over-crowded, and it has been unavoidably so during the whole of the past year. The Benares and Allahabad Central Prisons were able only to a limited extent to meet the demands on them for accommodation. The Mirzapore Jail is capable of containing 172 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation. Of the Barracks, one given up for under-trial Prisoners is capable of containing 18 men, and another for Civil Prisoners capable of containing 8 men. This reduces the accommodation of the Jail to that sufficient for 146 convicted Criminals. When the new Havalat now under process of construction is finished, the capacity of the Jail for convicted Criminals will be 164. During the past year the population has never been less than 300, and has even reached as high as 400. Everything has been done to alleviate this state of matters. The ventilation of the Barracks has been much improved during the year by introducing roof ventilators where absent. The men have been allowed to sleep in the open air when advisable on the chain; but it has not been in my power to transfer the excess of the population either to Benares or Allahabad.

Conduct of Officials.—Has been reported generally good. I found the Jail Registers in good order and up to date; the English Account Books were correctly kept, and up to date.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	271	15
Received during the year,	1,807	126
Total Population,	2,078	141
Transported beyond Seas,	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	16	0
Removed to Central Prison,	5	0
Released,	1,627	117

Escaped,	1	0
Died,	24	0
Executed,	3	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	402	24

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	117,017	126,953
Daily average number of Prisoners,	320¾	347¾

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	11,494	13	1	11,778	12	4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	13	14	6	13	9	1¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	2	0	5½	0	7	5¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	37	1	9	33	13	11¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	6,125	0	3	3,160	2	5
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	38	8	4¼	28	4	5¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government,	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—One Prisoner committed suicide by jumping into one of the wells shortly after he was imprisoned. A case of manslaughter occurred in the under-trial ward, four men having beat another about the head with their lotahs until they killed him. The Police Sentry on duty near declared his entire ignorance of any quarrel having occurred. Ten Prisoners were punished for theft, and two for assaulting other Prisoners.

Escapes.—One Prisoner, a patient in Hospital, escaped by walking out at the door of the Hospital compound, passing a Sentry who was in his box on account of heavy rain falling at the time, and walked over a portion of the outer kutcha wall which had given way and had not been re-built. He was re-captured two days after, and brought back to Jail.

Employment of the Prisoners.—Has been entirely intramural; on the repairs of the Jail, its menial duties, on manufactures, and in the Garden.

Food.—Reported "of good quality, and judging from the appearance of the "Prisoners of sufficient quantity."

Clothing.—"Owing to the Prisoners being considerably over the number "estimated for, the supply of clothing has been rather short. The Cotton clothing "and blankets are good, but the blanket coats are worn-out."

General Health.—"Considering the crowded state of the Jail," Dr. Loch says, "the health of the Prisoners has been very good." This is all that can be said. 20 men in all died, of whom four were victims of Cholera, or a total death-rate to strength of 5·6. I quite concur in Dr. Loch's concluding remarks,—"although the "over-crowding has not as yet told in the way of any outbreak of disease, and "although the Prisoners are both well, and the amount of sickness has been "small, I am inclined to attribute something of the large proportion of deaths "to treated for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, 9 to 47 (or 19 per cent.,) to this cause, by "its lowering the system in those who are already weakened by age or scarcity "of food previous to confinement." Cholera was in the Jail in March, June, July, and August, one case having occurred in March and ten in the three other months.

Garden.—This has, with the exception of the short period when it was flooded, yielded a sufficient supply of vegetables of good quality for the Prisoners.

The Annual Report was received on the 19th January.

BENARES.

THIS Central Prison was inspected from the 11th to the 15th November and visited again on the 25th and 26th of the same month. On every occasion it was found clean and neat.

Buildings.—Are mostly in good repair. The new Central Prison was commenced in October and will be pushed on as fast as is possible under the circumstances of the case. I am glad to be able to report that a commencement has been made, for, as I shall have to notice below, the old Jail is quite unfit to contain the mass of Prisoners which the pressing wants of the Benares Division have caused to be crowded into it.

Conduct of Officials.—Has not been satisfactory. Dr. Moir has gone into detail on this subject in his Report printed in Appendix No. III., so that I refrain from doing so here.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	1,624	83
Received during the year,	1,652	79
Total Population,	3,276	162
Transported beyond Seas,	89	7
Transferred to other Zillahs,	184	1
Removed to Central Prison,	0	0
Released,	1,558	83
Escaped,	4	0
Died,	150	14
Executed,	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	1,286	57

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	629,088	507,023
Daily average number of Prisoners,	1,723½	1,389

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	50,856	1	0	0	0	0
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	13	9	11¾	13	14	2½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1	11	2¾	3	2	4½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	30	1	5	43	5	11½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	15,789	4	7	14,204	10	3
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	25	4	0½	24	15	11½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government,	6,000	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole good; but to a slight degree, in one or two instances, insubordination was evinced.

Escapes.—Five men escaped from out-gangs during the year, three of whom were re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—On manufactures, on the menial duties of the Prison, and latterly on the new Jail.

Food.—" Ample and as varied as circumstances permitted."

Clothing.—As usual. The cold-weather suit was issued in October.

General Health.—Not good, nor can it be expected to be so until the building of the new Prison is so far advanced as to admit of the old Jail being permanently relieved. The average daily population of the Prison during the past year was 1,412. Its capacity, at the rate of 500 cubic feet of space per Prisoner, is only 759, irrespective of Hospital accommodation, or allowing 5 per cent. of sick to have been in Hospital, the inmates of the Jail ought never to have been more than 829. As Dr. Moir remarks, " apart from all other causes, this (the over-crowding) sufficiently accounts for the high death-rate." The total number of casualties from all causes was 164, or a percentage of 11·6 on the strength. Deducting 44 fatal cases of Cholera, the percentage of casualties, indicating the death-rate from ordinary causes, remains as high as 8·49. This is not an exceptional year; for the past five years the Prison has been compelled to accommodate more inmates than it is capacitated to receive, and the consequences have been in 1859 a death-rate of 9·84 per cent.; in 1860, of 10·06; in 1861, of 8·94; in 1862, of 8·93, and in 1863, of 8·47.

Garden.—Has supplied all the vegetables required except chillies, the crop of which failed.

The Annual Report was received on the 14th February.

GHAZEEPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 23rd and 24th November, and was much pleased with the order and cleanliness manifested in every part of it.

Buildings.—The Jail Barracks are generally in good condition, one or two of the bomb-proof roofs require re-pointing. The iron grating bars of several of the windows have become oxidized and eaten away so as to be unsafe. I directed measures to be taken, by raising the slabs of stone forming the sills, so as to grasp the bars some inches higher up to have this state of things remedied. Although the Barracks were all in good condition I found the roofs of the three large Work-shops in a most unsatisfactory state. They had been badly constructed originally. The trusses had evidently been made up of green timber and the tiling was exceedingly imperfect. The roofs must be removed to admit of the trusses and rafters being re-set, and any bad timbers being removed. I have called for an estimate for the work, which will be submitted as soon as possible for His Honor's sanction.

I found a range of very inefficient work-sheds built up against the outer wall of the Jail. They were in a dilapidated condition, and as they occupied a position which rendered them stepping stones for a Prisoner to escape, I directed them to be pulled down, and the materials stored for use in the repair of the roofs of the large Work-shops.

I found one end of the Jail Hospital opening out on the central space of the Jail. This I considered very undesirable, and have allowed Doctor Garden, the Officer in charge, to carry out his suggestion of building an enclosing wall 18 feet distant from the gable end of the Hospital. This will isolate the Hospital from the rest of the Jail.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—"On the whole satisfactory." I found the Jail Registers and Account Books, both in the Vernacular and English, correctly kept, and up to date. The Jailor, Mr. Griffin, is praised by Doctor Garden for his zeal in carrying on the Manufactures, which I myself found conducted with most creditable vigor.

	Male.	Female.
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the1st January, 1863, ---	669	12
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,584	47
Total Population, ---	2,253	59
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	21	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	35	1
Removed to Central Prison, --- ---	100	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,390	45
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	2	0
Died, --- --- --- ---	23	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	681	13

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate nuuber of Prisoners during the year,	270,325	253,974
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	740½	695¾

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost including all charges, ---	22,500 14 5	20,813 10 8
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	13 0 0	12 11 1½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1 1 0¼	0 14 3
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	34 6 8¼	29 15 4
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	7,876 0 0	8,161 9 4
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	35 3 2¼	23 4 3½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	1,296 9 7	3,740 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Quiet and orderly. A considerable number have been "punished, chiefly for faults connected with their labor and small breaches of Jail "discipline."

Escapes.—One Prisoner escaped in January, through the negligence of a Duffadar, who was dismissed. The man has not been re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—On manufactures, on repairs, and on the menial duties of the Jail. A daily average of 178 men have been employed in the Factories.

Food.—"Of good quality. Barley and Wheat have been issued on 323 days, Bajra on 27 days, Jundra on 14 days, and Rice on one day."

Clothing.—"Good and issued when required. The issue of winter clothing was commenced on October 17th."

General Health—Has been good. I found the Jail on my inspection over-crowded, and am sorry to say it has been unavoidably so all the year. In the present state of Jail accommodation in the Benares Division, I do not see how this overcrowding is to be prevented. It is alleviated as much as possible, and I must confess the evil consequences have been, during the past year, warded off with more success than could have been anticipated. Twenty-four casualties have occurred in an average strength of 697 men, or a percentage of 3·4; still the appearance of Sloughing Ulcers in October, which were only prevented from becoming

epidemic by the prompt measures used by Doctor Garden, and the frequent occurrence of Dysentery, are warnings not to be neglected.

The Jail is capable of containing 463 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation; its average population during the past year has been 696. On my inspection, I found the Prisoners in fair condition and seemingly well nourished.

Garden.—In first-rate order in every respect, supplying all the vegetable diet required, and limes, &c., for the Hospital as well.

The Annual Report was received on the 5th January.

AZIMGURH.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 17th November, and found it clean and well kept.

Buildings.—Three new Work-shops were built last year, and seem to be well constructed. The buildings of the Jail generally are in good repair.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Oograh Narain, continues to give satisfaction to his superiors. I was much pleased with what of his work I saw. The Books and Registers were all correctly kept and up to date. Three men of the Contingent Guard had to be dismissed for allowing the escape of Prisoners.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	448	11
Received during the year,	1,287	63
Total Population,	1,735	74
Transported beyond Seas,	11	1
Transferred to other Zillahs,	90	4
Removed to Central Prison,	200	0
Released,	1,084	47
Escaped,	2	0
Died,	9	1
Executed,	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	338	21

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	156,496	149,036
Daily average number of Prisoners,	428¾	408¼

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	13,409	0	3	13,598	4	2
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	10	3	7	10	13	1½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	15	4¾	2	3	6¼
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	31	15	1½	33	4	11¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	6,378	1	5	5,496	4	1
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	22	3	10½	22	6	11¼
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	0	0	0	1,376	8	6

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Good. They have worked fairly and given little or no trouble."

Escapes.—Two men got off from gangs at work outside the Jail; both were re-captured and sentenced to extra periods of imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—On manufactures, in building the new Work-shops and Jail wall, and on the menial duties of the Jail.

Food.—According to the authorized Diet scale.

Clothing.—The hot-weather clothing was good and well suited for the Prisoners. The winter clothing was of much better quality than that formerly supplied.

General Health.—Reported as remarkably good. There hardly could be less sickness: the daily average in Hospital has been only 6·6 from a strength of 415; ten men died, or a percentage of 2·4. *A priori*, I would not have expected this state of matters, for the Jail has been considerably over-crowded during the year. Irrespective of Hospital accommodation, it is capable of containing only 284 Prisoners, and, as I have said above, the average population was 415. On my inspection I found most of the wards over-crowded; No. 2, capable of containing 77 men, had 143 in it; No. 3, the capacity of which is 119, contained 230 men; and so on. That the Jail has remained healthy during the year is one of those circumstances as inexplicable as unlikely to recur.

Garden.—"Is in a most flourishing condition, and after supplying the Prisoners with an abundance of vegetables daily, realized a sum of Rs. 142-10-9 by sales in the Bazar."

The Annual Report was received on the 17th January.

GORUCKPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 19th and 20th November, and found the whole of the buildings and enclosures clean and neat and in good order.

Buildings.—Generally in good repair, but I remarked that many of the door and window-frames, which in this Jail receive the gratings, are worn-out and will require renewal soon. One portion of the outer enclosure wall I found unsafe from a subsidence of the foundations. I directed such precautionary measures to be taken as may perhaps save the wall at that point.

The Hospital of the Goruckpore Jail is strangely situated nearly a mile from the Jail, having the City lying between them. This I have brought before Government in a separate address, and have already received His Honor's sanction to the construction of a new Hospital within the Jail walls.

The Jail is capable of containing 626 Prisoners. I found on my visit 687 inmates, so that several of the wards were much over-crowded. The Officer in charge pointed out to me that the presence of a very large number of under-trial Prisoners necessarily deprived the ordinary Jail population of a large portion of their sleeping accommodation. There were at the time of my inspection 174 under-trial Prisoners confined in the Jail. As there is a very good Hawalat, capable of containing with ease 150 to 160 men, near the Magistrate's Cutcherry, I suggested the propriety of having the under-trial Prisoners removed from the Jail into their old quarters, and this has since been accomplished. The Jail will now have ample accommodation for the convicted Prisoners of the District, and, with the new Hospital, will be all that can be desired.

Conduct of Officials.—"Has been generally good." I found the Jail Registers and Account Books well kept and up to date.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	821	9
Received during the year,	1,654	73
Total Population,	2,475	82
Transported beyond Seas,	12	1
Transferred to other Zillahs,	57	2
Removed to Central Prison,	0	0
Released,	1,499	50
Escaped,	4	0
Died,	92	3
Executed,	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	810	26

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	268,716	303,050
Daily average number of Prisoners,	736¼	830¼

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges,	23,131	12	2	24,493	15	2
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	12	5	11	12	8	11¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1	7	10½	0	12	3¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	31	3	9½	29	8	0½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	4,480	15	3	5,953	1	4
Average earnings per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	17	8	10½	17	4	3½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	461	13	11	1,370	9	5

Conduct of Prisoners.—"They have been well behaved and easily managed."

Escapes.—Four men in all made their escape from custody; all were re-captured. None of the men escaped from the inside of the Jail; three got away from the Hospital, the unsatisfactory position of which with respect to the Jail I have noted above; and one man escaped while on his way to Hospital from the Jail.

Employment of Prisoners.—Chiefly on manufactures, on the menial duties of the Jail, on repairs, and on the erection of a new house for the Jailor.

Food.—This is according to scale and varied as far as possible, but in the Goruckpore District Joar and Bajra are scarcely procurable. Rice, however, is plentiful, and is used to vary the wheaten and barley-flour diet.

Clothing.—Has been as usual. It was all made in the Jail and was of good quality.

General Health.—I found on my inspection of the Jail a large proportion of the Prisoners sallow and anœmic. This, Dr. Cayley has reported, is the condition of a very considerable number of them on admission into Jail. They have suffered previously from frequent attacks of Fever and Bowel Complaints. This evidence is borne out by the fact that of 52 deaths, which occurred irrespective of Cholera cases, 23 had been less than six months in Jail and had spent most of their time in the Hospital. Under these circumstances, although the general

health of the Prisoners cannot be said to have been good, I do not think the mortality very excessive. Dr. Cayley adds an additional reason for the lowered health status of the Jail. "There have been 130 admissions into Hospital from the "Hawalat. I think that the health of the Prisoners has been to some extent "influenced by the Hawalat being over-crowded during the last-half of the year, "and by the length of time the Prisoners have been kept under trial." The mortality amounted to 11·4 per cent. on the strength, or, deducting the victims of Cholera, to 6·29 per cent.

The epidemic of Cholera occurred in July and August and proved very fatal: there were 81 admissions and 43 deaths, or 53 per cent. of those seized. The disease raged in the City and neighbourhood at the same time. Thirteen cases of Small-pox occurred in the beginning of the hot season: all recovered, and it is remarked by Dr. Cayley that all the Prisoners admitted had previously had the disease.

Garden.—"Is useful in every respect," supplying the Prisoners with full vegetable diet and the Hospital with limes, &c.

The Annual Report was received on the 18th January.

JOUNPOOR.

I EXAMINED this Jail on the 16th November.

Buildings.—In good repair. The lower portion of the outer wall requires replastering, but otherwise the Jail is in good preservation. I found several of the wards over-crowded, and as at the time of my visit all the Civil Officers were out in the District and had taken most of the under-trial Prisoners with them, the over-crowding must be much increased when the Jail contains the whole of the Hawalat. I have laid before Government a proposal, by which this over-crowding will in future be prevented. The Jail contained on the day of my inspection 234 Prisoners. It is capable of containing with safety only 207. If the proposal I have made be agreed to, the capacity of this Jail will in future be 286.

The Jail buildings were clean and well looked after, but several indications met my eye that the Darogah did not pay sufficient attention to his duties.

Conduct of Officials.—I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with the report of the Officer in charge of the Jail "that the Darogah has worked well and given satisfaction." In addition to points of general Jail discipline which I found neglected, several of the most important of the Jail Registers had been allowed to fall into arrears. I fined the Mohurrir in whose special charge they were one month's pay, and allowed the Darogah to pass with a warning that, on another occasion, no excuse will be taken for inefficient superintendence of his Subordinates' work.

The English Account Books were not properly kept up. The errors were all explained and rectified, and I trust that, with the new Account Books lately circulated, no difficulty will be experienced in keeping the accounts of the Jail in a clear and satisfactory manner. Since my inspection the English Writer of the Jail has been dismissed for incapacity.

The Police Guard has given satisfaction, not so the Contingent Guard, who have been venal as usual, and most troublesome.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	244	14
Received during the year, --- --- ---	1,605	186
Total Population, ---	1,849	200

Transported beyond Seas, ... --- ...	6	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, ... --- ...	23	1
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	84	4
Released, --- --- --- ---	1,467	177
Escaped, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Died, --- --- --- ---	25	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	243	18

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	101,257	101,122
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	277½	277

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	8,956	14	1	8,903	15	0
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	11	7	6½	11	2	1½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	0	0	0	0	11	6¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- ---	33	3	9	32	2	3¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,947	14	5	1,499	1	5
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	18	3	3¼	19	6	6
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Has been generally good, but they have not worked as they should, and have required much looking after and urging."

Escapes.—One escape occurred during the year from a gang outside the Jail; the Burkundauz in charge was dismissed. The Prisoner was re-captured the same afternoon, but escaped from the Police Guard who were escorting him to Jail. After being at large for eight months he was again re-captured, and has been ordered to the Central Prison at Benares to serve out his time.

Employment of Prisoners.—On repairs, on the menial duties of the Jail, and on manufactures.

Food.—In accordance with the laid-down scale.

Clothing.—"Good; suitable to the time of the year and according to the scale."

General Health.—Reported "on the whole very good." 25 deaths occurred during the year, five of which resulted from Cholera. The average strength of the Prisoners was 285, so that the death-rate from all causes was 8·7 per cent., or, deducting the five deaths from Epidemic Cholera, 7· per cent.

Epidemic Cholera appeared on the 1st October and lasted for nine days; ten cases occurred during that time, five proving fatal.

As I have remarked above, the capacity of the Jail is 207, irrespective of Hospital accommodation, so that it has been over-crowded during the whole year. Had the building now in possession of the Police been occupied by the Prisoners, over-crowding to such an extent could not have occurred; and I have little doubt the health of the Jail would have been more satisfactory. A death-rate of 7 per cent. cannot be regarded as speaking well for the health of a Jail, especially

when the Officer in charge reports that "the District being healthy and, the Prisoners for the most part villagers and agriculturists, their health on admission is generally good."

The Annual Report was received on the 23rd January.

ALMORAH.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 10th of October last.

Buildings.—In good repair. I found the wards clean and in good order. The Barrack enclosures, with the exception of that in which the solitary cells are placed, were also neatly kept. I had to call attention to some irregularities still existing with regard to the supply of grain to the Prisoners, as also with respect to the custom of having it ground beyond the Jail walls. These irregularities have ceased.

Conduct of Officials.—The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner in his Report states that he is unable from his own observation to pronounce on the conduct of the Officials of the Jail as he has been in charge only for a short period, but that no entries have been made against them by his predecessor. On my inspection I found the Darogah ignorant of and apparently taking little interest in his duties, leaving almost everything to the Jail Mohurrir. He has been allowed to remain in the post, hoping that he may improve during the current year.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	110	2
Received during the year, --- --- ---	288	8
Total Population, ---	398	10
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	1	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- --- ---	7	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	8	0
Released, --- --- --- --- ---	259	7
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	6	0
Executed, --- --- --- --- ---	4	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	113	3
	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	44,634	43,388
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	122¼	119

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	6,092	7	2	5,274	5	6
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	21	9	10¼	19	0	10½
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner ---	3	14	10½	0	0	3½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	54	8	3¼	44	5	1¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	4,145	15	0	3,878	1	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	43	3	4	45	12	1¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Has not been remarked on by the Officer in charge.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—The Prisoners still continue to be in part employed on the roads in Kumaon. The great portion, however, are engaged in manufactures inside the Jail, and on its menial duties.

Food.—According to scale, although not so varied as in the Plains.

Clothing.—According to regulation.

General Health.—Has improved in comparison with former years, but is still capable of improvement. Five Prisoners died out of an average strength of 133, or a percentage of 3·7. The Officer in charge attributes much of the improved health of the Jail to the intramural labor of the Prisoners by "diverting their "minds from the circumstances of their position." This may have something to do with the improvement. A good deal is doubtless also due to the men being less exposed to the inclemency of Kumaon weather than if they were all working on the roads at all seasons. I am, however, inclined to think that freedom from over-crowding and the effects of bad ventilation, which existed in the old Jail, has acted more beneficially on the Prisoners than any other cause. In 1860, when the Prisoners were in the old Jail, the mortality was 14·16 per cent. on the strength; in 1861, the mortality was 13·2; in 1862, when they were moved into the new Jail, the mortality fell at once to 4·9 per cent. exclusively of five fatal cases of Cholera, and during the past year, as I have said above, the percentage of fatal cases has been 4·6.

Garden.—Is in good order and supplies the Prisoners fully with vegetables.

The Annual Report was received on the 23rd February.

OORAIE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 5th December.

Buildings.—I found the walls of the Barracks and enclosures in a very ragged condition and out of repair. As these repairs were all such as could have been carried out by the Prisoners themselves, I considered this an evidence of culpable neglect on the part of the Darogah. Several of the Latrines of the Jail gave evidence of gross neglect, the ground around them being soaked with urine. I found a highly objectionable system of disposal of the night urine in use in this Jail and ordered its immediate discontinuance.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—I am sorry to have to record my extreme dissatisfaction with the way in which the Darogah has performed his duties. Not only had he neglected the cleanliness and neatness of the Jail, but, as a rule, the Jail Registers were not written up to date and several of them were kept up incorrectly. I ordered the Darogah and the Mohurrir in whose immediate charge the Registers were to be each fined one month's pay, and a report to be made on them by the Officer in charge after the lapse of six months.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	126	6
Received during the year, --- --- ---	529	37
Total Population, ---	655	43
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	0	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	17	2

Released, --- --- --- ---	506	32
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	10	1
Executed, --- --- --- ---	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	121	8

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	38,227	49,496
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	104¾	135½

	Rs. *As.* *P.*	*Rs.* *As.* *P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	5,375 2 5	5,781 7 6
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	11 3 1¼	11 15 5¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	2 3 11¼	0 8 1
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	53 3 6	42 10 8
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,854 7 0	2,050 11 6
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	26 14 0¼	27 11 4¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, ... ---	0 0 0	184 3 9

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—On a few manufactures, in the menial duties of the Jail, and on repairs.

Food.—"Good and sufficient."

Clothing.—Sufficient and good of its kind.

General Health.—Has improved since last year. The Jail is capable of containing 201 Prisoners; the daily average of the past year was 140. There were eleven casualties, or a percentage of 7·8. The Medical Officer in charge remarks, "that five of the fatal cases were of long standing and must have terminated unfavorably anywhere;" also that "about half the number of Prisoners at the time of "admission into Jail were in a weakly condition." These statements would remove the reproach from the health status of this Jail had it been in my power to report that its sanatory condition had been at the same time satisfactory.

Garden.—Has yielded a supply of good and wholesome vegetables throughout the year.

The Annual Report was not received till the 10th of February.

JHANSIE.

I EXAMINED this Jail on the 7th and 8th December and had no great reason to be satisfied with its condition. The Jail may be said to be completed, and is a very perfect specimen of a Jail. All the buildings were in good repair, except the roofs of the central Cook-house and of the Jail Godowns. The repairs of these are now being carried out. I found a very objectionable and faulty arrangement existing in this Jail for the disposal of the night urine. This I directed to be changed at once and the system in use in other Jails substituted. The outside of the Barrack walls and the enclosure walls I found clean and neat, but I am sorry to say the Darogah seemed to have paid more attention to the surface than

to the interior. The compounds of the several Barracks were not so trim and neat as they ought to be, and the inside of the Barrack walls far from clean. The Darogah has been reprimanded, and the Officer in charge of the Jail requested to report on him after the lapse of six months.

Conduct of Officials.—Dr. Annesley has not been able to report favorably on any of them. The Police Guard has added its quota of delinquents, one man having broken open the Prison Treasure-chest, over which he was on guard, and absconded with a small sum of money, and two having been found asleep on their posts. Out of the Contingent Guard, two men were sentenced to imprisonment and several dismissed.

The Vernacular Jail Registers were well kept and up to date. In the English Account Books I found some confusion. The Factory and Jail accounts had never been properly separated, hence the difficulties which had arisen. During my stay I had the two accounts completely cleared, and a commencement made in the Books afresh.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	139	13
Received during the year, --- --- ---	592	51
Total Population, ---	731	64
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- ---	2	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	0	0
Released, --- --- --- ---	538	52
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	0	0
Died, --- --- --- --- ---	6	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863, --- ---	185	12

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	48,978	58,039
Daily average number of Prisoners, --- ---	134¼	159

	Rs. As. P.	*Rs. As. P.*
Total cost including all charges, ---	8,136 4 9	8,459 12 4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	14 6 9¾	15 1 9¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	0 11 10	1 10 9¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	63 1 1¾	53 3 3½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,152 12 3	963 3 0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- --- ---	19 8 7¼	17 13 4¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0 0 0	0 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole very good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely intramural, on manufactures and the general duties of the Jail.

Food.—According to the laid down scale.

Clothing.—"The usual allowance."

General Health.—"Has been very good." There has been no epidemic or unusual sickness in the Jail. Six Prisoners died during the year, being a percentage of 3·7 on the strength. "Three of the men died suddenly, and three were seriously ill, on admission into Jail." The Jhansie Jail has never been over-crowded. It is capable of containing 272 Prisoners, irrespective of Hospital accommodation: on my visit I found 188 inmates.

Garden.—"A new garden has been made between the outer and inner walls. The soil turns out better than was expected, and it is hoped that, in a few months, the old garden, at some distance from the Jail, will be given up."

The Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

LULLUTPORE.

I INSPECTED this Jail on the 10th and 11th December, and was much pleased with the condition in which I found it.

Buildings.—The extensive alterations that have been going on are now brought almost to a close; indeed, little remains but the introduction of iron gratings into some of the Barracks to make the Jail very complete. The Barracks, &c., are far too closely crowded together, but this defect could not be remedied without re-building the Jail.

Generally the buildings are in excellent repair. The upper story of the gateway is, however, an exception; the wall has cracked in several places, and had not the Executive Engineer given his opinion that it is quite safe, I would have directed it to be dismantled.

Conduct of Officials.—Generally good. A night watchman was discharged for sleeping at his post, and another of the Contingent Guard for neglect of duty.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863,	123	2
Received during the year,	783	15
Total Population,	906	17
Transported beyond Seas,	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	3	0
Removed to Central Prison,	0	0
Released,	670	16
Escaped,	6	0
Died,	3	0
Executed,	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	224	1

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	46,873	63,891
Daily average number of Prisoners,	128½	175

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost including all charges, --- ---	6,223	9	0	11,927	0	10
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, --- ---	14	6	11¼	16	10	1¼
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	2	12	4¾	0	11	7
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	50	4	6½	68	2	5
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, ---	1,448	9	2	2,756	8	0
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- --- ---	42	4	8¼	44	13	1¾
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	200	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good, with few exceptions.

Escapes.—None from the inside of the Jail; but a whole gang of six men sent out to wash paper pulp made good their escape from the Burkundauz in charge. Five were re-captured, and one man is still at large. The Burkundauz was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to one year's imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—Chiefly on the additions and alterations of the Jail, in its menial duties, and on manufactures.

Food.—According to scale. Grain has been dear throughout the year.

Clothing.—Good and according to regulation.

General Health.—Good; deaths 1·7 to strength.

Garden.—Yields a good and plentiful supply of vegetables to the Prisoners. The garden at present is in an objectionable position, being at a little distance from the Jail. I have it now under consideration to make a garden under the Jail walls, which will do away with this difficulty.

The annual Report was received on the 22nd February.

AJMERE.

THIS Jail, having been minutely inspected by Dr. Clark in the end of December, 1862, was not visited this year.

Buildings.—The Jail is not finished as yet. Two new Barracks, Workshops, and Godowns are in process of completion. The Officer in charge reports the roofs of the Barracks to be faulty, leaking considerably during the rainy season. A special report on this point has been called for.

Conduct of Officials.—"Satisfactory."

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining	*Male.*	*Female.*
in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	231	12
Received during the year, --- ---	992	68
Total Population, ---	1,223	80
Transported beyond Seas, --- --- ---	6	0
Transferred to other Zillahs, --- --- ---	9	0
Removed to Central Prison, --- --- ---	46	0
Released, --- --- --- --- ---	904	58
Escaped, --- --- --- --- ---	3	0

Died, --- --- --- ---	27	0
Executed, --- --- --- ---	0	0
Remaining on the 31st December, 1863, ---	228	22

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, --- --- --- ---	0	91,753
Daily average number of Prisoners, ---	0	251

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
Total cost including all charges, --- ---	14,791	8	5	13,994	2	7
Average cost of diet per Prisoner, ---	30	14	5¾	24	12	4¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner, ---	2	15	8	2	0	10¾
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges, --- --- --- ---	63	9	10½	55	11	2
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge, --- ---	0	0	0	6,695	2	6
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation, --- ---	0	0	0	45	9	11½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government, --- --- ---	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—Three Prisoners escaped during the year, two from a working party outside and one from the Jail Hospital. Two of the men have been re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—Some have been employed on the roads, others in the Jail garden, but the great majority have been engaged on the new works inside the Jail.

Food.—Of good quality and according to prescribed scale.

Clothing.—The hot-weather clothing was somewhat delayed, having to be got from Agra, but no inconvenience resulted, and in other respects the clothing was as usual.

General Health.—Very indifferent. Dr. Murray reports—"sickness has not been "confined to the Jail. Fever and Diarrhœa have prevailed very generally among "the Civil population." The number of deaths during the year on an average strength of 261 Prisoners was 26, or a percentage of 9·9.

Garden.—The Jail garden was begun in May and is now becoming extremely useful. The Prisoners are now receiving their full supply of vegetables from the garden.

The Annual Report was received on the 18th January.

BEAWR.

This Jail was not inspected during the tour.

Buildings.—Are in good condition, the usual repairs having been effected last year.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—Reported good.

	Male.	*Female.*
Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1863, ---	115	5
Received during the year, --- --- ---	769	40
Total Population, ---	884	45

	Male.	Female.
Transported beyond Seas,	0	0
Transferred to other Zillahs,	89	8
Removed to Central Prison,	0	0
Released,	675	30
Escaped,	4	2
Died,	4	0
Executed,	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	112	5

	1862.	1863.
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year,	0	21,463
Daily average number of Prisoners,	0	58¾

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost including all charges,	6,556 1 7	4,600 9 4
Average cost of diet per Prisoner,	22 2 5½	21 15 1¾
Average cost of clothing per Prisoner,	1 13 3¼	2 6 3½
Average cost per Prisoner including all charges,	81 15 2½	78 4 11
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the Officer in charge,	0 0 0	862 5 4
Average earning per Prisoner according to the above valuation,	0 0 0	18 7 1½
Cash remitted to the Treasury to credit of Government,	0 0 0	0 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—"Good."

Escapes.—Two Prisoners escaped; both were re-captured.

Employment of Prisoners.—On out-door labor, working on the roads.

Food.—"Of the quantity and description laid down in the Dietary Regulations."

Clothing.—"The regulation supply has been made up and distributed during the year."

General Health.—Has been good. The average population of the Lock-up has been 120; the average number of sick has been 1·3, and the total number of deaths 4, or a percentage of 3·3 on the strength.

Garden.—There has been no garden established here as yet.

The Annual Report was received on the 25th January.

APPENDIX

NO. III.

REPORTS

BY THE

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENTRAL PRISONS

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following Administrative Report of the Agra Central Prison during the year 1863.

The Buildings, forming the old Jail, are all in good repair. The following is an account of Repairs and Alterations carried out during the year :—

1st,—The entire frontage of the Jail, with main gate and Persian Office, has been thoroughly repaired and whitewashed, at an expense of Rs. 100-0-0.

2nd,—The main guard, in centre of the Prison, has been whitewashed, and the upper-room prepared and furnished with a Punkha, as sleeping quarters for the European Officer on duty at night, at an expense of Rs. 13-2-0.

3rd,—The Superintendent's Bungalow has been whitewashed and repaired at an expense of Rs. 58-7-9.

4th,—A new thatched roof has been placed on the circular house standing in the middle of the exercising-yard of the Solitary cells, at a cost of Rs. 17-12-0.

5th,—The European Jailor's and Assistant Jailor's house has been repaired and whitewashed at an expenditure of Rs. 70-15-0.

6th,—The Hospital verandahs and roof have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 31-4-6. The roof of No. 1 and the roof of No. 2 corridors of Solitary cells, and the doors to certain of the cells, have been repaired, at a cost of Rs. 11-10-0.

7th,—The miscellaneous repairs, divided amongst almost all the Buildings in the Prison, have necessitated an expenditure of Rs. 47-12-9.

Thus, the sum total expended in repairs during the year has been Rs. 351-0-0. Concerning the progress made in constructing the new addition during the past year, I have a very favourable report to make. The following Buildings have been erected during the year :—One complete circle of Barracks with Workshops, comprising altogether eleven Buildings, each 125 feet long by 20 broad, has been completed. Every Building in this circle has been constructed with great care, and especially the roofs, which have been made from the best description of wood.

Special attention has been paid to the matter of foundations, and this has been necessitated by the very irregular and changeable nature of the ground on which the Barracks stand; for the site of the extension formerly contained much hard clay of a valuable description for brick making, and as this was dug out to be made into bricks, the ashes of the brick kilns which had burnt out were thrown into the large cavities made in the ground, thus forming a surface totally unfit for the support of large buildings, and requiring the excavation of a broad trench, sometimes 20 feet deep and 10 feet wide, before the sound surface of the original earth could be arrived at. In this way two at least of the eleven Buildings completed have required the expenditure of as much labor under ground as was required to put together the whole superstructure.

The iron gratings which close the windows and doors have been well made of a very good description of iron, and are set in pucka bricks all round, with a stone slab beneath. The kutcha bricks, which form the body of the walls, have been made, under careful European inspection, of a very hard description of clay, deep layers of which are found here and there in the neighbourhood of Agra.

This clay is of so dense a nature as to be cut with considerable difficulty with a spade, and, with a proper admixture of sandy soil, it forms a very durable kutcha brick indeed; and I believe, from what I have seen during the past two years, that buildings, with walls of good thickness constructed of properly made kutcha bricks and well protected by a broad eave above, will in the matter of durability leave little to be desired, and if in addition all angles and corners are constructed of burnt bricks, the squareness, so necessary to the good appearance of a Barrack, will be completely retained.

The Barracks erected here during the past year have been so made, with an addition of two feet of pucca work to form the plinth near the earth's surface; and about three feet of pucka lime work above, binding the trusses together and completely protecting the wall from the possibility of the entrance of moisture; and I believe these buildings, with only the smallest amount of care, will last for many years. In addition to the erection of the Buildings above spoken of, an extensive earthwork was commenced and completed during the rains of the year, viz., in June, July, August, and September. This consisted in the removal of a mound of earth, 30 feet high with a base of about 120 feet square, upon which a large native residence with numerous out-houses formerly stood, and the filling up of a large excavation situate in the midst of the site of the 2nd circle of Barracks which are to be erected during the current year, 1864. Unfortunately one of the Barracks of this new circle has to stand in the middle of this earthwork and so the construction of a foundation of pucka pillars, four feet apart, two feet and a half square, and varying from 15 to 22 feet high, were put in, to be joined hereafter by arches, and the earth filled in around them. The foundation of the inner enclosure wall of the second circle also crossed this earthwork and necessitated the construction of the same kind of foundation for a length of about 150 feet. All, however, was carefully and properly put in with the base of each pillar resting upon virgin soil. The filling in of this excavation employed the uninterrupted labor of 100 prisoners, working with ten carts, for a period of four months. The mere mention of the number of buildings or separate works which have been put in place during the year gives but a very poor idea of the amount of work performed. It must be borne in mind that every maund of kunker sunk in each foundation or burnt into lime has been dug and carried by the prisoners; every kutcha brick in the walls dug and tempered and moulded by prisoners' hands; the clay of every tile dug and moulded and burnt in the establishment, and many other like things performed by the party employed on the building work. In addition to the mere building of the several structures, which I need scarcely say have been erected by means of Prison labor alone, the daily average number of prisoners employed during the year in the new Jail has been 395; and I think I may safely say that no body of men could have been more busily employed than they have been, nor do I think any form of labor for prisoners could give more satisfactory results than this of building; if only the labor be well divided, the different gangs properly proportioned, and care taken that no stoppage or hinderance shall occur from the absence of each particular material as required: if this one condition only be fulfilled, and care taken that each day's alloted task is completed in its entirety, the work will grow under the Director's hand as fast and in as good state as though constructed by the best laborers from the Bazaar. Indeed, I doubt whether any free laborers would lay bricks more regularly or quickly

than the gang of eighty bricklayers now employed here, nearly all of whom have been taught their work in the Prison. For work of this sort, European supervison is invaluable, and in this respect I have been most fortunate during the past year in having been able to give the immediate charge of the working parties to Sergeant Doddridge, one of the European Officers recently attached to this Prison as Jailors and Warders, of which arrangement I propose to speak more at large hereafter; but of Sergeant Doddridge, in particular, it is necessary I should say a few words in connection with the building work of the year. He has indeed been the working mind of the whole party, not hesitating to labor with his own hands where necessary, passing his whole day with bricklayers and carpenters, controlling and directing all arrangements with an energy which I cannot overpraise, always sober and industrious; he has given me much occasion to express myself thus freely. Unfortunately the temptation of higher pay and more leisure in another appointment has drawn him away from the Jail Department as will be mentioned hereafter. In addition to the buildings before-mentioned as completed during the past year, I have to report that the main guard, a large octagon building in the centre of the 1st Circle, is also above ground, and the foundations and plinth of the new Hospital, a building 150 feet long, completed. These two buildings are now being constructed with all despatch, and, with the foundation of the first Barrack of the 2nd Circle, form the theatre of the present labors of the building gangs.

2. The conduct of the Jail officials, and the peculiar circumstances which have influenced the Jail permanent establishment, during the past year, must form the subject of a somewhat lengthened paragraph.

The year 1863 has seen the commencement of a new system of Jail supervision in the North Western Provinces, by the introductian of an European element into the subordinate establishments of the several Central Prisons, and the change has been carried out in its entirety in this Jail, seven European or Eurasian Officers having been attached to it during the greater part of the year in the capacities respectively of Jailor, Assistant Jailor, Chief Turnkey, Assistant Chief Turnkey, and Warders. I cannot of course undertake to say what has been the experience learnt in other Central Prisons, but I may safely say that in this Prison, as yet, no great improvement in the working efficiency of the establishment has been seen, whilst, on the other hand, much, nay very much, of increased anxiety and necessitated attention to *minutiæ* has been forced upon the Superintendent, and perhaps much of this difference has arisen from the the great loss the Jail has suffered in the removal of Pundit Kesree Doss, the old Jailor, to a post of more dignity truly, but scarcely of more usefulness, namely, to a Tehseeldarship in the Agra District. For more than twenty years this man had been attached to the Jail, and during all that long period no record of misbehaviour had been entered against him. His time of service extended over the periods when Mr. Woodcock, Dr. J. P. Walker, and Dr. W. Walker severally superintended the establishment, and the experience he had gained under these able Officers, and the things they had taught him, had moulded Kesree Doss into the most perfect Native Jailor India is ever likely to see. Obedient to command, prompt in action, knowing every part of the Jail as his own house, and the character and peculiarities of every prisoner in it, personally a man of great sobriety and ceaseless application, he does indeed deserve all that I can say of commendation in this the last annual report in which his name will in all probability appear; and the only comfort which can be drawn from Pundit Kesree Doss' removal from the Jail department is that, in his promotion, he has received a well-merited reward for a long and faithful service, and I have great hopes he will gain the good opinion of his present superiors before any long time has

elapsed. Of my new European establishment, their conduct and qualifications, during the past year, it is with difficulty I can give a connected or trustworthy account, so many have been the changes and so little is there to write of cheerfully or in a spirit of praise. To commence with, three men have been altogether removed from the department for being intoxicated on duty. I have thought it well not to mention them by name as they have entirely lost all connection with the department and are pushing their fortunes elsewhere, and I trust with better success; but it is necessary I should say one of the three was my first European Jailor, a thoroughly honest, well-meaning man, and on whom considerable time and labour had been expended to educate him for his post, with good prospect of success. His first fault of spirit-drinking to intoxication was condoned after due report to the Inspector General of Prisons. A second like offence necessitated his dismissal.

It is with much regret I have felt myself obliged to allude to so distasteful a subject, and I trust this will be the first and last report in which I shall have to allude to my European Officers in any but terms of praise for the good example in all things they have set the number of observant people who surround them. It is necessary, however, I should mention the names of some who have conducted themselves well. Sergeant Doddridge, the late Assistant Jailor, during the nine months he was attached to the Jail was invariably sober, industrious, and well-behaved. He has recently received the appointment of head gardener to the Taj gardens, on a monthly salary of Rs. 125, his allowance at the Jail having been only Rs. 75; and this leads me to speak of the difficulty which I fear will be experienced in retaining the services of the kind of men who prove themselves fitted for these responsible posts on the present low rate of salaries; so many different forms of employ are now opening out for Europeans in the North-West, that the possessal of a certificate of good conduct and character from a responsible public Officer like the Superintendent of a Central Prison, which must of necessity be given where merited, is pretty sure to lead to an Officer's employment elsewhere on increased allowances, thus necessitating an immediate loss to the Jail Department, not only of the well-behaved and sober man himself, but of the labor and patience which have been expended on him to fit him for Jail employment, and of the experience he himself has obtained in the performance of his daily round of duties.

Mr. Stone, my present Assistant Jailor, is also deserving of praise for his good behaviour and attention to his duties. Unfortunately, however, he is a man of weak health, and four times at least, for considerable periods, has been absent from his post, with Rheumatism and other ailments, during the past year, and I have much doubt whether he will ever be able to command the good health so necessary for the due performance of the duties of his post. Mr. Harris, Chief Turnkey, and Mr. Vetriano, Warder, have behaved well, and the latter has shewn considerable energy in the Printing Department.

Sergeant Williams, Officiating Jailor, who has been attached to the establishment for about a month only, has up to the present time given me satisfaction, and I hope in next year's report I may have it in my power to state that I have found in him a good European Jailor. The Native establishment have without exception behaved extremely well during the year. My new Darogah, Kour Heera Singh, has acquitted himself very well. Darogah in name, he has more than once been Jailor in reality, and during the different trying periods which the past year's experience developed, he rendered much valuable service, working day and night without complaint. At present he is cheerfully and zealously employed in teaching the new Jailor the duties of his post, in addition to carrying on with vigour his

proper work of purchasing raw materials and food, and effecting sales of manufactured goods. The Naib Darogah, Basdeo Pershad, has given me perfect satisfaction. Indeed, he is invaluable in the Persian Office and as a Book-keeper, and I believe that most important affair in a large establishment like this Central Prison, the correctness of books and accounts, never was more carefully carried out here than at the present time by the help and superintendence of Basdeo Pershad.

The Mohurrirs, each in his several capacity, have worked well and are deserving of praise. One man of my Native establishment, Sooruj Bhan, has been promoted to the Darogahship of the Allygurh Jail during the year, and I trust he continues to merit the good character he possessed here. Oomrao Singh, my first English writer, is attentive to his duties, he writes a good hand, and bids fair to master the details of his work before very long.

The permanent Police Guard, under their very efficient Inspector, Gunga Ram, has acquitted itself very well; the night sentry duties and rounds, and indeed all the duties required of the Chief Constables and Constables, have been performed in an efficient manner.

The thirty Warders on Rs. 8 a month each, a new class of servants instituted during the year, have been of much use, and this increase of pay has certainly been a step in the right direction. The men holding the appointments shew much anxiety to retain them, and not one man has been dismissed from amongst them since the class was organized.

The contingent service at large has, I have reason to believe, been stimulated to increased exertion by the knowledge that promotion into the grade of Warder on the permanent Establishment will fall to the share of the most worthy Burkundauzes, and consequently I am able to speak well of the behaviour of the contingent guard during the past year; but so long as many of its members receive the pitiful allowance of Rs. 4 a month each, as some fifty men here still do, so long will it include men of little honesty or energy. The prisoner Burkundauzes, whose number has been increased from twenty to twenty-five during the year, have as usual been good and faithful servants, always working, ever well-behaved and cheerful, neatly dressed and tidy, as a rule saving in their habits and full of gratitude, these men have been at the root of order and discipline in the Jail, only two punishments having been meted out to the whole body during the year. I here give a list, as it appears to possess some interest, of the prisoner Burkundauzes who have been released during the past year by the termination of their several periods of punishment with a few particulars concerning each man.

STATEMENT of Prisoner Burkundauzes who were released during the year 1863.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Caste.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	Date of appointment as Prisoner Burkundauze.	Date of Release.	Amount of pay received.	Amount expended for Dieting, Clothing, &c.	Amount paid at time of Release.	Remarks.
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Shoobratee, ...	32	Fakeer, ...	Theft, ...	7 years,	2nd Aug., 1855,	16th March 1861,	2nd Feby., 1863,	91 9 2	45 8 5	46 0 9	
2	Zubber Singh, ...	40	Thakoor, ...	Affray, ...	Ditto,	11th May, 1854,	Ditto,	16th March, 1863,	104 12 10	59 5 10	45 7 0	
3	Mungul Singh, ...	26	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	29th March, 1863,	97 6 8	57 7 8	39 15 0	
4	Goolab, ...	22	Ditto, ...	Culpable Homicide, ...	5 years,	21st June, 1856,	Ditto,	Died on 22nd Decr., 1862, ...	57 9 6	35 9 9	22 6 9	Savings paid to the Magistrate of Allygurh.
5	Muthra Dass, ...	28	Mahajun, ...	Bribery, ...	7 years,	22nd May, 1859,	16th Dec., 1862,	18th Feby., 1863.	9 10 8	8 15 6	0 11 2	Released by order of the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, as an act of clemency at the time of His Lordship's visit to the Prison.
6	Totah, ...	23	Brahmin, ...	Wounding, ...	Ditto,	24th April, 1855,	16th Dec., 1861,	8th June, 1863, ...	87 0 0	57 10 3	29 5 9	
7	Huzaree, ...	23	Thakoor, ...	Culpable Homicide, ...	5 years,	6th July, 1858,	Ditto,	6th July, 1863, ...	74 11 3	40 4 1	24 7 2	
8	Hunwunt, ...	30	Lodha, ...	Affray and Culpable Homicide,	Ditto,	23rd Sept., 1858,	Ditto,	23rd Sept., 1863,	97 15 10	43 10 5	54 5 5	
9	Baichay Lall, ...	45	Brahmin, ...	Culpable Homicide, ...	7 years,	18th Dec., 1853,	Ditto,	16th Nov., 1863,	91 10 8	47 12 8	43 14 0	
10	Heera Singh, ...	30	Thakoor, ...	Theft, ...	3 years,	30th Nov., 1860,	16th March, 1863,	30th ditto,	35 0 2	21 8 10	13 7 4	
11	Illahie Buksh, ...	27	Shaikh, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	25th June, 1860,	26th July, 1862,	25th June, 1863,	44 7 7	21 2 1	23 5 6	

Before terminating these remarks upon the behaviour of my establishment during the past year, I may perhaps be expected to express some opinion upon what experience has taught of the advantages likely to accrue to the Jail Department at large, and to the discipline and well-being of the prisoners confined in Central Jails, by the addition of the recently added European element to the controlling establishment. I have no hesitation in saying that, if men of the right stamp can be obtained, much good will result from the change, and, moreover, I believe the right men will be obtained eventually. I think it is in the nature of all important changes to require an initiatory period in which trouble and anxiety are likely to arise to the initiators; and the past, with may be one or two more years should perhaps be looked upon in this light. But I believe if the effort is persevered with, five years hence so much of good will have sprung out of it, of improved discipline and arrangement, that it will be then very apparent that, without the aid of this European element, such a state of things could never have been attained, and when once fit men shall have been sifted into the several posts the initiatory troubles will have ceased, and the Superintendent find his hands strengthened seven-fold in all things necessary to the perfect condition of a good prison. Already several improvements worthy of record have been observed in this prison. The presence of the European Officer on night duty in the upper-room prepared for him in the centre of the prison above the main guard is one. In this room a large lantern which can be seen from every part of the prison burns all night, and I have little doubt the prisoners feel themselves to be better watched than formerly.

A list of Rules for the guidance of the Officer on duty, of which the following is a copy, is suspended on the wall of the room :—

"RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE EUROPEAN OFFICER ON NIGHT-DUTY.

"I.—The Officer on night duty at the Main Guard will have charge of the "night watch.

"II.—He will himself visit the Sentries once during the night, and see that one "member of the night watch goes the rounds every two hours.

"III.—Upon hearing or observing any noise or unusual circumstance occurring "during the night, he will immediately proceed to the spot from whence the noise "or peculiar circumstance has occurred, accompanied by the members of the night "watch and the officer in charge of the Police Guard, and will take measures to "enquire into and rectify anything that is wrong; and in the event of his deeming "it necessary, he will without delay despatch a verbal message by a member of the "night watch to the Superintendent's house for that officer's information.

"IV.—If the European Officer on duty at the Main Guard should be called at "any hour of the night, he shall immediately rise and pay attention to any message "brought to him.

"V.—Any peculiar circumstance observed during the night must be reported "to the Jailor in the morning, and that Officer will make an entry of the fact in the "Jail Order Book for the Superintendent's information."

The more perfect exactment of each prisoner's allotted labor is another improvement observed, as might be excepted, the task in no instance being more than a moderate day's labor, and the prisoners, if properly watched and urged, quite willing to fulfil it.

The more rapid and satisfactory carrying out of work requiring mind and forethought another, as in building works of which previous mention has been made. The prevention of anything like oppression or injustice to the low caste prisoner another. The increased certainty there is that each prisoner receives his full allowance of food, well cooked, and of good quality, another.

The more satisfactory and strict manner of dealing with the European prisoners who occasionally come into our charge another : an important improvement, which could scarcely have been arrived at with an establishment containing only Native subordinates. The statement of these facts perhaps may be held to prove that some good has resulted from the change, and much more may be looked for in the future.

3. The general management of the prisoners has been in accordance with the rules of the Department, necessarily interfered with in some instances, as for example, in the building gangs, in which separation according to enormity of crime could not be effected.

4. The food of the prisoners has been perfectly good—of all kinds. The vegetables of good quality—plentifully supplied. An expenditure of about Rs. 100 was necessitated on this last account by the failure of some of one of the garden crops during the hot season. This sum has been carried to the debit of the garden fund, and will, I trust, be recovered by the sale of produce during the ensuing year.

5. The matter of Clothing the prisoners has received much attention during the year. Owing to the high price at which both cotton and wool have ruled, considerable management has been required to keep the expenditure within the Budget estimate of the year; indeed I doubt whether this will be accomplished after all, and whether increased accommodation in expenditure for this important item will not have to be sought before the close of the official year. Clothing of both descriptions, cotton and wool, has, however, been kept in good repair and serviceable, the second winter blanket only having been made to serve some time longer than it would have been in less expensive times.

6. The Health of the prisoners during the year has been bad, two very fatal epidemics having visited the prison. The following percentages may perhaps well find a place here, but for further information on this subject I would beg to refer to my Annual Sanatory Report for the year :—

Daily average number of prisoners, --- --- ---	2409
Daily average number of sick, --- --- ---	127·8
Daily average of sick to strength per cent, --- --- ---	5·3
Deaths to strength per cent, --- --- ---	10·6
Deaths to sick per cent, --- --- ---	6·8

7. Before I come to speak of the amount of profit realized by the sale of manufactured articles during the year, it is necessary I should allude to certain circumstances which have militated against their reaching a very large sum :—

1st,—The high price of cotton, which, for all practical purposes, may be considered to have ruled throughout the whole year at double its usual value.

2nd,—The high price of wool, also twice its usual value.

3rd,—The large amount of labor necessarily removed from the Manufacturing Department for employment in building work.

4th,—The interruption which the appearance of epidemic disease in the Jail, necessitating a removal of the prisoners into camp, gave to nearly every form of labor at different times. Altogether, however, I think the following Statement will prove that our endeavours to employ the prisoners profitably have not been allowed to flag. The total business receipts in the Manufacturing Department have been Rs. 74,024-1-4, the disbursements Rs. 52,629-3-6, and the net profit realized Rs. 21,395-13-10. I have prepared, and here annex, a Statement drawn up from the Prison Manufactory Ledger of the exact amount realized, the number of prisoners employed, and the daily earnings of each prisoner in the several Departments, which is interesting, and may be of use to others, as it shews what amount of daily profit may be expected to be realized by prison labour of different kinds. The stated value of a potter's or weaver's labor during the year under review must not, however, be accepted as a guide, since the pottery manufactory was employed during a great part of the year in preparing tiles for the barracks of the new extension, which, being Government work, gave no profit, and the weavers have had to contend against the exorbitant price of the raw material they work upon.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Disbursements in the different Departments of the Agra Central Prison during the year 1863.

Department.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	Excess of Charge.	Net Profit.	Aggregate Number of Prisoners employed during the year 1863.	Amount of Manufactured articles in Store on the 31st December 1863.	*Value of Raw Materials and Tools.* Raw Materials and incomplete articles.	*Value of Raw Materials and Tools.* Looms and Tools, &c., and presses, being Stock.	Daily average earning of each Prisoner.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Pottery Manufactory, ...	564 5 10	317 10 2	0 0 0	246 11 8	10,476	33 5 8	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 4½
Basket ditto, ...	27 9 6	25 0 0	0 0 0	2 9 6	A few men.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Paper ditto, ...	7,802 10 9	4,216 5 2	0 0 0	3,586 5 7	97,290	467 5 0	439 0 0	115 6 0	0 0 7
Saddlery ditto, ...	831 13 1	806 2 7	0 0 0	25 10 6	980	390 8 0	15 4 0	7 6 0	0 0 5
Oil Press, ...	2,149 5 10	1,903 9 10	0 0 0	245 12 0	4,735	51 1 10	0 0 0	117 0 0	0 0 10
Tailor's Shop, ...	5,441 15 6	4,919 11 6	0 0 0	522 4 0	2,080	25 8 0	72 6 0	1 1 0	0 4 0
Spinning Thread, ...	78 15 0	72 1 7	0 0 0	6 13 5	A few women.	0 0 0	6 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Printing Press, ...	17,223 1 7	9,167 13 11	0 0 0	8,055 3 8	14,887	275 14 0	235 6 0	4,301 11 3	0 8 7
Rug Manufactory, ...	2,461 5 10	2,084 5 11	0 0 0	376 15 11	9,625	347 9 0	159 14 6	45 14 0	0 0 0
Towels and Jharuns, ...	1,509 5 4	1,374 0 2	0 0 0	135 5 2		414 8 0	209 12 0	4 0 6	0 0 10
Cloth Manufactory, ...	9,044 2 1	8,013 12 11	0 0 0	1,030 5 2	63,897	1,288 15 0	114 12 9	336 3 0	0 0 3
Sutrungee ditto, ...	12,409 2 8	9,996 9 9	0 0 0	2,412 8 11	65,097	726 5 2	725 13 6	154 9 10	0 0 7
Stamped Cloth, ...	209 8 0	146 13 8	0 0 0	62 10 4	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dyeing Shop, ...	3,882 3 2	3,668 15 7	0 0 0	213 3 7	1,426	0 0 0	22 12 0	8 8 0	0 2 2
Blanket Manufactory, ...	2,304 7 0	2,171 7 9	0 0 0	1,132 15 3	17,191	84 0 0	62 8 0	34 4 0	0 1 0
Miscellaneous Manufactories, ...	53 14 0	37 10 6	0 0 0	16 3 6	0	6 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gunny Manufactory, ...	200 7 3	245 4 5	44 13 2	0 0 0	2,093	0 0 0	64 0 0	7 6 0	0 0 0
Carpenter's Shop, ...	533 15 2	93 3 10	0 0 0	440 11 4	1,260	14 0 0	0 0 0	53 6 3	0 5 6
Industrial School, ...	1,536 6 9	1,310 6 10	0 0 0	225 15 11	500	200 0 0	97 12 0	2 12 0	0 7 2
Convict Farm at Secundra, ...	3,261 2 6	876 0 0	0 0 0	2,385 2 6	72,198	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 6½
Blacksmith's Shop, ...	1,499 4 6	1,182 1 5	0 0 0	317 3 1	2,000	50 8 0	28 14 0	168 2 0	0 2 6
Total, ...	74,025 1 4	52,629 3 6	Net Profit.	21,395 13 10	3,65,735	4,376 5 8	2,254 9 9	5,378 9 10	0 0 11
Prison Garden, ...	2,219 1 3	442 3 0	0 0 0	1,776 14 3	20,463	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Grand Total, ...	76,244 2 7	53,071 6 6	Net Profit of the year 1863.	23,172 12 1	3,86,198	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0

The value of the labor expended on the erection of new buildings during the past year has been, at a very low valuation, Rs. 13,043-14-0, and I believe the same sum would have had to have been expended in free labor to produce a like result. The estimated value of the labor employed in the internal arrangements of the Jail itself, in grinding corn, in conservancy, and cooking arrangements, &c., is Rs. 11,834-5-3, and is not in excess of the real value.

I do not think it necessary to go into any detailed statement of this estimated amount for building and other strictly Government work, as the forms and returns accompanying this Report give full details of these matters; and in conclusion upon this topic, I may say, as a rule, the Jail Manufactories have presented a very busy scene during the year, and that, as much labor has been exacted from the prisoners as is compatible with the due observance of the discipline arrangements for a prison.

8. The conduct of the prisoners as a body has been pretty good during the year, altogether 423 punishments have been administered by the Superintendent; 337 corporal, 50 of solitary confinement, 36 of decrease of food for a certain number of days, 171 punishments were given for the offence of possessing a forbidden article, in nearly every instance either tobacco or money, and only 252 for all other offences. The following Statement will shew the number and detail of punishments administered during the year:—

Prison Offence.	Number of Prisoners.	*Punishments.*		
		By Stripes.	By Solitary Confinement.	By decrease of Food.
Possessing Tobacco, ...	124	109	15	...
Possessed of prohibited articles, ...	47	45	2	...
Smoking Tobacco,...	12	8	...	4
Quarreling amongst themselves, ...	23	21	...	2
Stealing Government property, ...	72	68	3	1
Wasting Government property, ...	59	39	18	2
Disobedience to orders, ...	61	28	6	27
Gambling, ...	7	7	...	...
Writing letters to relations, ...	1	1	...	...
Deceit, ...	7	5	2	...
Assaulting Officials, ...	3	2	1	...
Purchasing articles from another Prisoner, ...	2	1	1	...
Hiding themselves from labour, ...	2	2	...	...
Attempt to escape, ...	1	1	...	...
Budmashee, ...	2	...	2	...
Total, ...	423	337	50	36

No attempt at insubordination, or refusal to obey orders, or incorrigible bad conduct, was observed in a sane Prisoner. Two or three Prisoners suffering from mental disease have proved troublesome for a time, but upon a recognition of their true state, these men were removed to Hospital, and under the lenient treatment and relaxed discipline applied to the sick, fell into a more comfortable frame of mind, and gave no further trouble. No case of suicide or of serious injury by accident occurred during the year.

9. No escape occurred from the inside of the Jail during the year.

From the outside of the Jail eight escapes occurred, viz., one from the gang at Secundra, three from the gangs sent out into Camp, three from the gangs at work on the site of the extension, and one from the open garden on the South side of the Jail. The terms of the men who escaped varied from two years to six months. Of these eight men, four have been re-captured and punished by increased imprisonment. The servants through whose carelessness the escapes occurred have been punished, in some instances by dismissal, in others by suspension for a time, according to the amount of neglect or culpability proved to have been shewn.

10. The Jail garden has been cultivated with assiduity throughout the year. The total receipts on this account (being the value of the produce supplied to the Prison) has been Rs. 2,219-0-0, the total expenditure Rs. 442-3-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,776-14-3, which sum has not be added to the net profit, viz., Rs. 21,395-13-10 previously stated to have been the profits of the Manufacturing Department during the year.

The expenditure on account of the garden—for tools, buckets, bullocks' food, seeds, and occasional purchase of vegetables for Prison use—has been nearly covered by the sale of produce in the bazaar at times when the vegetables were produced in excess of our requirements. A small sum still remains to the debit of the account, and this will be liquidated during the current year.

11. Of the progress of manufactures I can say little worthy of report. Tent-making has been carried on on a small scale only, the increased value of Tents arising from the drain of Cotton to England having apparently dissuaded the public from purchasing new Tents to any extent, as an advertisement which appeared for some weeks in the local papers, and in which it was stated Tents could be made in the Jail, brought no orders in response. One new form of labour of a very profitable kind has been introduced, and been brought to some perfection, during the year. I allude to printing in Typography. The Jail Manual of the North Western Provinces, which was published from this Press during the year, will serve as a specimen of what can be done as yet, and hereafter I believe further progress will be made: already the addition of another Type Press to the stock of the Establishment is felt to be a necessity.

12. The total expenditure incurred during the year has been Rs. 74,673-12-11, against Rs. 66,950-1-6 of 1862, being Rs. 7,723-11-5 in excess of the expenditure of that year. To account for this increase it is necessary I should go a little into detail. By reference to the account headed *Return of total expenditure incurred in the Agra Central Prison during the year*, and by comparison with that of 1862, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of expenditure under three heads, and an increase under five. The heads of increase are—of *salaries of Permanent Establishment* to the extent of Rs. 6,704-4-0, this increase being due to the introduction of European Officials and Native Warders on increased salaries; for *Clothing of Prisoners*, to the extent of Rs. 2,144-0-2, due to the enhanced value of textile fabrics during the year; for *Native Medicines*, Rs. 35-0-0, due to the prevalence of epidemic disease during the year; for *Miscellaneous Expenditure*, Rs. 1,129-10-7, due to the purchase of Tents for encamping the Prisoners in times of sickness, and the supply of new brass Cooking-vessels, the old ones having served five years and being worn out past repair; fifth, to *Permanent Constabulary Guard*, the small increase of Rs. 35-0-0. The heads of decrease are—*Contingent Establishment*, to the extent of Rs. 1,563-1-2, due to the promotion of several of the members of this establishment to Wardership on the Permanent Establishment; *Dieting Prisoners*, to the extent of Rs. 819-0-11, due to a slight decrease in the number of Prisoners, and to the comparatively cheap rate at which grain was sold at the commencement of the year; third, *Repairs of Jail Buildings*, to the extent of Rs. 235-14-1. The total of the items of increase has been Rs. 10,341-9-0, and of decrease Rs. 2,617-14-1, and the balance, being the increased expenditure of the year, Rs. 7,723-11-5, as before stated. The bare statement of the reasons for each increase will be sufficient to show that they severally arose out of circumstances beyond the possibility of control.

C. PLANK,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1863.

THE past year has been signalized in this Prison by an amount of disease of a low typhoid character much to be deplored. This has been of course especially apparent amongst the Prisoners who have been admitted in a bad state of health and in bad condition; but numerous instances have also occurred of strong prisoners succumbing to the depressing influence of contagious disease.

2. In my Annual Report for the year 1862, it was my good fortune to have been able to state that, during the year under review, the health of the prisoners had been good. Not many days after penning that remark, I had an opportunity of seeing how quickly contagious disease will spread amongst a body of men situate as prisoners are, and how long it will be before, in all probability, the same disease will take itself away, and what a dark line of trouble and anxiety it will leave in its course. During the latter part of December 1862, a body of prisoners were received into the Prison from the Allygurh Jail in the usual way. It having been reported to me, that Typhoid Fever was prevalent in the Allygurh Jail, the arriving gang were placed in quarantine, outside the prison, for fifteen days, their clothing returned to the Allygurh Jail, and every precaution taken to prevent their introducing contagious disease into the Prison. I should mention that, upon their arrival, two or three of the gang had already sickened with continued Fever; these men were carefully treated outside the walls—and only one of them died. It is of course impossible for me to say whether or no the presence of these men was the cause of the commencement of the epidemic I am about to describe; but it seems probable it may have had something to do with it, notwithstanding all our endeavours to prevent an outbreak. I will now proceed to describe what actually occurred. During the month of January following 31 cases of continued Fever presented themselves for treatment amongst the prisoners, and 13 men died; in February, 66 cases, and 14 died; March, 245 cases, and 24 died; April 67 cases, and 16 died; May, 30 cases, and 10 died; giving a total of 438 cases and 77 deaths. Concerning the type of the disease and its symptoms, the almost invariable complaint was of shivering coming on suddenly in the night-time, followed by pain in the head. In the morning the man presented himself with a quick pulse, white tongue, and hot head, and before many hours had elapsed would be found lying on his bedding in the Hospital with symptoms of approaching delirium, or of congestion of the lungs, running on quickly to pneumonia, or, and that very frequently, presenting a yellowish appearance of the eye, the sure precursor of congestion of the liver and other abdominal organs; and, if from any of these causes death should supervene, *post mortem* inspection proved, by discovering a brownish colored blood, inflammatory deposits in and upon various internal organs, and not unfrequently an elevated or ulcerated appearance of the solitary and conglomerate glands of the small intestines, that the old enemy of Prisons, Typhoid Fever, was present amongst the inmates in all its intensity. During the time of the prevalence of this epidemic, the daily average number of

prisoners confined in the Prison was about 2,250. As above stated, of this number 438 altogether were attacked with the disease which, it must be remembered, ran its course over a long period of four months. The number attacked, about 19 per cent. only of strength, will not, I think, be considered excessive, when the extremely contagious nature of the disease, of which mention will be made hereafter, is borne in mind, and this immunity of a great number from amongst a body of men living under the same condition may, I think, be attributed to the steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Measures were early taken to spread the inmates to the utmost possible extent. A Camp at Poyah for a large gang received its inmates; the Convict farm at Secundra also gave accommodation to a large party; the site of the new Jail or extension, with its partially finished Barracks, gave good lodgings for five or six hundred men; the long corridors of the Solitary cell Barracks gave ample room for many; and so the sleeping Barracks proper of the Jail, were thinned of their inmates, and at times when the remaining prisoners of any building and court-yard seemed to be likely to suffer in excess, its inmates were drafted away entirely to other places without inconvenience, and the apparently infected enclosure given up for days together to the ceaseless labors of fumigators and cleaners. It must not be thought, however, that moving the prisoners, even to a distance, rendered them safe from attack; in every instance the disease went with them, and fatal cases occurred in good number at Poyah and at Secundra, and on the site of the new Jail. The sick of each gang being treated in its own locality with evident advantage and without the danger to attendants, which was a marked feature in the circumstances of those whom duty or necessity called to the neighbourhood of the men lying sick in the Prison Hospital itself; and this brings me to the consideration of the contagious nature of this Fever, which I have been astonished to hear some speak of doubtingly, but which was proved to my perfect conviction by observation during the epidemic now described; and I think I have but to say that of the Establishment attached to the Jail Hospital including three Native Doctors, six regular attendants, and two Sweepers, all had the disease more or less severely, and that several of the Burkundauzes suffered, the disease ending up by laying the Jailor low for many days and giving me much anxiety on his account, to prove that the disease must have been contagious indeed. During the prevalence of this epidemic, I received much valuable advice and encouragement from Doctor Murray, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Agra Division, and from Doctor Playfair, the Civil Surgeon of Agra, who was good enough to grant me the services of two of the Students of his Medical School to assist in the arduous Medical duties of the time. The disease had become apparently so persistent and determined in its attachment to the prisoners under all forms of treatment, or in any situation, that I had began to doubt whether, until the arrival of the periodical rains in June, we should be able to get rid of it altogether; but happily, about the beginning of May cases began to present themselves less frequently, and by the middle of the month the epidemic may be considered to have ceased, though cases occurred every now and again for some time longer.

3. Scarcely had, however, the prisoners been gathered back to their wonted places and employments, and the usual discipline and orderly arrangement which characterizes the Establishment had resumed its sway, when another more dreaded disease than typhus, namely Cholera, began to display its presence. In May seven cases of this disease occurred, and three men died; in June three cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa occurred all of which recovered, and it was hoped, upon good grounds, the prisoners would escape any severe visitation of the fatal form of the disease. Such was not to be the case however, for in June, Cholera made head again with 49 cases and 16 deaths; in July, 54 cases and 23 deaths; in August, 9 cases, all of whom recovered; and so this second epidemic ceased, the

total number of cases being 122 and of deaths 42, or an average of 34·4 per cent. of deaths to seizures.

4. In the above paragraph I have spoken of this Cholera attack as of one epidemic, but it will be more instructive to speak of it as two, and to consider under what different circumstances of atmospheric condition this strange disease may be seen to arise.

5. The seven cases which occurred in May should form the subject of prior consideration. The first occurred on the 20th May in a man 40 years of age, emaciated and weak, who rapidly fell into a state of collapse and died in ten hours; the second, in a strong man of 25, occurred on the 21st, and after an illness of 24 hours also terminated fatally; the 7th and last case occurred on the 27th of May and terminated fatally in 13 hours. I have mentioned the periods of the above three cases to prove that Asiatic Cholera, of the very rapid and fatal type, was truly the disease seen in May. The 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cases occurred in the intermediate days between the 20th and 27th, and all made good recoveries. The atmospheric conditions at the Central Prison during this period of eight days were as follows:—The average height of the Barometer was 29·013 degrees, which is very low in comparison with preceding months. The average temperature of the air, in the shade, for the whole 24 hours of the eight days was 93·6 degrees, which I need scarcely say is very high. The average dew point of the eight days was 58·98 degrees. The humidity of the air, 1·0 being saturation, was 0·266, the air being very dry. The wind was west on four days, north on two days, and south two days. A dust-storm from the west, attended with almost continuous thunder and lightning commenced at 6 P. M. and ended at 8 P. M. of the 22nd. Ozone was detected in the atmosphere after this storm, and continued in small quantity up to the termination of the month. No Ozone was present in the atmosphere on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of May, the days preceding this storm, and the days on which the Prison was threatened with an epidemic. It will be seen, by reference to what has gone before, that, on the 20th and 21st, two fatal cases occurred; on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th four favourable cases; it seems, therefore, fair to suppose the remarkable thunder-storm, mentioned above, had a considerable share in warding off the threatened attack.

6. I now come to speak of the serious epidemic of July and August.

The first case of this second epidemic occurred on the 8th of July, the last on the 26th of August, and during the intervening period, 115 cases were observed, of whom 39 died. The great majority of the fatal cases were marked by the speedy collapse and death of true Asiatic Cholera, with all its attendant symptoms of disorganized blood and arrested circulation, the only unusual peculiarity observed being a marked absence of spasmodic action of the muscular system. During the period between the 8th of July and the 26th of August the following atmospheric conditions prevailed:—The average height of the Barometer for the 50 days was 28·958; the average temperature of the atmosphere 86·1; the average dew point 82·12; the humidity of the air 0·793.

7. In considering this matter, the question naturally arises, have atmospheric conditions anything to do with Cholera at all, and if so, how is it the disease can prevail when these conditions are totally opposite? The question is hard to answer, and yet it is equally difficult to dismiss from the mind all idea of atmospheric condition having much to do with the prevalence of the disease, and perhaps it may not be wrong to conclude, that any extreme condition in this respect may produce the disease, so in May we have the extreme of heat, and in July and August the extreme of moisture, the latter extreme, as far as Indian experience goes, being a condition very favorable to the presence of the disease.

8. I think, I may be permitted to say that the inmates of a large Prison, such as the one under notice, are so placed as to offer peculiar advantages to the study of epidemic disease, as their whole course of life is fairly under observation and no change in their connection with external things can take place unobserved; and I may truthfully say that no extraordinary change in this respect did occur, at the times mentioned, to the Prisoners in this Jail excepting in the above mentioned extremes in the atmosphere they breathed. The orderly arrangement of their lives has been the same, day by day, from the commencement of the year to its end, and if the extremes, above dwelt upon, were not the real reason why they were at such times the subjects of a fatal disease, then I am at a loss to assign any reason at all. Indeed, the problem of the cause of these mysterious annual visitations, unless we fall back upon the unanswerable argument of direct Divine influence, is apparently as far from correct solution now as it was upon the day when the present generation first began to dread its fatal effect, and until the cause shall be known, so long must we alternate in one treatment from Calomel and Bleeding to Quinine and Brandy; from wrapping in wet sheets to giving opium in excess; and so long as experience proves, will the percentage of deaths be from 30 to 40 of patients treated. Indeed, I believe there is no disease in which medical treatment has been so entirely useless in its curative effects as in this of Cholera, and the record of any trustworthy facts relating to the condition of surrounding agents at the time of its prevalence, becomes a duty to all who are placed in a position to observe them as they occur. With a view to afford proof of how likely it is atmospheric conditions may be the cause of such a disease as Cholera, I may perhaps be excused if I mention in a few words the pathological conditions observed in the body of a man recently dead of the disease. Upon careful examination of such a body we find every solid organ in a fit state to carry on the functions of life; the brain with its nervous system, unchanged; the heart with its vessels in perfect order; only in the great fluid organ, the blood, we observe a condition incompatible with life, a change from bright red to blackness, from perfect fluidity to a viscidity of syrup. The question arises, in what, and how is the blood altered? It has acquired its dark tint apparently from being loaded with carbon, and its viscidity and shrunken corpuscles from the loss of its water or serum in the effort, while life lasted, to rid itself of something hurtful. Can this excess of carbon be the carbon of effete material which should have been removed by the process of respiration? We know very well, the process of respiration commencing with his first and ending with his last moment is essential to a living man for one purpose only, viz., the removal of effete material from the body, the phenomenon of the production of animal heat being made subservient to this object. Can it be any interference with this essential process which produces the well-known symptoms of Cholera? In short, can any extreme condition of the fluid inspired make it unable, fully and faithfully, to carry out that condition, essential to the well-being of a living man, viz., the removal of carbon from his blood? Can Cholera be a condition of self-poisoning, the result of either extreme heat or extreme moisture, or I may add of extreme cold (as Cholera is seen in the winter) of the air inspired?

8. I have appended to these remarks, a Statement of the Meteorological conditions observed in this Prison, with the number of cases of Cholera as they occurred, day by day, during the months of July and August.

Month and Date.	Cholera Cases.	Average Temperature of 24 Hours.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity, 1·0 being Saturation.	Direction of Wind.	Ozone 1–10.	Remarks.
1863.							
July 8, ...	1	85·0	0·992	0·841	S. E.	4	
„ 9, ...	4	88·5	0·999	0·758	E.	3	
„ 10, ...	1	91·5	0·945	0·657	E.	2	
„ 11, ...	0	95·0	1·022	0·636	E.	2	
„ 12, ...	3	83·5	1·006	0·868	N. W.	10	
„ 13, ...	4	85·5	0·967	0·807	C.	2	
„ 14, ...	13	87·5	1·153	0·902	W.	2	
„ 15, ...	5	87·0	1·016	0·809	W.	1	
„ 16, ...	2	84·5	0·978	0·847	W.	2	
„ 17, ...	5	80·2	0·991	0·978	C.	6	
„ 18, ...	0	80·5	0·926	0·904	C.	7	
„ 19, ...	1	85·5	1·010	0·843	S. E.	7	
„ 20, ...	1	85·0	0·982	0·833	N. E.	2	
„ 21, ...	0	88·0	0·993	0·897	C.	1	
„ 22, ...	1	84·0	0·982	0·860	C.	2	
„ 23, ...	1	88·7	1·032	0·776	N. E.	1	
„ 24, ...	0	93·0	1·069	0·707	C.	1	
„ 25, ...	1	83·0	0·996	0·898	C.	2	
„ 26, ...	1	88·0	0·984	0·782	C.	2	
„ 27, ...	0	89·0	1·065	0·796	E.	2	
„ 28, ...	1	88·0	0·959	0·740	E.	1	
„ 29, ...	1	91·5	0·950	0·670	N. E.	1	
„ 30, ...	2	89·2	1·037	0·771	C.	1	
„ 31, ...	1	87·0	0·993	0·791	S. E.	1	
Aug. 1, ...	2	84·5	0·998	0·852	C.	1	
„ 2, ...	2	83·0	0·908	0·823	N. W.	1	
„ 3, ...	6	85·5	0·976	0·839	S. W.	3	
„ 4, ...	8	88·7	0·970	0·732	W.	6	
„ 5, ...	7	82·5	0·913	0·839	C.	2	
„ 6, ...	1	81·0	0·930	0·898	W.	3	
„ 7, ...	3	82·5	0·966	0·888	C.	2	

Month and Date.	Cholera Cases.	Average Temperature of 24 Hours.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity, 1·0 being Saturation.	Direction of Wind.	Ozone 1-10.	Remarks.
1863.							
Aug. 8, ...	2	80·5	0·956	0·937	C.	1	
„ 9, ...	0	88·1	1·032	0·794	C.	2	
„ 10, ...	1	82·5	0·883	0·810	N. W.	1	
„ 11, ...	2	85·7	0·942	0·807	N.	1	
„ 12, ...	0	86·7	0·899	0·725	N. W.	2	
„ 13, ...	4	88·1	0·960	0·741	N. E.	2	
„ 14, ...	4	92·5	0·901	0·645	S. E.	2	
„ 15, ...	2	93·0	0·950	0·629	N.	2	
„ 16, ...	3	86·0	0·990	0·822	C.	1	
„ 17, ...	6	8·5	0·946	0·791	C.	3	
„ 18, ...	2	84·0	1·023	0·900	C.	1	
„ 19, ...	1	85·2	1·010	0·872	C.	1	
„ 20, ...	0	81·5	0 954	0·906	C.	0	
„ 21, ...	0	81·7	0·932	0·885	N. W.	1	
„ 22, ...	0	85·0	0·896	0·763	W.	2	
„ 23, ...	0	86·2	0·872	0·710	S.	2	
„ 24, ...	0	88·0	0·895	0·692	C.	1	
„ 25, ...	0	87·0	0·898	0·697	N. W.	1	
„ 26, ...	1	88·5	0·836	0·636	W.	1	
„ 27, ...	0	89·7	0·843	0·617	W.	1	
„ 28, ...	0	92·0	0·840	0·578	N. W.	1	
„ 29, ...	0	91·2	0·806	0·562	N. W.	1	
„ 30, ...	0	92·7	0·776	0·517	W.	1	
„ 31, ...	0	92·5	0·856	0·573	N.	0	

A perusal of the above Table will show two things at least, viz., *1st,* the great amount of vapour contained in the air at the time, and *2nd,* the tedious course of the epidemic itself; which last fact was very remarkable and vexatious, frequently flattering anxious observers with hopes of its speedy cessation, and again, as clouds gathered, rain fell, and humidity increased, breaking out with increased vigour, the attacks yet never rising to the formidable numbers seen in other epidemics of a like kind. Whether our mode of dealing with the Prisoners at this juncture had anything to do with this I cannot say, but think it well to place it on record. A Camp was again pitched near the Poyah Ghât road upon a high dry

spot, and all Barracks over-crowded with inmates relieved to the utmost possible extent; a two-grain dose of Quinine was served out occasionally to each Prisoner. Wood fires were burnt daily in each Barrack, with the two fold object of drying the air as much as possible and filling it with the proceeds of wood combustion. The most minute attention was paid to the matter of cleanliness both of the Prisoners themselves, their habitations and surroundings; indeed, increased attention to these things was given more as a matter of course than of necessity, the Jail and everything in it being always as clean as hands can make it, and concerning the matter of impurities, and to shew the little effect the presence in the air of the emanations proceeding from them has upon the cause or course of Cholera, I may mention that, of a gang of 35 Mehters exclusively employed from morning to night in collecting and carrying out of the Jail, upon their heads or shoulders, the fœtid contents of Latrines, in earthen vessels, during the time of the epidemic, only two men were admitted to Hospital with Cholera, both of whom made good recoveries.

9. Of the medical treatment of Cholera, I am sorry to have to record that nothing trustworthy was learnt during the epidemic under review. Several old forms of treatment were tried, but without giving satisfactory results. At the request of Doctor Turton, of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, two cases were treated by being wrapped in wet sheets and then carefully covered with blankets. The result was that reaction was partially set up, the head became warm and the eyes red, but death speedily followed. It is right I should say, these were cases of men in a state of collapse, who might have been expected to die under any form of treatment, and that the form of treatment, by wrapping in a wet sheet, did certainly produce a return of warmth to the body, but no other good effect followed. The treatment by small bleedings, with the administration of diffusible stimulants, was tried in several cases but gave no good results, and altogether, I think, the men who were wrapped in a blanket and placed upon a soft bed of grass, and to whom only a little hot spirit and water was administered, fared as well as those for whom a more active form of treatment was devised.

10. I have chosen to commence this Report with a short description of these two epidemics, that the reader's mind may be prepared for the statement which must follow, that the percentage of deaths in the Jail has been considerably in excess of last year. The daily average number of Prisoners during the year under observation was 2,409, and the number of deaths during the year 257, being a percentage of 10·6 of deaths to inmates. Of the 257 deaths, 92 were due to continued Fever and 42 to Cholera, leaving 120 only to be accounted for by other causes. Of these, 20 occurred from Dysentery, 9 from Diarrhœa in old weak men, 14 from Nephria or Bright's disease, 11 from old age. Three Prisoners only died from Phthisis or Consumption during the year, and one from Gangrene. Three cases of Scurvy only came under observation. One man was operated upon for stone in the bladder and made a good recovery.

11. The number of admissions to Hospital during the year amounted to 3,018, of which 2,730 were discharged cured, 232 died, and 56 remained for treatment on the last day of the year. The accompanying Annual Return gives a detailed account of these numbers.

12. Upon reference to this Return it will be seen that the number of Fever cases of all types which occurred amongst the Prisoners was 1,692 or more than 50 per cent. of the whole sickness observed. The causes of this really very serious amount of disease should, I think it will be allowed, be sought for with all diligence, and this subject has occupied much of my attention during the past year. Many of the causes of Fever are certainly entirely absent from the Jail or its precincts; there is no such thing as jungle or excessive vegetation, or want

of cleanliness, or swamp, or undue moisture any where. As a rule, there is no such thing as hunger, that is hunger which might produce Fever, though I have observed that some prisoners do suffer in this respect, being willing on all occasions to barter anything they may possess or may pick up, for part of the food of another man; and whenever any well authenticated case of the sort has come under my observation, I have deemed it advisable to increase the hungry man's allowance of food. Indeed, this condition of things must, of necessity, arise, where a large body of men, with ever varying appetites, are served out with an equal allowance of food, the only possible way in which the feeding arrangements of a large Jail can be organized; but I fully believe the two pounds of cooked azotized food, which is the established daily allowance for each man, is in the very great majority of instances amply sufficient to prevent anything like a hunger which shall lead to Fever, and the exceptional cases must be relieved at the discretion of the Superintendent, —the only remedy which can, I think, be devised. But although it is undoubtedly true many of the causes of Fever are absent from the Prison, yet it is equally true that some are present: one is "cold," another "unwonted labour," a third "over-crowding." Of the first, "cold," it will perhaps excite surprise when I state that, from my observation during the past two years, I have seen that Fever, both remittent and continued, of a serious type—likely to lead to death, is much more prevalent in the cold seasons of the year than at any other time, and I cannot but conclude that cold is the cause of this. The modern Barrack, admirably built for a hot season's residence, and replete with good arrangements for ventilation purposes, with its open iron gratings on all sides and its open roof above, forms but a poor protection from the great cold of the winter early morning in the North Western Provinces, and a common answer from a Prisoner, when questioned as to the cause of his Fever attack, is, that "the cold struck him in the morning;" and at unlocking time in the cold mornings, an Indian Prisoner, though, as a rule, a patient, long suffering, man, will not hesitate, as he goes shivering to his work, to complain of his bitter enemy the cold, and will not be comforted until the sun has warmed his half chilled blood. That this is no exaggerated picture every one practically acquainted with the subject will, I think, allow; and that Cold is a fruitful source of Fever—is an established fact. The subject of the remedy for this Cold, with its consequences, is not one that can be lightly dwelt upon, as it must of necessity entail considerable expense. It may be shortly stated thus,—something of ventilation must be sacrificed and something of comfort added to the night dwellings of the Prisoners during the cold season. The ventilation sacrificed might well, I think, consist of partial closure, by a curtain of *tât puttee* or a wooden shutter, of the lateral openings of each Barrack on both sides; and the comfort added, consists, *1st*,—in the rigid observance of a rule that the two blankets allowed to each Prisoner shall be perfectly good of their kind without hole or thinness (which will necessitate a considerable increase on former Budget Estimates for Clothing); and *2nd*,—in the removal of the Prisoners from the earthen floors of the Barracks, and the causing them to sleep upon continuous low wooden benches running from one end of the Barrack to the other on either side, slightly sloping from the head to the feet in imitation of the sleeping places in use in French Guard-houses. The arrangement would necessitate considerable expense, but until something is done to keep the men off the floor, I cannot but think Fever will continue to be the common disease of the Prison. Of the second cause, "unwonted labour," which must not be understood to mean excessive labour, such a thing being impossible with the short hours of labour of an Indian Prison, but labour ill-suited to the habits and previous course of life of the Prisoner; thus, a shopkeeper previously leading the sedentary life of an Indian Bunnea will suddenly find himself employed in the Jail as a bricklayer's labourer, carrying, it may be, a basket of earth upon his head for many hours at a stretch, fully exposed to the

heat and light of the sun; in all probability that man will, before the lapse of many days, come into Hospital with symptoms of Fever. Fever arising from this cause is, however, very little fatal, being of remittent or even ephemeral type; and so long as the Jail is in a transition state, and its accommodation incomplete, with large building works in progress, so long will this cause admit of only partial if any remedy. Of the third cause, "over-crowding," I feel I cannot speak too earnestly. This, during hot and cold seasons alike, is an undoubted cause of Fever, and Fever too of a dangerous character, of a continued type and contagious, and it will be well if this cause be looked boldly in the face and overcome. When the large extension of sixteen new Barracks is completed there will be accommodation in the sleeping wards for 2,700 Prisoners in this Jail, at the rate of 27 square feet of space for each man. This number then must never be exceeded, if it is resolutely determined that over-crowding, as a cause of fatal Fever, shall cease amongst the Prisoners; and I believe the only reliable way of bringing this about will be by so constructing the sleeping parts of each Barrack that only the authorized number of Prisoners can by any possibility be berthed in them at night.

13. All the above causes of Fever do then admit of remedy and must be remedied; and I cannot close these remarks without dwelling for a moment on the great advantages likely to accrue to the Prisoners, by their numbers, at one Prison, not being permitted to rise to a sum total, which entirely prevents anything like the ceaseless observation of the whole of them by the Officer in charge, so necessary to their welfare. Any number of Prisoners much exceeding 2,000 comes to form so large an assemblage that one mind can only view them as divided into large gangs, and until a Prisoner can be viewed more as an individual, with peculiarities of temperament, appetite, strength, and many other things, so long must many men be doing what is prejudicial to health, and so long, in all probability, will the minds of those who are interested in the welfare of Prisoners be troubled by the inroads which disease so frequently makes amongst them.

14. The Food of the Prisoners during the past year has been invariably good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and it has been served out strictly in accordance with the rules of the Department. *Bajra* and *Jowar*, however, are but seldom found in sufficient quantity in the Bazaar to allow of their being served out to the Prisoners as often as the diet scale requires, but whenever this has been the case good wheat flour has been distributed in the place of the flour of those cereals.

15. Great attention has been paid to the Clothing of the Prisoners during the past year, and although prices have ruled so high for all textile fabrics, by careful management, I am able to report, the Prisoners have been well clothed without any extraordinary expense; only the second winter blanket has of necessity been older and thinner than it should be, but this is being remedied as quickly as wool can be obtained for the manufacture of new blankets.

16. The Hospital duties in the Jail have, during the past year, been of a peculiarly harassing nature, and for many months together not less than five distinct Hospitals have been in existence.

1st Class Native Doctor Khoosal Ram has, as usual, been eminently useful and energetic, and twice during the past year has suffered from Fever—contracted in the discharge of his duties.

3rd Class Native Doctor, Immam Buksh, has been untiring in his endeavours to give satisfaction, and has not, I believe, been absent from his duties for a single day during the whole year, and besides performing his proper share of attendance

on the sick in Hospital, has daily visited every gang or body of Prisoners and dressed any slight boils or wounds with which they might be troubled; and I have much pleasure in noting in this Report the good opinion I have formed of this man's conduct and qualifications.

3rd Class Native Doctor Manogee Puttuck, has also paid great attention to the sick at Secundra, and I have been perfectly satisfied with his work during the year.

17. The Hospital requirements, generally, have been carefully and efficiently carried out, and the sick treated with much kindness and attention, and at no time has any Hospital been allowed to become over-crowded, or proper discipline and orderly arrangement amongst the sick for a moment set aside, whatever may have been the number of the patients, or the urgency of their complaints. The extra diets of milk, or soup, or sugar, &c., have been very good and served out without stint when necessary. There is, with reference to the comfort of the sick, one thing I would venture to recommend, if the expenditure would not be considered extraordinary, or the luxury too great, which is, that each sick man, whilst an inmate of the Hospital, be allowed a cotton sheet in addition to the blankets now served out, for I have frequently observed that a patient, ill with Fever, is given to removing the *dhotee* from his loins and spreading it over his body as a sheet, afterwards drawing the blankets over all, or in the hot season rejecting the blanket altogether; and I am sure if a sheet could be allowed it would be gratefully received by the Prisoners.

C. PLANK,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

Percentage of Fevers to Total Admissions.

Months.	January.					February.					March.					April.					May.					June.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Ephemera, ...	1·5	10·1	21·3	35·23	3·60	8·	3·5	31·7	22·94	1·31	9·5	...	34·7	3·09	...	14·1	...	41·1	26·05	0·28	6·2	...	26·9	20·43	3·64	6·9	·7	22·4	16·44	5·19
Fever, Intermittens,	22·5	29·8	9·	3·80	22·35	13·	18·7	1·2	12·94	10·10	16·3	21·	7·5	46·9	4·02	18·2	...	13·7	13·38	7·05	24·3	...	11·7	10·94	24·29	20·3	9·8	·8	14·88	28·13
Do. Remittens, ...	3·	1·9	8·	4·76	14·11	...	1·7	9·7	7·05	21·54	6·	6·3	8·4	12·88	1·34	·5	...	6·5	4·50	24·41	·7	...	11·2	15·57	19·83	·5	2·5	6·5	21·14	13·85
Do. Continua, ...	...	...	...	...	25·47	3·	21·5	...	·58	42·42	...	60·5	2·3	...	73·55	...	58·1	6·3	17·25	36·76	1·4	49·9	3·	32·36	17·00	·3	23·2	·5·	8·35	3·33
Variola, ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicella, ...	...	...	6	·47	...	...	1	6	1·76	...	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.

Percentage of Fevers to Total Admissions.—(Concluded.)

Months.	July.					August.					September.					October.					November.					December.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Ephemera, ...	12·6	10·6	18·4	15·44	1·57	9·6	9·6	23·6	14·76	7·90	7·6	17·3	28·3	17·55	7·66	5·7	31·	37·6	18·51	3·98	5·4	13·8	29·1	11·93	6·71	7·3	17·4	23·2	11·84	4·43
Fever Intermittens,	21·6	12·3	5·5	24·43	21·76	44·1	6·6	11·1	30·59	26·88	20·9	11·1	19·4	34·	43·06	38·7	6·1	21·3	40·18	43·78	39·9	6·2	18·9	34·65	28·35	2·8	4·2	15·8	15·60	25·06
Do. Remittens, ...	2·	3·2	2·9	4·77	10·41	·3	2·	1·2	3·37	8·29	·2	1·2	5·6	1·33	3·16	2·9	·1	3·35	5·41	1·49	·1	3·3	3·5	1·42	1·49	1·4	2·1	24·	·28	5·97
Do, Continua, ...	·1	11·2	...	7·86	7·47	...	3.	...	3·79	10·12	...	...	...	8·66	8·16	...	...	...	4·06	6·41	...	...	...	9·09	15·67	...	...	...	28·90	13·26
Variola, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicella, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. PLANK,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

Percentage of Lung Diseases to Total Admissions.

Months.	January.					February.					March.					April.					May.					June.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Bronchitis, ...	2·2	2·1	1·6	1·90	·24	2·6	5.	5·4	1·76	0·33	1·3	·2	2·8	...	...	1·7	...	3·	·35	·28	2·2	4·	...	...	...	1·5	4·	1·	·22	...
Asthma, ...	...	...	...	·47	·72	...	...	...	·58	1·01	...	...	...	·51	0·26	...	...	...	...	·28	...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis, ...	...	·1	1·6	...	·24	...	1	1·8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	·35	...	·2	·5	4·	...	...	5·	4·	5·	·52	...
Penumonia, ...	1·2	2·9	8·2	3·33	...	2·9	2·3	9·1	1·7	...	3·4	2·	1·8	2·57	...	3·4	2·	1·8	·35	...	2·4	·1	1·1	·24	1·21	1·9	...	1·5	...	...
Pleuritis, ...	...	·1	...	·47	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	...	...	...	1	...	...	·43

APPENDIX B.

Percentage of Lung Diseases to Total Admissions.—(Concluded.)

Month.	July.					August.					September.					October.					November.					December.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Bronchitis, ...	6·	1·1	6·	·28	...	6·	·1	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	0·49	7·	1·4	1·4	·45	...	2·7	1·8	3·5	·85	1·43	3·6	2·6	...	·28	1·86
Asthma, ...	...	...	4	...	·63	...	...	2·	·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	·3	...	·3	...	...	·2	...	9·	...	...
Phthisis ...	3·	7·	2·	...	·31	2·	·3	1·	...	·40	6·	4·	1·4	...	...	3·	1·6	1·4	·22	...	·1	2·9	·6	...	...	·6	1·7	9·	·28	...
Pneumonia, ...	2·4	·3	2·	...	...	2·4	5·	8·	...	·20	1·7	9·	1·3	·22	...	7·	3·3	8·	·22	·49	3·5	8·1	1·4	...	...	4·	7·4	2·9	·86	·54
Pleuritis, ...	1·	...	2·	...	...	...	...	...	·21	·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...

C. PLANK,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

Percentage of Bowel Complaints to Total Admissions.

Months.	January.					February.					March.					April.					May.					June.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Diarrhœa,	27·	11·	9·	1·42	4·08	26·	8·9	6·	2·94	1·01	21·	7·9	6·1	1·08	1·60	18·5	5·7	6·1	1·76	2·35	23·5	5·5	4·8	·97	1·21	14·8	7·4	7·	2·35	0·36
Dysenteria,	6·3	2·4	6·5	5·23	·96	5·3	2·2	3·6	2·94	0·33	2·3	2·	5·1	1·08	·26	·8	3·8	2·7	1·65	1·47	1·7	4·5	4·8	·73	1·21	1·7	2·6	5·	4·17	1·29
Cholera,	0	0	0	0	0	3·	3·4	0	0	0	·6	0	·4	0	0	·5	0	·6	0	·2	·2	0	·4	0	2·83	0	0	1·	0	0
Other Diseases,	2·2	3·8	0	0	0	6·1	·3	0	0	0	3·4	1·1	·4	0	0	3·2	1·1	·3	·70	0·56	5·7	7	1·5	0	0	8·6	8·	0	0	·43

APPENDIX C.

Percentage of Bowel Complaints to Total Admissions.—(Concluded).

Months.	July.					August.					September.					October.					November.					December.				
Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Diarrhœa, ...	12·6	12·2	9·5	3·37	4·41	12·1	8·9	10·4	10·97	7·29	13·8	20·7	6·2	2·66	5·19	15	11	2·5	1·35	4·47	11·7	10·7	3·5	1·13	2·23	10·6	6·5	3·4	1·15	1·63
Dysenteria, ...	2·	3·	4·3	7·86	1·10	2·4	1·7	18·4	8·23	13·15	2·9	14·1	10·4	3·77	9·90	1·7	15·1	19·2	2·48	7·96	·8	12·9	4·2	1·98	4·40	2·	10·4	4·2	3·26	7·65
Cholera, ...	0	0	35·4	0	15·45	0	60·8	4·2	4·85	11·74	0	10·2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases, ...	7·8	2·4	0	0	·31	4·4	1·2	4·	0	0·60	4·2	1·6	·3	·22	0·24	3·9	4·	8·	·22	0	1·4	1·1	6·	0	0·74	2·6	1·3	9·	0	·54

C. PLANK,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1863.

Owing to the unusual good health of the Prisoners during past year, all branches of labor have been carried on with vigour.

New Buildings.—Attention has been more particularly directed to the building of the Jail, and I am happy to be able to report that there is every prospect of its being entirely finished before the close of the financial year.

Works executed in connection with the building may be conveniently divided into :—

1*st*,—Those begun in 1862 and completed in 1863.

2*nd*,—Those begun and completed in 1863.

3*rd*,—Those begun in 1863, but remaining to be completed.

In the first division are the following :—

Two Partition walls in Women's ward.

Three Barracks in ditto.

One Well for the above.

Three Godown Barracks at South-east corner of Jail enclosure.

In the second division :—

Three Workshops, three Cook-rooms, and three Privies to Women's wards.

One Privy to Paper Factory.

One Well for Women's ward, with Pucca Edge and Tank.

Eight Pucca Sentry-boxes to corners of North and South blocks.

Upper story to main gate.

Sixteen Stone tablets to mark numbers of Barracks upon.

Two Cisterns to Well of Barracks Nos. 1 and 2.

In the third division :—

Five Solitary Cells, with divisional and enclosure walls, thermantidotes, &c.

One Well for ditto.

Alterations and Repairs.—Under these heads the following works have been carried out :—

New coating of grass to Superintendent's house.

A pucca Cook-room and Godown.

Portico of Superintendent's house re-built.

Wall of enclosure to Paper Factory.

Changes in Establishment.—The duties of Superintendent have been performed by four Officers during the year. Dr. Cuningham, the present Superintendent, left this on the 3rd April, on which date the Magistrate of Meerut took charge. He was succeeded by Dr. Wylie on the 26th of the same month. The last mentioned Officer officiated till November 5th, when I received charge of the office as Officiating Superintendent.

Changes have also occurred in the Subordinate Establishment.

Early in January sanction of Government was obtained for the employment of six Europeans in the Permanent Establishment, and from a very large number of candidates, six active and intelligent men were selected and appointed to the several posts of Assistant Jailor, Turnkey, Assistant Turnkey, and Warders.

Great care was taken by my predecessors in the selection of these men. Not only were they required to produce good-conduct certificates, but a fair knowledge of some trade was made an essential to their appointment.

A double advantage has thus been secured, for, while the Jail is never without the attendance of an European Officer day or night, the Factories cannot fail to derive benefit from the instruction of a number of men, some of whom are experienced workmen. In this last respect the hands of the Superintendent have been strengthened, and already an improvement in the outturn and quality of work is apparent.

The office of the Jailor was held until October by Bhoolah Nath, who had been for some time Darogah of the Agra Central Prison. Through some dereliction of duty he was allowed to resign his appointment, and Mr. Critchell, the Assistant Jailor, was nominated to succeed him. Of Mr. Critchell's activity and general knowledge of routine my predecessor, Dr. Wylie, spoke in the highest terms; and I am able to add that, during my short tenure of office, I have found him most zealous in enforcing discipline, and in the general supervision of the Factories of the Prison.

The Naib Darogah, Ghasee Ram, has performed the duties of Darogah since October last. Though a willing man he is ill-fitted for the post of Darogah, and at his own request has been permitted to resign his appointment.

Radha Nath, the 1st English Writer, I have found to be careful and zealous in the discharge of his duty, and, with few exceptions, the other Natives on the Permanent Establishment have worked diligently and well.

The Permanent Guard have given satisfaction.

One or two have been detected in carrying forbidden articles into the Jail; and I am afraid that this is not a rare practice among them. The difficulties, however, in the way of such a habit are very many, and the evil can never be a formidable one.

The Contingent Guard, without qualification, are the most untrustworthy class of men in connection with the Jail, and they are necessarily placed in circumstances when they cannot be always under the eye of a superior Officer.

Prisoner Burkundauzes.—The Prisoner Burkundauzes are a well-behaved and useful body of men. At present there are but ten, but considerable advantage would result from an addition to this number. They are not only found equal in efficiency to some of the Warders, but the example of their position no doubt adds greatly to their usefulness, as pointing to every Prisoner the reward held out for good conduct during confinement.

A classification has been lately made of the whole of the Prisoners, and this will in future be maintained.

The boys were until lately confined in the Watch Tower of the South block, but they now occupy their own wards in front of the Jail.

It has been thought advisable to classify the boys according to age, those under thirteen years of age, as far as this can be ascertained, being kept in one ward, and those above thirteen and under twenty years of age in another.

The older boys have been allowed to leave their Barracks and assist in building operations, or wherever their labor was specially needed, care being taken to separate them as much as possible from older Criminals.

The younger boys are not allowed to leave their Barrack, and are solely employed within its enclosure.

The women have been lately removed to their own Barrack, and this movement completes the distribution of the Prisoners according to the original plan, with the exception of the Civil Prisoners, who occupy the wards for European Soldiers for the sake of convenience and economy of Store-room.

Food.—There has been an ample supply of good grain during the year, with the exception of Mukka and Jowar, which were not plentiful, owing to a partial failure in the crops of the last season.

Bajrah has been used at the discretion of the Superintendent. In other respects the directions laid down in the Inspector General's Circular No. 28, of the 15th October 1861, have been carried out.

Each Prisoner's allowance of chuppatees has been found to weigh between 14 and 15 chittacks when properly cooked. The Jailor is in the habit of visiting different Barracks at the time of the distribution of the food, and testing the weight of each man's allowance by this standard. I occasionally do this myself.

Clothing.—Owing to the great scarcity of wool it was found impossible to complete the Warm Clothing by the 15th October, but this did not occasion any great inconvenience as there was a large supply of old Clothing in store, which was made to take the place of the new till it could be supplied.

Employment of the Prisoners.—The number of Prisoners occupied in the building of the Jail has been lessened as works have been completed.

As a rule all able-bodied men sentenced to hard labor are sent to grind corn and pass from it in rotation. The Mill-house is found to be a good school for all classes of Prisoners, for, with few exceptions, all dislike the labor and have little chance of escaping it, and all learn to what use their services can be put should they shew a disposition to laziness in any employment to which they may be afterwards sent.

An average of about 400 men have been employed on the building of the Jail. More than this number were employed in the early part of the year, and as works have been completed the number has diminished, till on the last day of the year it was only 335.

A similar fluctuation is noticed in the number engaged in manufactures. It averaged in January about 400, and in December 600.

As Jail servants, in cooking, sweeping and cleaning, grinding corn, carrying water, &c., about 200 have been constantly occupied.

Many of the non-laboring Prisoners preferred labor, and work was given to such.

The Conduct of the Prisoners appears to have been on the whole good. Instances of combination for the purpose of resisting authority or escape have been brought to light, but they have been rare, and did not involve any large number of the Prisoners.

It is discreditable to those of the Native Establishment who have more immediately to do with the carrying out of Jail discipline that, in these attempts, a Prisoner or Prisoners have generally given the first information to the Jailor or Darogah.

Escapes.—No escapes have taken place in the year under review.

Of the seventeen men remaining at the commencement of the year of those who effected their escape at the outbreak of the Mutiny, one only has been captured and brought back.

Garden.—The soil in the neighbourhood is thin and poor. In time this will be remedied, but it will require years of care and attention before the Garden is brought into a state of high cultivation.

Vegetables to the amount of 1,394 maunds, at an estimated value of Rs. 916, were supplied for food of Prisoners. In addition to the above, Garden produce to the value of Rs. 513-0-0 was sold.

Progress of Manufactures.—Rs. 39,071-13-3 represent the total value of the outturn of manufactures during the year; Rs. 25,178-14-1 that of 1862. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 14,000 nearly over the preceding year.

The high price of Cotton has undoubtedly affected the demand for certain kinds of goods and seriously affected also the price of other staples. Wool was never known to be so scarce and dear as it has been during 1863, and this scarcity does not appear to have been local, but existed over the whole of the North Western Provinces and the Punjaub. Inconvenience was felt from this cause, when, at the commencement of the cold season, a sudden demand for large quantities of Warm Clothing was made upon the Jail Factories.

The success which has attended the working of the Typographic and Lithographic Presses is most encouraging, and a steady increase of work from Government Offices and private individuals is perceptible.

Expenditure.—The average cost to Government of each Prisoner for the year was Rs. 33-13-3; for 1862, it was Rs. 33-9-2.

On examination of the details of expenditure this small increase per man is found to be due to a variety of causes, which are rather the result of accident than attributable to real excess over the average of the preceding year.

The chief difference is noticed in the Permanent Establishment, which is Rs. 4,000 greater than it was in the previous year. During the past year, however, the salary of the Superintendent was increased, seven European Officers were added to the Establishment, and a second English Writer employed, while, in 1862, the charge of the Jail was for a length of time not held by a salaried Officer.

No item for Clothing appears among the charges for the year 1862, while, during 1863, upwards of Rs. 3,000 was expended on this account.

Against this increase of expenditure there has been a reduction in the items both of Permanent and Contingent Guards—in the former, because this charge is now borne by the Police Department, and in the latter, because there have been fewer Prisoners employed without the Jail walls.

There has been a reduction of 11 annas and 9 pie per Prisoner in the year on account of diet. There are only two other points which remain to be noticed.

Education.—Two examinations were held in the course of the year, and good marks, varying from six to thirty, were awarded.

Of the total number of Prisoners admitted during the year, who were unable to read or write, 372 are under instruction and 200 have learned both to read and write.

Better than any explanation the following Table will show what good results have followed the exertions of my predecessors in this the most valuable of all means of reclaiming the Convict:—

Prisoners who learned at home.	Who can read initials.		Who can read and write.		Total.
	Oordoo.	Nagree.	Oordoo.	Nagree.	
40	128	273	47	124	612

The present arrangements for washing and bathing have long been found ill-adapted to the wants of the Prisoners, and it was suggested by Dr. Cuningham, that when the Canal water should be brought to the back of the Jail, a tank might be made of sufficient size to answer the purpose. This suggestion has since been approved of, and it is to be hoped that, before the close of 1864, this most necessary work will be completed.

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE ;
The 1st February 1864.

J. G. PILCHER,
Offg. Supdt., Meerut Central Prison.

ANNUAL
SANITARY REPORT
OF THE
MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON,
For the year 1863.

The Position of the Jail has been accurately described in former Reports, and it will be unnecessary for me, therefore, to make any special remarks on this head.

Drainage.—The original plan for draining the Jail was sanctioned and carried out in 1862.

In the rainy season of that year the works had scarcely been completed, and although very great benefit was at once apparent in the entire removal of surface water, it could scarcely be expected that the whole system of Drainage could be perfected at once, or until it had been tested by a second rainy season.

No water now remains for any length of time after rain in any part of the Jail enclosure.

The Barrack-yards are all considerably above the level of the main drains, and a good fall is secured. Of all works carried out in connection with the Jail, this is by far the most necessary and important, and favorable results must follow.

The Barracks are all built of the same size, with the exception of the one divided into solitary cells, which is somewhat higher than the rest.

Each Barrack is capable of accommodating 91 Prisoners, allowing 600 cubic feet per man, with an area of 27 square feet.

Throughout the great part of the year, no doubt, the air is sufficiently changed in the wards to constitute good ventilation, but it is highly questionable whether this can possibly take place in the still, sultry nights of June, July, and August; and at this time of the year it would appear to me to be necessary to increase the quantity of cubic space per man, or what would be still more desirable the ground space.

The Workshops have been singularly built; some of them exclude both light and air, and are most objectionable buildings. Numerous openings have been made in nearly all, and they are much improved, but they cannot be properly opened out until the roofs have been removed and arches or pillars for support erected.

Ventilation.—During the hot season and rains, the solitary cells have been ventilated by a Thermantidote, which appeared to be of great service, though it did not work as perfectly as was desired.

Ventilation in the Barracks is as perfect as it can be, considering the low standard of cubic space and superficial area allowed for each individual; but in a case of emergency, or on the occurrence of an epidemic, three or even four hundred Prisoners could be easily housed in spare Barracks without the circles or blocks, but still within the Jail enclosure.

The average number of inmates was about the same as last year.

Of this number, 49 were women and 44 were boys under twenty years of age.

The men have been equally distributed over 15 Barracks, with the exception of the sick and a small convalescent gang, while the women and boys occupied wards by themselves.

With the exception of the Civil Prisoners, who, for convenience sake, occupy the wards for Europeans, each class is arranged and distributed according to the original plan of the Jail.

Over-crowding.—As the number of inmates was below what the Jail is capable of containing, and this number was equally distributed, there has been no over-crowding.

Conservancy.—A permanent number of Sweepers have been constantly employed in keeping the ground both within and without the blocks clear of all vegetable matter, as leaves and refuse of any kind.

The Latrines are regularly cleansed twice a day. The whole of the ordure and urine is removed before eight o'clock in the morning.

A Warder is specially appointed to look to the cleanliness of the Latrines generally, as well as to accompany the Sweepers on going out of the Jail enclosure. The Lumberdars of each Barrack are also responsible that no urine is spilt or voided on the ground in any part of the Barrack-yard.

Grass grows luxuriantly within the enclosure, but not in the Barrack-yards. It has been kept closely cut.

A few trees were planted in the circles and in the enclosure without; a few also in the Hospital compound.

Diet.—This has been as strictly as possible in accordance with the Inspector General's Circular No. 26, of October 1861.

Of some grains there has been a scarcity. This was the case with "Jowar," "Mukka," and Barley, and their use has therefore been limited.

In other respects an ample and good supply of grain has always been obtained without difficulty.

No quantity of grain was stored for want of room and proper arrangements, and but one or two days' supply was purchased at a time.

This has been invariably examined and passed by the Superintendent at his morning visit.

Vegetables have been supplied in lieu of Dall at the discretion of the Superintendent. For the last six weeks, four chittacks of vegetables, consisting of Turnips, Radishes, Cauliflowers, and Cabbage, have been issued on five days of the week and apparently with advantage.

Clothing has been sufficient and of good quality. That for the winter was distributed late, on account of the difficulty in obtaining wool, but no inconvenience resulted, for, having a large quantity of old clothing in store, the old was made to take the place of the new till the latter could be manufactured.

General Health.—In no year since the outbreak of the mutiny has the health of the Prisoners been so good as in 1863.

A Table, showing the comparative sickness and mortality for six years, ending 31st December 1863, will at once exhibit the favorable contrast:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Average Daily No. of Prisoners, ...	892·83	1388¼	1798¾	2190¾	1341·7	1383·12
Ditto ditto Sick, ...	31·17	27·5	28·5	66	34·0	26·84
Number of Deaths, ...	159	221	448	1385	151	53·0
Ratio per cent. of Sick to strength, ...	3·49	1·9	1·58	3·61	2·58	1·9
Ditto ditto Death, ...	17·80	15·92	24·90	63·22	11·66	3·75

It will be seen from the above that the mortality is one-third what it was in the most healthy of the five preceding years.

Of the 53 deaths, Dysentery and Diarrhœa were the cause of three, Intermittent Fever seven, Pulmonary Disease ten.

*	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Total Average.
Average daily strength of Prisoners,	1428·87	1385·17	1378·82	1376·43	1396·74	1378·06	1380·96	1396·70	1366·3	1382·29	1382·2	1345·35	16597·14	1383·12
„ daily number of sick, ...	30·60	29·71	26·32	25·1	18·95	18·5	26·48	33·22	37·46	26·74	30·86	19·29	322·09	26·84
Number of deaths, ...	11	8	2	1	2	2	1	8	5	8	6	4	53	53·0
Ratio per cent. of sick to strength,	2·14	2·14	1·90	1·82	1·31	1·34	1·91	2·37	2·74	1·93	2·23	1·43	23·26	1·9
Ditto ditto death, ...	0·76	0·21	0·14	0·07	0·14	0·14	0·07	0·57	0·36	0·57	0·43	0·29	3·75	3·75

Epidemics.—These good results are doubtless owing in great part to the absence of epidemic disease and the improved condition of the Prisoners on their admission into Jail from this and other Districts, yet much is also due to the thorough system of drainage which was carried out by my predecessor, Dr. Cuningham, and to the generally improved Conservancy of the Prison.

Pulmonary Affections.—The admissions under this head have been comparatively few. Of the 55 admissions, under the head of Diseases of the Respiratory System, four deaths took place, two of these resulted from Bronchitis and two from Pneumonia.

Of the 53 deaths that occurred during the year, 32 were the result of Bowel Complaints, ten of Pulmonary Affections, and six deaths are entered under the head of Intermittent Fever.

A Table* shewing comparative sickness and mortality in each month is added.

Health on Admission.—This has been good. Of the total admissions, 34 were in ill-condition though well, and seventeen were sent to Hospital on admission to Jail.

Conduct of Native Doctors and Hospital Establishment.—Where practicable Native Medicines were used. The Native Doctors, Pershaud Singh and Tillack Ram, deserve praise for their carefulness and attention, and I have been much pleased with their services during my short term of office. The Compounder has also given me satisfaction.

The Jail Garden furnished nearly all the vegetables required for the use of the Prisoners during the year; and it is to be hoped for the future that it will yield sufficient for a regular supply at all seasons.

J. G. PILCHER,

Offg. Supdt., Meerut Central Prison.

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,

The 1st February 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1863.

I.—Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and present state of Jail Buildings.—During the prevalence of the continued sickness and mortality amongst the Prisoners for the first six months of the year under review, all works were for the most part stopped and labour was reduced to a minimum standard. It was not until May last, that the general health of the Prisoners would admit of work being fully resumed.

These circumstances combined have retarded progress considerably in the Building Department during the year, and materially influenced the efficiency of every kind of labour, both in the Factory and other Departments.

In spite, however, of these obstacles some advance has been made in completing the Jail. Three Police Barracks, together with the Police Officers' Quarters and Guard-room, have been finished. Barrack No. 4 of the left block, commenced in 1862, has been entirely completed.

During the year the Superintendent's Bungalow and out-houses have all been completed.

Alterations.—The main gate of this Prison, a building which formed a portion of the old Jail, was erected in 1850. The roof was burnt during the Mutiny, and the only repair that the building underwent since then was a re-roofing, in 1858, by the Executive Engineer's Department.

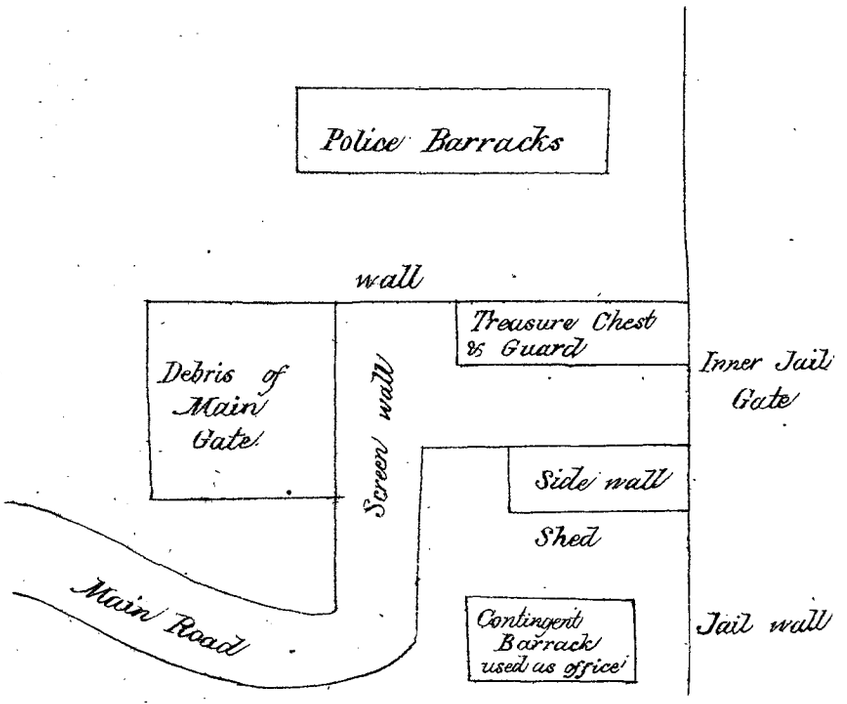
During the rains the walls were rendered unsafe by the action of the water on them, three or four cracks in the wall becoming apparent; the roof also became insecure. A full report of this circumstance was forwarded in my letter No. 60, dated 21st June, recommending that the main gate should be levelled and re-built from its foundation. Before a reply could be received, that portion of the main gate forming the English Office fell in with a crash on the night of the 26th August, providentially at a time when no person was in the place. Several of the Office papers and books were considerably damaged, having been buried in the debris of the roof.

Orders were immediately received for dismantling the gate-way. Plans and Estimates were forwarded for the construction of the new buildings, and sanction was received from the Inspector General to commence the building without further delay.

The structure has now been levelled with the ground and the foundation has been commenced. All materials that can in any way be made available in the re-building and construction of the new gate-way have been carefully preserved, such as bricks, lime, and sound timber; and every effort will be made to re-construct the building with as little delay as possible.

In consequence of this accident, the English Office has been removed to an adjoining Contingent Barrack, and the stores contained in the main-gate godowns have been transferred to suitable places within the Jail walls. The half of an old Barrack in the right block, in which the juvenile offenders were confined previous to their removal to a portion of the Magistrate's Havalat, has been taken up for the purpose.

A wall has been run across that portion of the main gate-way which opened into the Jail, and an opening made in the side wall between this and the inner gate, constituting the main passage into the Jail. A shed with tiled roof has been run up close to the inner gate, where the Treasure Chest is placed, and where the Guard and Turnkeys on duty remain, this arrangement appearing to be the safest and most practicable.



For the new Barracks for the reception of the European Officials attached to the Jail, Plans were forwarded by the Inspector General of Prisons and Estimates have been furnished for sanction. In consequence of the Female Barracks having been commenced upon as part of the Jail frontage, the main drain of the Jail will have to be slightly altered in its course and made to pass out through the south side of the Jail to reach the main drain of the City, which loses itself about two miles from the Jail on the banks of the Ramgunga.

The Brick-kilns worked by Prison labor have during the year rendered a very fairly satisfactory result: the great sickness during the first portion of 1863 prevented the works being carried on as rapidly as could have been wished. During the last four months of the year the kiln has rendered an excellent return, and every effort has been made to make up for lost time.

There is now a large kiln burning well, containing about four lacs of Bricks, and which will be replenished with nearly as many more.

II.—Conduct of Jail Officials, including Permanent and Contingent Guard.—During the first portion of the year, and before the arrangements for the entertaining of the European Establishment had been fully enforced, work was carried on steadily enough apparently under the supervision of the late Jailor, Mohima Chunder, and late Darogah, Doorga Pershad, in the Persian Office until June

last, when a case of robbery and embezzlement of money was committed by a Mududgar attached to the Persian Office to the amount of Rs. 1,739-7-4.

Full particulars of the case and its investigations have already been forwarded for your information, and your final orders on the subject have been carried out. The Darogah was discharged from his appointment, and a Civil suit instituted against the late Jailor, Mohima Chunder, late Darogah, Doorga Pershad, and the English Writer, Kesree Lall, as being the parties through whose neglect the robbery was committed, for the recovery of the money.

The case was tried before the Sudder Sudoor of this Station on the 16th December and decided on the 17th December. The late Jailor, Mohima Chunder, was considered not guilty of any neglect by the Sudder Sudoor, and has consequently come off without having any portion of the decree allotted to him.

The late Darogah, Doorga Pershad, has had Rs. 1,239-7-4, together with the heaviest amount of the costs decreed against him, and the remaining Rs. 500, together with a portion of the costs, against Kesree Lall, the English Writer. I believe it is the intention of the late Darogah and Kesree Lall to appeal, and as the time for appeal has not yet elapsed, the decree has not been enforced.

Orders having been received for the appointment of European Jailors to the Central Prisons of these Provinces, Mohima Chunder, Jailor, was informed by instructions received in Circular letter No. 342, dated 16th May 1863, that his services would be dispensed with within six months from the date of the above Circular letter. In the meanwhile, he, having procured the promise of another appointment, resigned his appointment on the 12th September 1863, and his place was filled by the Assistant Jailor, Mr. Riley, on the 13th September, who had been entertained as Assistant Turnkey, and had passed through the various grades from Assistant Turnkey to Jailor, and had in the interim become well acquainted with his work. Further remarks on the highly satisfactory manner in which he has carried out his various duties will be made when reporting the result of the introduction of the European Establishment of Jailor, Assistant Jailor, and Turnkeys.

The post of Darogah, rendered vacant by the discharge from office of the late Darogah, Doorga Pershad, has been filled by the late Naib Darogah, Ram Sahoy. He has given me every satisfaction, and continues to bear the high character he has always held since he has been attached to this Jail.

The present duties of Darogah combine, now that the post of Native Jailor has been done away with, an increased amount of responsibility and work, to which I have every reason to believe Ram Sahoy will be equal.

The post of Naib Darogah has been filled by Choonee Lall, late 1st Mohurir.

The 2nd English Writer has been removed from his post for carelessness and stupidity, and in his place a man with excellent character has been entertained.

On the conduct of other Officials there is nothing worthy of remark; several of them have had to be punished for laziness and other faults.

The Police Guard have given satisfaction as far as their services were concerned, and have been kept in excellent order by Cherut Singh, the Head Police Officer.

The Inspector General of Police, during his late visit to this Station, inspected the position of the Sentries and strength of the whole Police Guard, with a view of reducing by degrees their present strength; 20 men and 4 Sowars are to be reduced by degrees. The doing away of the entire number of Sowars attached

to the Jail Guard will, I think, prove a source of delay and inconvenience in the cases of Prisoners who may at any time escape when speedy information is required to be sent to the surrounding Ghâts, or when news of any kind is to be rapidly conveyed.

Their strength could with advantage be reduced to one-half. Their entire removal I think is open to some objection, as their want on an emergency will be likely to be felt.

The Contingent Guard have as a body worked rather better this year than last, owing to the constant European supervision over them by the Jailor and Turnkeys. They have found many of them to their cost that connivance with the Prisoners and the introduction of illicit articles into the Jail is accompanied with much greater risk than heretofore when the supervision was only Native. Still, in spite of all precautions, there have been a great number of defaulters amongst them.

As soon as the 6 Turnkeys and 30 Warders were entertained in accordance with the instructions on the subject in Circular letter No. 4493 of 1862, dated December 30th, securities were taken from each to the amount of Rs. 100 that they should perform their duties to my entire satisfaction, and that, if they were found bringing in tobacco or any other articles within the Jail walls, or allowing anything of the kind to come in, or in any way disobeying the rules laid down for their guidance, they should at once forfeit the sum of Rs. 100.

The Contingent Guard was divided into five divisions, lettered A, B. C. D. E. To each of these divisions a certain number of Warders were told off, and held responsible under certain conditions for the conduct of the Burkundauzes under their charge. Over the whole a Turnkey was placed for the purpose of keeping the roster of duty and the names of the Burkundauzes and Warders in the various divisions daily portioned off to the different gangs of Prisoners, the Burkundauzes over the gangs being daily changed about promiscuously, in order to prevent the carrying out of any preconceived plans and arrangements that they might make either with the Prisoners or with their friends outside. A European Official, either the Jailor or his Subordinate, was told off to make the rounds of every gang by day (in addition to the usual night duty) at uncertain intervals, entering his reports in the European Order Book with his remark for my information.

This division of responsibility and duty I have found works well, the Europeans being responsible that the gangs for work are properly provided with Warders and Burkundauzes, the Turnkey being responsible for the proper keeping of the Register of Guards for the day, and the Warders responsible under pain of forfeiting their security-money that the Burkundauzes under them perform their duties.

These arrangements have evidently had a good effect, for the candidates for Burkundauzships have rapidly diminished in number, and that eagerness on their parts to be entertained is no longer observable, shewing that the new system has been the means of cutting off many of the illicit means of gain to the Burkundauz, which before, I imagine, was the reason that the posts were so readily sought after.

The working of this plan has been most zealously carried out and superintended by Mr. Riley, the Jailor, and Fuzul Huck, the Turnkey; and the good effect of increased European supervision in this particular department has done much to raise Jail discipline to a much higher standard.

The entertainment of a European Establishment of Jailor, Assistant Jailor, Chief and Assistant Turnkeys, and three Warders, sanctioned by Circular letter No. 4493 of 1862, came partly into force as early as February in this year. As many as 13 Europeans have been entertained and have held different positions in the Jail. Out of these eight have been either dismissed or have resigned, and five at present remain. Mr. Riley, now Jailor, after having purchased his discharge from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was at first entertained on the 8th of June as Turnkey, and was made Assistant Jailor on 25th June, and by his excellent conduct and zeal in his work was recommended to fill the post of Jailor vacated by the resignanation of Mohima Chunder, and was appointed Jailor on the 13th September. During the short time he has held the Jailorship he has made himself well acquainted with the Jail Rules, and is now quite in a position to render me every assistance in supervising the various works connected with the Jail and in maintaining discipline, his previous connection with the Manchester Jail while at Home giving him a considerable amount of familiarity with Jail work; and I am indebted to him for many suggestions and improvements connected with the internal economy of the Jail. His high character for sobriety, honesty, and hard work renders him well fit for the responsibilities of his position.

Mr. Porter, the Assistant Jailor, has worked well, and given me great satisfaction.

Mr. Jackson, the Chief Turnkey, late of the Rifle Brigade, and a weaver by trade, was entertained on the 22nd October. Has already done a good deal to improve both the quality and quantity of the outturn of work in the Duree and Weaving Factory. He has since his arrival put together several looms that were lying by for want of some person to arrange them. He has introduced a warping-machine, by which a considerable amount of time as well as hands have been saved. Next year, and as soon as the price of Cotton falls, I anticipate great result from this Department under Mr. Jackson's able supervision.

Mr. Burke, Assistant Turnkey, and Mr. Hill have both in their various offices worked well.

There are two vacancies at present amongst the Warders. Candidates for each have come forward and will be shortly entertained, one a Tailor and the other a Carpenter by trade. During the first few months of the year great difficulty was experienced in procuring men suited to fill the European appointments in the Jail; of their former qualifications and character I could but judge of as Soldiers with certificates from their Commanding Officers.

In many cases these characters for steadiness and sobriety only held good whilst under the restraint and surveillance of Military life, for many of them, after obtaining their discharge, fell before the temptation and freedom of their new position. Considering the limited field for selection, I have every reason to be satisfied with my European Officials and trust that, with my present Staff, the scheme will have every chance of success.

Prisoner Burkundauzes.—The system of conferring upon the better behaved and deserving Prisoners who have completed more than half the term of their imprisonment, and have been guilty of no heinous crime, and who have held good character whilst in Jail, the privilege of Burkundauzes within the Jail walls has been a continued success.

This number, with the sanction of the Inspector General, has been increased to 20 during the year. In the day-time they form the principal portion of the Guard over the Prisoners within the Jail walls.

This system undoubtedly serves to stimulate the good conduct of the Prisoners generally, for the advantages of the position of Prisoner Burkundauzes are thoroughly appreciated by the Convicts, and undoubtedly so by the Burkundauzes themselves, the withdrawal of which for any fault on their part forming as effective a punishment as can be applied in any case of misconduct.

III.—General management of the Prisoners.—In the management of the Prisoners the great endeavour has been to make them feel sensibly from first to last that it is only through their own good conduct and exertions, tested by the attainment of the number of their good marks, that they can hope in any way to better their condition whilst within the Jail, or avail themselves of any of the advantages offerred to them in the rules laid down for good conduct.

These rules have been printed and hung up in each Barrack both in Persian and Hindee, the Lumberdars of each Barrack every Sunday reading over and explaining to the Prisoners under their charge these rules. Each Prisoner on admission has these rules explained to him by the Ticket Mohurrir, and every month each Prisoner is personally examined by me and his good marks when found deserving of the same entered in my own hand-writing on each ticket.

The Prisoners, especially those of long terms, are beginning to understand how this scheme admits of promotion or degradation according to the individual behaviour of each; and it is hoped that by operating on their hopes and fears it will have a very beneficial tendency in the way both of example and encouragement.

The system itself has had a good effect on very many, but there are others who set little or no value on these marks, particularly those who have short sentences, or who have gone on badly since their conviction and whose term of imprisonment is so short that they cannot reach the advantages offerred to them before discharge.

IV.—Food.—The distribution and variation in the dieting of the Prisoners during the year have been carried out, as far as circumstances would permit, in accordance with the directions of the Circular on the subject. The quality and quantity of the food have been sufficient on the whole for the wants of the Prisoners. Ghee and other articles of extra diet, together with meat, milk and rum were served out as occasion required to very weak and sickly cases. The expenditure for grain has been great during the latter half of the year on account of the very high price of grain, Wheat being 13½ seers and Chunna 15 seers per rupee, instead of being at the usual rates of 32 and 33 seers per rupee for Wheat and 32 for Chunna. These rates have therefore very materially increased the expenditure.

Parched Mukka has been substituted, when available, for the ordinary Chubeena as an extra change in the diet.

During the year a change has been made in the manner of baking the bread for the Prisoners.

Oven-baked or *Tundoor Rotee* has been introduced in the place of the ordinary *Choola*-baked *Chuppatee* as being a more wholesome and less sodden kind of food than the ordinary bread of the Jail, the Prisoners now, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, preferring it.

Both kinds of baking were at first in vogue, those Prisoners preferring the *Tundoor* bread being separated from the rest, and consisting at first of the Mahomedan and lower class Hindoos, the higher class of the latter having religious scruples as to the use of the *Tundoor Rotee*. These scruples, however, were soon overcome when they discovered the superiority of this kind of baking, and the Hindoos soon begged of me to allow them all to have the new bread. Their Brahmin cooks were,

therefore, easily taught the method of baking in the *Tundoor*, and now there is no other kind of baked bread eaten by any Prisoner in the Jail.

The advantages of the plan are,—*first*, a considerable saving in the expenditure of fuel; and *secondly*, the bread is much lighter and more thoroughly cooked, and more digestible; the saving of wood by the introduction of this method being 2½ maunds per day, or 900 maunds per annum; value Rs. 250, at 3½ maunds per rupee.

V.—Clothing.—Clothing has been distributed, in the summer in April and in the Winter in October, with the extra blanket. The great difficulty in procuring wool this year in the District has retarded the serving out of all the extra blankets and prevented this Jail Factory from supplying the Winter Clothing to the Zillah Jails as heretofore.

VI.—Health.—The health of the Prisoners during the first-half of the year suffered much from the continuance of the low type of Fever which attacked the Prisoners during the previous year. An account of the removal of a portion of the Prisoners into Camp, and the arrangements made for cleansing the Jail during their absence, together with a detailed account of the epidemic, and its final subsidence, have been reported on in the Annual Sanitary Report annexed.

VII.—Employment of Prisoners.—The great majority of the Prisoners have been engaged in building and constructing the Jail, in making Bricks and Tiles, and in sawing Timber for Beams, Rafters, and Door-ways, and in working up Iron for Bars, Nails, &c. *Pisé* work for enclosing walls and work-shed has also employed a considerable number of hands.

A large number has also been employed in the various Factories of the Jail, in the Weaving Shop, in making Dusters, Towels, Check Cloth, Garrah Cloth and Doosootee, and in weaving their own Summer Clothing and blanketing.

Paper-making has also employed a considerable number of hands, so also has Lithographing and Book-binding.

Others have been employed in Tailoring and making up the Clothing, both Winter and Summer, and in making Rugs of Cotton, Wool, Aloe Fibre and Muddar, and in following out and learning the many and various trades that are followed and taught by the Europeans and Warders in the various Factories. Working in Gold and Silver and Brass has also been carried on with success during the year.

All work is portioned off as task work and each day's labour is set and observed by the European and Native Officials attached to each Department.

VIII.—Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of the Prisoners has, on the whole, been very good during the year, and has, I am of opinion, amongst the long-termed Prisoners been considerably influenced by the good conduct and gratuity system now fully in force amongst them. With one or two exceptions, their crimes have been of a petty nature, being principally breaches of Jail rules and discipline.

IX.—Escapes.—One escape has taken place during the year, in the case of a Prisoner from a gang at work outside the Jail walls engaged in procuring rubbish for the Brick-kiln. The Prisoner is still at large and the three Burkundauzes concerned in the escape were found guilty of gross negligence and carelessness, and punished under Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code, two to three months' each and one to one year's simple imprisonment.

X.—Jail Garden and supply of vegetables as to quantity and quality.—Considering the very sandy nature of the soil of which the Jail garden at the back of

the Superintendent's house is composed, the outturn of vegetables has been greater than could have been expected. Every kind of vegetable consumed by the Prisoners has been supplied from this source with the exception of chillies, the crop of which almost failed in consequence of the soil not yet being in a proper condition for its reception. 1,104 maunds 37 seers have been supplied during the year at a value of Rs. 556-7-2. Rs. 64-3-6 have been realized by the sale of vegetables as dalies, &c., to the residents of the Station, making a total value of produce of Rs. 630-5-8. Out of this sum Rs. 239-12-7 has been expended for pay of malees, seeds, and manure, &c., &c., leaving a clear profit from the Jail garden of Rs. 390-9-1, for the year.

XI.—Progress of Manufactures.— The great amount of sickness during the year, together with the increased number of hands employed in building and completing the Jail, and the high price of Cotton and Wool have combinedly considerably interfered with the expected progress of the various manufactures during the year. The making of Durees and Rugs has, on account of the very small demand for these articles, been considerably diminished and they have only been prepared as ordered. The same arrangements have been made for the Weaving Factory, the laying-by of a large stock of articles for sale proving a source of loss rather than profit to the Prison Factory.

The Weaving Factory has, however, in spite of the high price of Cotton, rendered a fair outturn, and a considerable demand from the residents of the Station for Dusters, Doosootee, and Towels has been made.

The gross receipts in the Weaving Factory have been Rs. 3,910-5-7; charges incurred during the year Rs. 2,675-1-8; leaving a gross profit of Rs. 1,235-3-11, being an increase on last year of Rs. 422-0-3.

The profits in the Printing shop have not been so great as last year by some considerable sum, the profits of that year being unusually great in consequence of the large demand for Income Tax forms.

The profits have increased on last year in the following Factories. The Chick Factory by Rs. 33-4-7; Rope Factory by Rs. 155-0-9; the Rug Factory by Rs. 231-8-3; Paper Factory by Rs. 69-1-2; Girth Factory by Rs. 166-1-9; Tailor shop by Rs. 281-5-7; Shoe shop by Rs. 111-3-2; and have decreased in the other Factories considerably.

The total outturn of Manufactures during the year has been Rs. 14,108-10-11; the amount of articles sold during the year Rs. 17,486-3-5½; value of *remaining* stock Rs. 2,544-8-7; profit from Jail Garden Rs. 630-5-8; and deposit from Education Fund of Rs. 478-9-5; giving a total of Rs. 21,139-11-1½, as receipts from the Factory. Placing against this the sum of Rs. 13,386-6-0 as the disbursements of the year, it leaves a balance of Rs. 7,753-5-1½ as the total amount of profit from the Factory for the year under review.

XII.—Expenditure, with some account of any increase or decrease that may have taken place.—Under the head of Permanent Establishment, the introduction of the European Establishment, Warders and Turnkeys has considerably increased the average rate of last year—from Rs. 6-4-4¾ to 13-11-5¾. The Police Guard being only included for a portion of the year in accordance with orders received on the subject, the average rate under that head has diminished. The averages of miscellaneous charges and Native Medicines have all decreased, and the average of Prison and Hospital Diet owing to the great sickness; and the very high price of both Cotton and Wool has also produced an increase of the average of Clothing and Bedding.

The total cost of each Prisoner has been Rs. 37-9-10 for the year, giving a daily average per head of 1 anna 7¾ pie, which, considering the high rates of grain and Cotton, &c., as compared with those of last year, may be looked upon as satisfactory.

The Government Notification of 3rd May, 1863, recommending the use of Jail articles for public purposes, has been followed with a considerable demand from the Magistrates and Collectors of the District and others to whom the suggestions referred. The total receipts of the Factory for articles consumed for public purposes amounts for the year to Rs. 4,630-1-4.

XIII.—Education.—To this subject considerable attention has been paid during the year and every inducement held out to the Prisoners to interest themselves somewhat in their School work. The Pundits have taken great pains with the Prisoners and the scheme has been extended by appointing Monitors over those Prisoners who are commencing to learn their Alphabet and the first rudiments of Writing and Arithmetic as Assistants to the Pundits, who superintend more especially the progress of the more advanced.

The annexed Table will show what progress has been made during the past year:—

STATEMENT shewing the degree and extent of Education among the Prisoners of the Bareilly Central Prison on the 31st December, 1863.

	Number of Prisoners in Jail on the 31st December, 1863.	Those who can read and write.	Those who can read only.	Those who can write only.	Those who can neither read nor write.	Number of those who learnt since their conviction.			Number lately commenced Alphabet.
						To read.	To write.	To read and write.	
Persian, ...	1,320	5	4	2	0	150	22	11	
Hindee, ...		2	9	8	0	606	50	35	
English, ...		2	0	0	0	15	0	5	
	1,320	9	13	10	0	771	72	51	394

An English class of 20, under the superintendence of a Prisoner Burkundauze, who teaches them both reading and writing, has progressed well and several of the number are able to read and write very fairly.

Female Prisoners.—There remained on 1st January 33, during the year there have been 37 admissions, making a total of 70. Out of this number, 30 have been released and 40 remain. Their principal crimes have been theft, abduction, suicide, and concealment of birth. Their behaviour during the year has been good, their principal breach of discipline having been that of quarrelling amongst themselves. Their labour has consisted in grinding wheat, spinning wool and cotton, and making rope. The advantages of the good-conduct scheme have also been held out to them, and they have monthly had marks allotted to them.

Removal of Havalat to Magistrate's Lock-up.—During the year the Magistrate's Lock-up has been completed and the Havalat Prisoners were removed thence from this Jail on the 13th October. The removal of these Prisoners has done away with one of the greatest obstacles to Jail discipline, next to the conduct of the Contingent Guard, that existed in this Jail, for the daily exit and entrance of these men, and their communication with their friends at the Kutcherry, formed a ready means for the introduction of forbidden articles amongst the convicted Prisoners.

The Magistrate, Mr. Edwards, finding that the Lock-up was more than ample for the confinement of the under-trial Prisoners, suggested that one half of the Building should be converted into a Reformatory for juvenile offenders, and that the boys from the Jail should be removed thence. The matter was forwarded for the sanction and approval of the Inspector General and received consent. The 16 juveniles confined in the Jail were accordingly removed to the Lock-up on the 13th of October, together with the Havalat Prisoners, and have been taken over by the Magistrate, as far as their conduct and discipline is concerned. They are, however, fed from the Jail Godown, no separate sanctioned allowance for their maintenance having been yet passed. A School Master from this Jail daily attends at the Reformatory for the purpose of instructing the inmates in English, Hindee, and Oordoo. The arrangement will, I believe, hold good until the Barracks for the boys attached to this Jail have been built, and is a most excellent one, completely cutting them off from the baneful influences that mixing with their older and more hardened companions in guilt would inevitably exercise over them.

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
The 15th January 1864.

A. TOMKYNS,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1863.

I.—Position and Drainage of the Jail.—The situation of the Bareilly Central Prison, and its natural excellent drainage, have already been alluded to in previous Reports. The only alteration which will be required to be effected during the year will be the removal of the exit of the main drain of the Jail from the East to the South side of the enclosing wall, in consequence of the Female Barracks on the Eastern side having been commenced upon; a short trench will be all that is required to be made from the main drain to meet the main drain from the City which loses itself in the River Ramgunga, about 1½ miles from the Jail.

II.—Ventilation of Barracks.—During the past year the lateral ventilation in the old Barracks of both blocks has, at the suggestion of the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, during his late visit to this Jail, been considerably improved by having air-holes let in over each grated window on both sides of the Barracks. This arrangement has, I think, much increased the circulation of fresh air in these Barracks.

The new Barracks are large and lofty with good roof and lateral ventilation, and are in every way superior to those built on the old almost flat-roofed plan. The floor of each Barrack has been raised on each side to the height of about four inches, where the Prisoners spread their bedding, leaving a centre passage. The raised portions of the floor of each Barrack have been further divided off, by a line of bricks placed edge-ways, into the exact number of partitions for the reception of the number of Prisoners according to the prescribed rate of cubic contents allowed for each. By this means no Barrack can, at any time, be overcrowded, or have confined in it more than the prescribed number of inmates. This arrangement further prevents the huddling together of the Prisoners at night, which they are very apt to do if not carefully watched, each Lumberdar of every Barrack having strict injunctions never to allow two Prisoners, under any pretence whatever, to be in the same partition.

The large Barrack in the right block which contains the solitary cells, 44 in number, is a large and lofty building with a free current of air through it.

The solitary cells which open on each side have air holes on all four sides, and though somewhat dark on account of their loftiness are thus freely ventilated.

III.—Over-crowding.—The Barracks during the year have in no way been over-crowded, particular attention to this important point having been insisted on during the prevalence of the epidemic of low Fever amongst the Prisoners. Every available space has been made use of for the lodging of the Prisoners at night, in order to allow of their being separated the one from the other as far as possible.

No Barrack until lately has contained nearly its full complement of men at 500 cubic feet of air each. Too great stress cannot be laid, in my opinion, on the paramount importance of separating the Prisoners as far as possible from one another in their Barracks or elsewhere, both by day as well as at night, a free lateral ventilation, and the wide separation of the Prisoners from one another, being *the* means of most effectually warding off the outbreak of diseases which so frequently occur amongst large bodies of individuals when thrown together in close contact in Barracks and other buildings.

IV.—Conservancy.—The Conservancy arrangements of the Jail are excellent, and great attention has been paid to this Department. The night pans are laid down on sand in the centre of each Barrack and removed the first thing in the morning by the Sweeper told off to this duty.

The new stone Privies have gradually taken the place of the former pans in sand and have been found to answer well. The troughs are washed down twice a day into earthen naunds placed to receive their contents, which are removed by the Sweepers outside the Jail. Twice a week the Privies are burnt out with live charcoal and are kept constantly clean, no effluvia being discernable from them. By these arrangements none of the filth, either solid or fluid, is allowed to touch the ground within the Jail.

V.—Diet.—The food of the Prisoners has been served out to them as far as practicable, in accordance with the instructions laid down on the subject, and every change that the market afforded in the way of grain has been taken advantage of.

Oven-baked bread in the Native *Tundoor* has, during the year, entirely superseded the ordinary choola-baked Chuppatee, the bread baked in this manner being less expensive, and, in my opinion, more wholesome, and is much preferred by the Prisoners. The supply of vegetables from the Jail Garden has been ample both as regards quantity, quality, and variety. The Jail Garden has provided every vegetable with the exception of Chillies, the crop of which failed in consequence of the sandy nature of the soil in which the seed was sown.

VI.—Clothing.—The Summer Clothing was served out during April, and the winter at the end of October. Some delay has been caused in issuing the extra winter blanketing in consequence of the great difficulty that has arisen in procuring a sufficient supply of wool from the District to meet the Jail demand.

The blanket, coat, and cap are of good thick material and of an excellent pattern, and with the extra blanket form a capital winter clothing for the Prisoners. A third blanket has been served out as occasion required from the Hospital stock to those patients who appeared in need of it.

VII.—General health of the Prisoners.—The general health of the Prisoners has, during the latter six months of the year, considerably improved. During the first-half of the year the low type of Enteric Fever which attacked the Prisoners in 1862 still prevailed and carried off a very large number of its victims, leaving others in a low and debilitated state, from which they have but slowly recovered.

In April the great sickness gradually began to pass away, and from that time to the end of the year there has been a marked and increasing improvement in the general health of the Convicts. There were remaining in Hospital on the 1st January 84 patients under treatment, there have been 830 admissions, making a total of 914 treated during the year. Out of this number there have been 165 deaths in Hospital, and one case of sudden death occurring in the case of a Prisoner who died in his Barrack from rupture of a blood-vessel in the lung, making a total of 166 deaths from all causes. Out of this number the greater proportion of

deaths has been from the prevailing low type of Fever amounting to 124, leaving 42 as the number of deaths from other diseases:—

Deaths from Continued Fever,	10
Diarrhœa,	21
Dysentery,	4
Phthisis,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Pneumonia,	1
Ulcer,	1
Old age,	2
Sudden death,	1
Total,	42
Deaths from Epidemic by Typhoid Fever,	124
Total number of deaths,	166

The Prisoners have been remarkably exempt from Intermittent Fever during the year, there having been but eight admissions and no deaths.

Continued Fever has been, next to the low typhoid form, the most common type of Fever; 201 admissions and 10 deaths.

Diarrhœa as a sequel to the Epidemic and Continued Fever has been frequent; 79 admissions and 21 deaths; the *post mortem* examinations in these cases exhibiting a most frightfully diseased and altered condition of the intestines.

Dysentery as a separate form of disease has not been frequent, but when appearing, charaterized by very active and acute symptoms.

There have been but eight admissions and four deaths.

Scabies has been less frequent this year than last amongst the Prisoners; 29 cases admitted and 29 discharged; the principal treatment being the application of Munzil Oil externally and the exhibition of Sulphur internally with occasional Saline aperients.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—There have been 52 cases admitted with one death from an enormous Phagedænic Ulcer of the thigh, involving nearly the whole of that portion of the limb, the patient dying from sheer exhaustion

Operations.—During the year three operations were performed by me with satisfactory results; one case of a large fibrous tumour on the margin of the anus, giving the patient great inconvenience. The tumour was removed on the 21st May, and the patient discharged cured from Hospital on 1st July. The second was a tumour on the gluteal region of large size; the case was operated on on 22nd May and the man discharged cured on 29th July. The third was a case of amputation of middle finger for disease of the bone, consequent on a neglected whitlow from which he was suffering on admission into Jail. The middle finger and half the metacarpal bone were removed on the 8th June and the patient made a satisfactory recovery and was discharged to his labor on 20th July.

The percentage of deaths to treated for all diseases including the low typhoid Epidemic give a result of 18·05, and were the admissions and death from the Epidemic not included, the percentage of deaths to treated will amount to 9·19.

Sick to strength per cent. from all causes gives a result of 2·20; * deaths to strength per cent. from all causes 1·04, and deaths to strength per cent., not including casualties from the Epidemic, would give a percentage of ·026.

VIII.—Epidemic and other unusual Sickness.—The great sickness and mortality that was prevailing during the end of the year continued, in spite of every precaution and measure that could be suggested, to harass the Prisoners for the first six months of the year under review. A report of the Epidemic was forwarded during last year with the Annual Reports. It now only remains for me to remark on its continuance during this year, and its gradual subsidence in April.

The Camp that was formed for the reception of 500 Prisoners at the village of Sithora, about two miles south-west of the Jail, and to which the Prisoners were removed on the 24th December 1862, under a suitable Guard and proper Medical attendance, it was hoped would do something to mitigate the severity of the disease. These hopes were, however, not realized, principally I imagine in consequence of the prevalence of the complaint over the whole District and particularly about the City of Bareilly.

Whilst in Camp the Prisoners were let off nearly all labor and every care taken for their comfort and well being. During the temporary absence of the 500 Prisoners at Sithora, every Barrack and Workshed in the Jail was thoroughly cleaned, the floors were dug up, the old earth removed and fresh earth laid down; the walls of the Barracks were scraped, *re-leeped*, and wood fires kept burning in them night and day, the Prisoners remaining in the Jail being constantly moved from Barrack to Barrack and shed to shed to allow of each undergoing a thorough cleansing.

After the Jail building had thus undergone a complete de-odourizing, and finding that the Prisoners in Camp had but very slightly improved in their condition they were recalled on the 4th of February 1863, having been encamped about one month and a half. From among the 500 Prisoners removed into Camp there were 50 admissions into Hospital from the Epidemic and 21 deaths. The difference in the percentage of admissions into Hospital from the Camp and those from the Jail showed a slight decrease in favor of those who remained by 0·51 per cent:—

Percentage of admissions from Camp,	---		10·00
Ditto from Jail,	---	---	9·49
Difference in favor of those who remained in Jail, ---			0·51

Cases being still admitted in rapid succession, and the mortality being still great, orders were received by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor through the Inspector General of Prisons for the immediate release of the more sickly and unhealthy from amongst the Prisoners, and accordingly, on the 19th February 1863, 61 weak and sickly Convicts were released at the Jail gate and arrangements made for their safe removal either to the City Dispensary, or to their own homes. It was not until the month after the release of the more sickly Prisoners that the complaint showed symptoms of abating. Towards the end of April it gradually disappeared and eventually passed away, leaving those who had escaped its immediate influence in a frightfully low and debilitated state.

From the 1st January to the termination of the Epidemic there were in all 393 admissions and 124 deaths.

* The calculations here made refer evidently to the total annual population of the Jail, not to the average strength. W. W.

The following Statement of the monthly admissions from the disease will show the extent of its effects on the Prisoners, and its rapid cessation after May.

Eight waiting men on the Sick in Hospital were attacked, and one Native Doctor; these recovered. The attack proved fatal, however, to one Compounder who had worked hard amongst the Prisoners and had been night and day on duty in the Hospital :—

STATEMENT shewing the number of cases admitted and the number of deaths occurring from the Epidemic during the year.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
January 1863, ...	133	52
February „	132	37
March „	91	20
April „	32	14
May „	1	0
June „	2	0
July „	0	0
August „	0	0
September „	0	0
October „	1	0
November „	1	0
December „	0	0
Total, ...	393	124

The treatment followed in these cases was principally a stimulating one; the head symptoms were combated with cold applications to the shaved scalp, and Tartar Emetic and Calomel with Opium exhibited internally; and as soon as the low typhoid symptons showed themselves, stimulants were freely administered.

Leeches, fomentations, blisters, with Enemata of Sulphate of Copper and other astringents, were prescribed in the Bowel Affections accompanying the Fever. The use of copious Enemas of Sulphate of Copper I found the most successful means of bringing the diseased mucous membrane of the affected intestines into a healthy condition.

The *post mortem* appearances in nearly every case showed congestion of the Lungs, more or less extensive, enlarged Liver and distended Gall Bladder with general congestion of the intestinal canal throughout its course, combined with ulceration, perforation, and mortification of the different portions of the Bowel, and presenting the same appearance as those remarked on in my previous Report.

IX.—Prevalence or otherwise of Pulmonary Affections.—The cases of Pulmonary Affections admitted have been very few, 11 cases in all; three of Phthisis, five of Bronchitis, two of Asthma, and one of Pneumonia, with three deaths, one from Phthisis, one from Bronchitis, and one from Pneumonia, the fatal cases both of Phthisis and Pneumonia occurring in Prisoners who were admitted into Jail in an advanced stage of each complaint.

X.—Health of Prisoners at the time of admission.—The health of the Prisoners during the past year on admission has, on the whole, been better than that for last year. By reference to Register No. 39 it will be seen that, out of 1,332 admissions into Prison, 784 were in good health, and 548 sickly, out of which number there were 94 old men, seven much emaciated, and six wounded.

XI.—Extent of the use of Native Medicines in the Jail Hospital.—Native Medicines have been largly used in the treatment of the ordinary diseases amongst the Prisoners.

During the prevalence of the Epidemic Fever a considerable expenditure of Commissariat Rum was incurred, and was, at the recommendation of Dr. Clark, the Inspector General of Prisons, substituted for the ordinary and inferior Bazar Spirit, and proved of great value as a diffusible stimulant.

XII.—Conduct of Native Doctors and Hospital Establishment generally.—During the late prevailing sickness I have the pleasure to notice the good services of 1st Class Native Doctor Nejabut Ali, the Senior Native Doctor of the Jail Hospital, for his unwearying attention to the sick under his charge, and the zeal and interest which he displayed in doing his utmost amongst the Prisoners to alleviate their condition. The other Native Doctors, Ahmed Buksh and Hurdeopershaud, and Compounder Gunga Ram, have given every satisfaction in the manner in which they have performed their various duties.

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
The 15th January 1864.

A. TOMKYNS,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1863.

Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Present State of Jail Buildings.—During the past year the sum of Rs. 524-0-4 was expended in repairing the old Jail Barracks, erecting a new Shed for the accommodation of the Police Guard, the construction of a new Grain Godown, and the conversion of two Barracks contiguous to the larger block of the old Jail into Quarters for the European Establishment. The precincts of the old Jail were much improved during the year, and the Barracks, Workshops, and Yards put into as complete a state of repair as possible. The old material collected in the repairs and improvements was used in the construction of a Tailors' Workshed in the centre of the inner main yard of the main block. A large amount of earth and the debris of old Cells in the Solitary Cell yard were converted into kucha bricks. These bricks were used in constructing a wall around the Sawyer's yard, which was removed from its former position to a better one near the main block. The Solitary Cell yard is now quite clear and admits a free circulation of air. A new Chareoal Godown was erected in the Smiths' yard, and additions made to the Smiths' and Carpenters' Worksheds. A large grass plot was laid out in the front main yard of the main block.

The progress made during the year in the construction of the new Central Prison at Arael has been very satisfactory, as shewn in the Monthly Progress Reports. In the second block four Barracks were completed, and the remaining four are in an advanced state, and will be completed before the setting in of the ensuing rains, whilst in the completed block the requisite additional number of wells and latrines were completed, and the wall and gratings of the centre yard constructed. A portion of one of the boundary walls was so much injured by the heavy rain in July as to necessitate its being pulled down and re-constructed.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—During the year a Subordinate European Establishment was entertained. Baboo Kally Doss Ghose, late Jailor and Darogah, who conducted his duties with much zeal and ability, was re-placed in July by Mr. Foster, who has given me every satisfaction. He has made himself conversant with the working of every department of the Jail, and is an active, efficient Officer. Assistant Jailor T. Bentley, who entered the Establishment as Warder in March, and has since been promoted to his present office, is hard-working and an able Officer. Chief Turnkey J. Wilkinson was appointed in April and has done much to improve the Weaving Department; he is a good practical Weaver and takes pains in instructing the Prisoners. During the year Mr. Wilkinson superintended the construction of a fly-shuttle loom and a wheel to unwind the thread from reels and so prepare it for the looms. The Establishment was completed in November, and when all are well conversant with their duties, I have no doubt that the manufactures will be much improved. The discipline of the Jail is rapidly improving under the working of the European Establishment. Darogah Luchmunpershaud resigned his post in October, being incompetent to manage the

large number of Prisoners confined in the new Jail, and was re-placed by Bhola Nath, late Jailor of the Meerut Central Prison. The English Writers and Mohurrirs have all shown themselves diligent in their duties, with the exception of one Mohurrir, who was dismissed for dishonest transaction in August.

In July the strength of the Police Guard was reduced nearly one-third, and has since proved to be quite sufficient at its reduced strength to provide for the safe custody of the Prisoners. Whilst Inspector Yates was in charge of the Police Guard, for a period of about three months, a marked improvement took place in the cleanliness and appearance of the Barracks and men. Mr. Yates is an active and zealous Police Officer, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the efficiency of the Guard whilst under his command.

The Contingent Guard was also greatly reduced in June, from 219 to 173; at the same time its efficiency was enhanced, for the worthless characters were got rid of, and the increased responsibility imposed on the men retained made each individual careful and alert in the execution of his duty. The general untrustworthiness and bad conduct of the Contingent Guard is shown by the fact that the large sum of Rs. 171-6-11, was credited to Government, being fines imposed on the Guard during the latter half of the year.

One Warder and seven Burkundauzes were sentenced during the year to various terms of imprisonment for the following offences :—

1. Hunman Shing, Warder, 2. Ramjan, and 3. Jankee, Burkundauzes.	To six months' simple imprisonment,	For culpable negligence, in permitting two Prisoners in their charge to attempt escaping at the new Central Prison.

Hunman Singh's sentence was reversed by the Sessions Judge.

4. Kali Churn, Burkundauz,	To six months' simple imprisonment,	For culpable negligence, in suffering Prisoners to attempt an escape from the Barrack under his charge.
5. Bhondoo, Burkundauz,	To one year's simple imprisonment,	For culpable negligence, in suffering an attempt at escape on the part of a Prisoner confined in Solitary Cell.
6. Hurdial, 7. Salic Ram, Burkundauzes,	To one years' regorous imprisonment each,	For conniving at the escape of a Prisoner.
8. Bissessur, Burkundauz,	To five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine; in default, to undergo six months' imprisonment more.	Convicted on a charge of theft by public servant, under Section 381, and three separate charges of theft, under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code.

These examples appear to have had a good effect on the Guard, which has much improved of late.

In October, twelve additional Prisoner Burkundauzes were appointed from amongst the best behaved Prisoners. Six were appointed by Dr. Jackson in 1862, so that there are now 18 at this Central Prison. This system, so far as it has extended, has worked well; numerous malpractices have been brought to light by the Prisoner Burkundauzes, who are far more trustworthy than the regular members of the Contingent Guard. One Prisoner Burkundauz, who was on Sentry-duty during a violent thunder-storm at night in July last, prevented the escape of three desperate characters who broke out of a Barrack and succeeded in gaining the main yard in which the Prisoner Burkundauz was on duty. The appointment of the twelve additional men in October had an evident good effect on the Prisoners.

General management of the Prisoners.—The European Establishment has been of the greatest assistance to me in maintaining discipline, and in the general

management of the Prisoners. The good-conduct and gratuity scheme has enabled me to reward and encourage the deserving and well-behaved Prisoners. Of the working of this scheme during the past year I have submitted a separate Report.

The Prisoners are now classified in both old and new Jails according to their crimes.

The number of punishments inflicted for breaches of Prison Rules is diminishing, and the Jail discipline altogether is in a more satisfactory state than formerly.

All the European Subordinates are present at the morning counting of the Prisoners, each Officer taking the duty in turn. A Lock-up table is kept in charge of the Officer on duty for the day, and in it he notes the number of Prisoners locked up at night in each Barrack, and as the Table shows the proper complement of each Barrack, he is able to distribute the Prisoners correctly and report any crowding. The Officer taking the morning counting is thus acquainted with the exact number of Prisoners he should find in each Barrack.

With exception of the Jailor, each European is in charge of a separate department of the manufactures, and checks daily the amount of work performed by each Prisoner under him. At the expiration of every month the European Officers bring before me for reward, according to the provisions of the good-conduct scheme, those Prisoners who have performed extra quantity with quality of work.

The European on duty posts a certain number of the Contingent Guard in the Barrack yards for night sentry-duty, and visits the Guards once during the night.

The Jailor supervises the working of the Jail in every department. It is intended shortly to work the Prisoners by sound of gong, to ensure regularity in every department.

Food.—I don't think it possible to improve on the Prisoners' diet according to the new scale.

Clothing.—With the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons I had 200 *Jungheeas* made up and distributed in lieu of one of the two *Dhotees* allowed, the *Jungheea* only being dyed according to the Prisoner's class. As the *Jungheeas* have worn well, look neat, and a great saving would be effected by their general adoption (cloth for one *Dhotee* making three *Jungheeas*, and the cost of dyeing being reduced in proportion), I hope to receive sanction to the regular issue of this article of Clothing.

A great improvement has lately been effected in the manufacture of blankets at this Jail, and a loom constructed on which one Prisoner can make a blanket and a half daily.

The Clothing was issued at the prescribed periods and was good and appropriate.

Employment of Prisoners.—The average number of Prisoners employed in constructing the new Jail and confined in it during the year was --- 1,146·14

The average number employed in manufactures --- 316·34

The average number employed in menial and miscellaneous duties 59·68

Health.—A few Blacksmiths suffered somewhat from working in the ill-ventilated, small, low worksheds which have lately been improved. With this excep-

tion, no kind of employment appears to have exercised a detrimental influence on the health of the Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.—A few determined villains and regular offenders gave trouble, but as a body the Prisoners have behaved well and worked willingly.

Escapes.—I am glad to be able to report a considerable decrease in the number of escapes in comparison with former years. Three Prisoners during the past year effected escape and have not been re-captured ; the Guards in charge were in each instance punished. Several determined attempts to escape were made, but frustrated by the Police Sentries in two instances, a Prisoner Burkundauz in one instance, and the Contingent Guard in the remainder.

Jail Gardens.—An ample and excellent supply of vegetables for the Prisoners' use was afforded by the Jail Gardens during the year. Spa Island and Egyptian Cotton seed were sown in the new Jail Gardens, but the plants were partially destroyed by Locusts. I hope the next Annual Report will give a more favorable result of the experiment tried again last year of growing Potatoes from New Zealand seed supplied by Major Macpherson, Deputy Assistant Commissary General ; the outturn has not yet been ascertained.

Progress of Manufactures.—The outturn of Manufactures for 1863, detailed in Appendix I., presents an excess in the gross receipts over 1862 of Rs. 2,507-11-0, but in consequence of the high prices paid for raw material, especially Cotton thread, and the employment of new hands in many of the Factories, the net profits show a comparative decrease of Rs. 774-7-5. The average earning of each Prisoner employed in Manufactures has consequently decreased from Rs. 31-15-7 in 1862, to Rs. 20-1-11 in 1863.

During the past year several additions have been made to the manufactures, as the manufacture of various kinds of cloth, soap-making, shoe and harness making, manufacture of gunny bags, &c., &c. Dr. Cuningham has purchased large quantities of paper, garah cloth, wax cloth, &c., for the use of the Government Press, and several contracts are on hand for the future supply, in large quantities, of cloth, soap, gunny bags, &c., so that I trust the next Report will show great progress in the Jail manufactures. Mr. G. Ricketts, the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, has given me great assistance in obtaining raw material from the District.

Expenditure.—The comparative expenditure under all heads for 1862 and 1863, as detailed in Appendix II., presents a decrease in the average cost per Prisoner *in every item.* The average total cost per Prisoner shows a decrease of Rs. 5-8-0, as compared with 1862, the total Jail expenditure being Rs. 1,471-8-11 less than in 1862.

Explanation of increase.—The comparative increase under the head "Permanent Establishment" is attributable to the entertainment of the European Establishment. The increase on account of miscellaneous charges, diet of State Prisoners, Bazar Medicines, and Prisoners' diet, is due to the increase in the number of Prisoners in confinement, and the high price during the last two months of the year of grain.

The additions and alterations detailed at the commencement of this Report explain the expenditure under this head.

The reduction in the strength of both Police and Contingent Guards, Prisoners for transportation being forwarded by Rail from Benares, instead of by River Steamer from Allahabad as formerly ; the decrease in the amount paid for

compensation in lieu of Convict labor; the distribution of 200 *Jungheeas* in lieu of an equal number of *Dhotees* account for the decrease in the expenditure under these several headings, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 12.

Comparative decrease in cost of forwarding Transport Convicts effected by use of Railway.—In 1862, 90 Prisoners were forwarded to Alipore at a cost of Rs. 71-11-9 per head; in 1863, 189 Prisoners were forwarded to Alipore at a cost of Rs. 21-15-6 per head.

Actual cost of Prisoners per head.—If the charges for forwarding transportation Convicts, excluding the petty charges thereof, and the amount paid for compensation in lieu of Convict labor, be deducted, we arrive at the actual cost incurred by clothing, feeding, and guarding the Prisoners, the average cost per head being for the last three years:—

1861,	---	---	---	Rs.	37	15	0
1862,	---	---	---	„	37	14	7
1863,	---	---	---	„	35	2	6

a saving of Rs. 2-12-1 having been effected in 1863.

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,
The 29th January 1864.

W. R. HOOPER,
Offg. Supdt., Allahabad Central Prison.

ANNUAL
SANITARY REPORT
OF THE
ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,
For the year 1863.

Position and Drainage of old Jail.—The defects of the position of the old Jail having been fully described by my predecessors, it would be superfluous to recapitulate them. During the past year all the uneven ground contiguous to the Jail was levelled and drained, pits filled up, and jungle cleared away, much to the improvement of the Jail site.

The drainage of the main block of the old Jail is very defective. Three Barrack yards on the western side slope towards the inner main yard, which consequently was frequently flooded during the rainy season. The drains were put into as complete a state of repair as possible during the year.

Of new Jail.—From the elevated nature of the new Jail site at Arael every facility for good drainage is afforded; the soil is of a light sandy character and quickly dries after a fall of rain. The drainage of the completed block is perfect; the yards slope gently towards the drains, which quickly carry off the rain.

Ventilation of Barracks in old Jail.—In six flat-roofed Barracks in the main block of the old Jail the ventilation is very imperfect; the Barracks are low, the roof openings too few and small. These six Barracks are only fit for work-shops; two of them are used as such. In three of the others I have been able to place extra gratings to improve the ventilation without detracting from their security. In the remaining five Barracks of the main block the ventilation is excellent; these Barracks have tiled roofs, with free openings. The yards are spacious and the partition walls not high enough to obstruct the circulation of air to any detrimental extent. The Barracks in the old block are low, flat-roofed, and afford imperfect ventilation. The Hospital is spacious, lofty, and freely ventilated. The Cells are spacious enough, each Cell having 1,008 cubic feet and 84 superficial square feet for its contents; but the range of Cells is situated too close to the yard partition wall to admit a free circulation of air through each Cell. An old wall was pulled down and the ground levelled in the Cell yard to improve the ventilation. The ventilation of the Smiths' and Carpenters' Worksheds in the main block was much improved during the year by raising the roofs, making openings in the walls at regular intervals, and large door-ways between each shed.

Ventilation of new Jail Barracks.—The ventilation of the new Jail Barracks and Workshops in the block completed is unexceptionable.

Over-crowding.—The average number of Prisoners in confinement during the year was 2,232·93, a higher average than in any previous year since the Mutiny. Until November the allotment of space per Prisoner in a sleeping Barrack was 400 cubic feet. The Jail was, therefore, crowded during ten months of the year, for such a small allowance of space is not sufficient for the maintenance of Prisoners

in good health. To this crowding I attribute the anxious and worn appearance observed in several Prisoners by the Inspector General of Prisons at his Annual Inspection in November. I believe also the increasing prevalence of Sloughing Ulcer to be solely attributable to this cause. Since November each Prisoner has been allowed 27 square feet of the superficial area of a sleeping Barrack, which space is equivalent to 443 cubic feet of the contents of a Barrack in the old Jail, taking the average of the contents of all the Barracks. In the new Jail 27 superficial square feet are equivalent to 540 cubic feet in a Barrack. At this allowance per Prisoner the old Jail can accommodate 902 Prisoners, and the new Jail 1,184, or a total number of 2,086 in both Jails, inclusive of sick in Hospital at 3·6 per cent, at which calculation each patient in Hospital would receive 54 superficial square feet, or 719 cubic feet of space.

Conservancy.—The Jail was always scrupulously clean and free from offensive smells. The night soil was partly used as manure in the Jail Gardens, part being sold to a Zemindar in whose field at some distance from the Jail it was thrown. A Conservancy Cart was made and brought into use during the year and found to answer admirably. It is taken by two Prisoners every morning to each Barrack, and the contents of the naunds placed at night in each Barrack emptied into it. A considerable saving of labor is effected by its use, and the breakage of the ghurrahs used by the Sweepers to convey the urine outside the Jail avoided.

Diet.—The new Dietary scale has now been in use at this Central Prison three years, and appears to afford in due proportion all the elements requisite for the maintenance of the Prisoners in good health and condition. Each Prisoner received four chittacks of fresh vegetable from the Jail Gardens thrice a week.

Clothing.—The Clothing was issued at the prescribed periods, and was sufficient and appropriate.

General health of Prisoners.—The general health of the Prisoners throughout the year has been very satisfactory, the more specially so when the unhealthy nature of the rainy season of 1863 at this Station, and the large average number of Prisoners in confinement, are taken into consideration. The mortality from all causes in 1863 was 3·04 per cent. Five deaths from Cholera occurred during the year, and three Prisoners for transportation, who were received in a hopeless condition from Lucknow, died. The total number of deaths from all causes was 68; the daily average number of Prisoners in confinement 2,232·93.

Appendix A. will show the annual rate of mortality in this Central Prison since the year 1859, exclusive of Cholera; but if the deaths of the three transportation Prisoners who were received from Lucknow in a dying condition are omitted, as well as the deaths from Cholera, the percentage of deaths to strength in 1863 will be reduced to 2·6, or the same as in 1862.

Appendix B. shows a reduction in the percentage of deaths to sick in 1863, in comparison with former years, although it presents an increase in the proportion of sick to strength over 1862.

The prevailing diseases of importance which occurred during the year were Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Slonghing Ulcers. I first noticed admissions in Hospital with this last disease under the term "*Gangræna Nosocomialis*" in 1861, and as shown in Appendix C., the number of admissions have yearly increased. This increase must be viewed with considerable apprehension. My predecessor, Dr. Jackson, remarked a tendency in this disease to spread rapidly amongst all the Prisoners in Hospital with ulcers in the rainy season of 1862, and I observed the same tendency in August last.

As the new Dietary scale has proved to be highly satisfactory, the sanitary arrangements are as complete as possible, and great attention is paid to the smoothness of the rings of fetters; in fact, the Prisoners being in every other particular well-cared for, the increasing prevalence of Sloughing Ulcers can only be attributed to too close confinement. Although but few deaths have occurred from this disease it is not the less to be veiwed in a serious light, for a Prisoner may become so rapidly and surely reduced by a Sloughing Ulcer as easily to fall a prey to Pulmonary Consumption or Dysentery. Not only have Ulcer cases in Hospital taken on a sloughing character, but also in the persons of convalescents who were not kept in Hospital, and in a few who received some slight injury or had slight Ulcers and neglected to present themselves for treatment, so that the term "Hospital Gangrene" cannot strictly be applied to this form of Ulcer which appears to occur in weakly subjects, in whom, from the crowded state of the Barracks, the blood is imperfectly purified.

Appendix C. shows in comparison with former years a still further decrease in the mortality from Dysentery and Diarrhœa. I found large doses of Ipecacuanha in acute cases, Dilute Sulphuric Acid, Laudanum, and Decoction of Bale in chronic cases, of much avail in the treatment of this disease. An extra allowance of vegetables, lime-juice, and ghee were also given in the chronic cases. *Post mortem* examinations showed ulceration of the bowels to have occurred in 30 of the 68 deaths which occurred from all causes during the year.

Health of Prisoners at time of admission and discharge.—Register No. 39 was duly kept up during the year and shows the following results:—

Of 1,649 Prisoners discharged during the year, 409 had increased in weight during incarceration, 851 had decreased in weight, and 389 weighed the same as on admission; 1,499 were discharged in good health, 150 were discharged weak and sickly. Of 2,334 Prisoners admitted during the year, 2,042 were in good health at the time of admission, 86 were sick and admitted into Hospital, 206 were weak, old, and infirm. Of 1,974 Prisoners sentenced to hard labor admitted during the year, 1,489 were fit for hard labor, 109 put to middle labor, 290 put to light labor, 86 sent to Hospital.

The weighing machines in use during the first half of the year were not to be relied on; patent weighing machines were used only during the latter half, so that the Returns of the Prisoners' weight cannot be regarded as accurate. No Prisoner undergoing hard labor appears to gain in weight until he has undergone from seven to ten months of his term, when he becomes accustomed to Prison life and the labor he is put to. Of 86 Prisoners who were received into Hospital on admission 10 died, or 11·6 per cent.

Epidemics or other unusual sickness.—Although Cholera was rife in the City and Station of Allahabad during the rainy season of the past year, I am happy to be able to state that only five cases occurred in the Jail. On the first appearance of the disease near the Jail, a gang of Prisoners was sent to the new Jail to relieve the old Jail of the numbers confined in it; and on the occurrence of the first case, a second gang was sent to the new Jail, the Hospital cleared of all but a few important cases, and the recommendations of Dr. Walker, the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, detailed in his Circular No. 84 of 1863, adopted. Four of the five cases of Cholera occurred in the old and smaller block of the old Jail, and it is worth remark that not a single case occurred either at the new Jail or amongst the large gang of Coolies employed on the Jumna Bridge Works at Arael. On referring to Dr. Jackson's Sanitary Report for 1861, I find that during the Epidemic of Cholera which visited this Jail in 1861, a larger proportion of deaths occurred at the new Jail, and Dr. Jackson remarks

that the inhabitants Trans-Jumna have always suffered more during Cholera epidemics than their neighbours on the Allahabad side. The perfect immunity from Cholera enjoyed by the inhabitants Trans-Jumna during last year's Epidemic is another evidence of the unreliable nature of Cholera statistics, and of the erratic course of the disease.

Pulmonary Affections.—An increase has taken place in the mortality under this head, as shewn in Appendix C., due perhaps partly to the close confinement of the Prisoners. The *post mortem* examinations showed that tubercles had more or less developed in seven of the 68 deaths which occurred from all causes during the past year.

Hospital Establishment.—I am glad to be able to confirm the good reports made by my predecessor, Dr. Jackson, of the conduct of Native Doctors Peary Lall and Inayet Hossen ; the former is the most attentive and intelligent Native Doctor I have met with. One Prisoner has been instructed in dispensing Medicines by Native Doctor Peary Lall; this man assists the Compounder Shew Baluk, who is a well-conducted intelligent lad.

25 Prisoners were vaccinated during the year, 19 successfully. 11 cases of Small-pox occurred during the year, two terminating fatally.

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,
The 29th January, 1864.

W. R. HOOPER,
Offg. Supdt., Central Prison.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE shewing the annual rate of Mortality in the Allahabad Central Prison, from all Diseases exclusive of Cholera in the past five years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Daily average strength, ...	1405·9	1594·7	1729·7	1979·5	2232·93
Deaths to strength exclusive of Cholera, ...	10·6	9·7	4·5	2·6	2·82

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,
The 29th January 1864.

W. R. HOOPER,
Offg. Supdt., Central Prison.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE shewing the relative Sickness and mortality in the Allahabad Central Prison, in the last five years.

Years.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Sick to strength per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths to sick per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent. exclusive of Epidemics.
1859	1405·9	55·5	13·98	11·85	10·62
1860	1594·7	90·92	16·5	13·95	9·09
1861	1729·7	67·89	6·07	6·75	4·56
1862	1979·5	54·07	2·67	4·42	2·67
1863	2232·93	68·91	3·04	3·97	3·04

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON,
The 29th January 1864.

W. R. HOOPER,
Offg. Supdt., Central Prison.

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Sloughing Ulcers, or Gangrœna Nosocomialis and Pulmonary Affections, for the last five years.

Years.	Average daily strength.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.				Sloughing Ulcers.				Pulmonary Affections.			
			Cures.	Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Cures.	Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Cures.	Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.
1859	1429·0	13·98	472	105	22·25	7·3	0	0	0	0	110	31	28·18	2·12
1860	1594·75	16·55	413	93	22·52	5·8	0	0	0	0	51	14	28·0	0·87
1861	1729·71	6·07	320	42	13·12	2·4	29	1	3·3	·05	33	7	21·21	0·40
1862	1929·7	2·67	187	29	12·03	1·4	32	0	0	0	33	8	19·04	0·40
1863	2232·93	3·04	233	26	10·03	1·1	118	3	2·4	·13	35	11	23·91	0·49

Allahabad Central Prison,
The 29th January 1864.

W. R. HOOPER,
Officiating Superintendent Central Prison.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BENARES CENTRAL PRISON,

THE Jail buildings are in good repair. A new Work-shop has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 374-15-4. Roof ventilators have been made in the Paper Factory, Carpenters', and Blacksmiths' shops, and Bins for storing grain in the Godown.

The new Jail was begun towards the end of October. A large tank of irregular shape and depth has been thoroughly drained and filled up, and the foundations of the main wall and of two sets of Workshops have been dug.

The services of the late Jailor Juswunt Singh were dispensed with on 16th July, on the arrival of Mr. O'Brien.

The former, I regret to state, was a very unscrupulous and unprincipled man, who abused his position, and the Jail is well rid of him. With the circumstances that led to his leaving you are well acquainted.

The Subordinate European Establishment, seven in number, was appointed at periods ranging from the above date to 15th November.

Two of those first appointed have been dismissed, one on 19th August for intriguing with Prisoners, the other on 22nd October for insubordinate and disrespectful conduct to the Jailor. Both of them were Eurasians.

With the present men I am on the whole satisfied. They have been of much service in bringing to notice breaches of Prison rules and discipline, in keeping down favoritism; and some of them have assisted in improving both the quality and outturn of the Manufactures.

The Darogah, Akbar Allee, is not a very intelligent man. He has had much of his work to learn. The Naib Darogah, Hashim Allee, is a hard-working man, who, in addition to his own work, has had charge of the Grain Godown since the suspension and committal to the Sessions of the Godown Mohurrir for peculation. The case against the latter was considered not proven by the Judge, but I had no hesitation in forwarding to you a recommendation for his dismissal. There have been many candidates for the vacancy; one of the names will be sent for your approval so soon as his security papers are ready.

Two of the Mohurrirs have been many years in Jail employ and are getting old; the two younger ones work up to their ability.

Moneer Khan, who has charge of the Manufactures in store and raw material, wants energy, and has been fined more than once for carelessness in his accounts.

The English Writers, Kedar Nath and Sib Chunder, have done their work satisfactorily.

The Native Doctors have not given satisfaction; two of them are shortly to be removed, and will, it is to be hoped, give place to better men.

The Permanent Guard is well drilled and has worked well. One Constable, when on sentry-duty, was detected tampering with the Treasure Chest, and has been sentenced to seven years' transportation.

There was no escape from within the walls during the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, or his Assistant, have invariably taken up cases of negligence that have been reported. These occurred chiefly among men who had recently joined the Force.

The Contingent Guard is a never-ceasing bugbear and most difficult to manage. There are a few really good men in it, but very few.

It has been weeded and reduced. Men have been carefully selected for the vacancies, but the temptations thrown in their way by the relatives of Prisoners too often get the better of their small sense of honour. They succumb and become slaves of the Prisoners and connive at forbidden indulgences, and fines, dismissal, even imprisonment, are all counterbalanced.

The subjoined Statement shows how many were punished during the year. It also shows that the breach of trust is not confined to those drawing the smallest pay:—

	Fined.		*Dismissed.*	*Imprisoned.*
	Once.	*Twice.*		
Jemadar, ---	1	0	0	0
Turnkeys, ---	3	1	5	0
Warders, ---	9	1	10	3
Burkundauzes ---	10	5	30	4
Prisoner Burkundauzes,---	1	0	2	0

Two Prisoner Burkundauzes were reduced for breaches of Prison rules. They were both men who had been selected for the excellence of their work and capabilities as instructors, and probably presumed that, on these accounts, any delinquencies might be overlooked. They have found their mistake, and their return to hard labor in irons has had a marked good effect on the others.

There are now twelve. These men are far more trustworthy and are better servants and overseers of work than the Contingent Guard is ever likely to be, and their number might be considerably increased with advantage in every way.

The system of good-conduct marks and badges has not been sufficiently long at work here to be so appreciated as it will doubtless be when its benefits are received and fully undertsood by the Prisoners. A separate memo. on this subject has been prepared, as directed in Circular letter No. 1961.

The conduct of the Prisoners has been, on the whole, good, but the discipline contrasts unfavorably with that at Agra. Discontent was evinced in two of the Barracks when the order for removing the Lotah lips was being carried out, and required summary punishment of the ringleaders.

Two long-term Prisoners were removed to the Agra Jail for intriguing.

The diet has been found ample and was as varied as circumstances permitted. Four men of large frame, who were falling off, were allowed extra diet, but the majority of the Prisoners actually gain weight if in good health, and their general appearance pronounces them to be well nourished.

The water, except in one well common to two Barracks, is good.

The mortality after deducting that from Cholera is 8·49 per cent. to average strength. That for 1862 was 8·91, but if the deaths among those admitted to the Jail in bad health be deducted, it stands at 7·43 per cent. to average strength.

Even this, however, is a high figure, but it must be borne in mind that this Jail has all along been inadequate to the requirements of the Division, and as a necessary consequence has invariably been over-crowded.

Apart from all other causes, this of itself sufficiently accounts for a high death-rate. The number now employed at the new Jail has relieved all the Barracks.

The cold-weather Clothing was issued early in October. Difficulty was experienced in procuring wool, which has become both scarce and dear. This, however, is not local, but prevails throughout the North-West and the Punjab.

A special report on the outbreak of Cholera in June and July was sent in August.

For the fortnight previous to its appearance, the Jail had not been so healthy for many months, and considering the extent of its ravages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Jail, and throughout the City, there is room for congratulation that the Prisoners suffered so little; 44 died, or 62 per cent. of those attacked.

In the Lunatic Asylum, which is only separated by a wall, the mortality was 66·6 per cent. of those attacked.

The Prisoners have been employed as before in making their own Clothing and on ordinary Jail manufactures, in building the new Jail, in keeping up the Jail Garden, and in the cultivation of several acres of land for Wheat, of which there is a very promising crop.

With regard to Education, neither much aptitude for learning nor desire to improve has been evinced. Many have applied for instruction with the expectation of having their task-work diminished.

They were unfortunate in their Teacher, a creature of the late Jailor, who, at the Half-yearly Examination, was dismissed in consequence of the unfavorable report made by the Committee. Under the present one some improvement has been effected.

Four escapes from out-gangs took place, and one attempted escape was detected at the new Jail ground. All were short-term Prisoners, and only one is now at large. These escapes were connived at by the Contingent Guard, with the idea, clearly traced in two of them, that the European Establishment would be blamed. The culprits were suitably punished.

The Garden has fully met the demand for vegetables throughout the year, with the exception of chillies, the supply of which for two months was short. The number of plants has been largely increased to prevent future deficiency.

The enhanced price of cotton has confined the manufactures to the execution of orders and sale of surplus stock.

The Lithographic Press has not met with the encouragement it deserves, although the work done has been clear and good, and has given general satisfaction.

An English Oil Press has been at work for several months. It economises both labor and material, and turns out much better oil than the rude instrument formerly used.

1,296 yards of Doosootee, 124¾ dozen Towels, 260⅜ dozen Dusters, 126 Durrees, and 216 Iron buckets have been made; also 746 guddies of paper, of which 519 have been sold. The introduction of a water mark was rendered necessary by an attempt outside to change Bazar for Jail paper, with the intention of bringing the latter into disrepute.

The blankets, of which 2,181 were turned out, are now made in one piece instead of being in narrow strips, and are in consequence much stronger and more durable, besides requiring less labor.

The total expenditure during 1863 exceeds that of 1862 by Rs. 5,255-3-3. This is accounted for easily. Until this year the Civil Surgeon was also Superintendent of the Jail, and an increase of Rs. 3,600 was thus made. The Subordinate European Establishment was entertained during the last six months. The transportation charges are much heavier, grain is dearer, and the price of Prisoners' Clothing is greatly increased.

R. MOIR,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

BENARES CENTRAL JAIL,

For the year 1863.

THE Jail is well situated and well drained. It was not originally a Central Prison, and is consequently but ill-adapted for one, having been added to from time to time as suited convenience and on no specified plan. This interferes greatly with classification and Jail discipline, and requires a much larger Guard; besides it is much too small. These considerations have induced Government to sanction the selection of another site.

This has been carefully done and an unexceptionable one has been chosen. It lies between the Jounpore road and the River Burna; stands high and has good natural drainage. The soil is good, bearing heavy crops, and the ground outside the main wall is well adapted for a Convict Farm.

The ventilation is as good as the present low-roofed Barracks admit of, and roof ventilators have been added to the Paper Factory, Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Painters' shops, where they were much needed. There was no roof ventilation in this Jail till near the end of the year 1862. The only really good and suitable building is the Hospital.

This Jail has all along been over-crowded, and it is surprising that its effects have not been more marked.

The detachment of a large gang to Tents on the new Jail ground has relieved all the sleeping Barracks, and has apparently been beneficial. The good effects of this move will, however, be better seen as the season advances.

Large nets of charcoal have been suspended six feet from the floor at intervals of ten or twelve feet throughout the Barracks. These have served well to absorb effluvia and keep the wards fresh. The charcoal is renewed every week, and this is accomplished at no cost, as the old charcoal is consumed by the Blacksmiths.

The Privies are cleansed twice a day and their contents are buried in trenches, which are prepared daily.

The water is good, and the diet varied, good, and ample, as is the supply of vegetables. Not a single case of Scurvy occurred during the year.

The Clothing is strong and suitable. The general health of the Prisoners, from their appearance, one would pronounce to be good; that this is not the case is clearly shown by *post-mortem* examination.

Many doubtless are sent to Jail in bad health, and these add a large proportion to the mortality; but this Table will shew that other causes must be sought, and the most significant one is without doubt long and continuous over-crowding.

Of the 1,250 admissions to Jail during the past year, 856 are noted as in good health, 326 indifferent, and 68 in bad health; of the last no fewer than 15 died.

Of 693 who were imprisoned and released during 1863, 296 gained weight, 226 lost weight, and 171 remained of the same weight as on admission.

In the middle of June Cholera broke out. It had been raging in the City and in villages near to the back of the Jail, as also in the Lunatic Asylum, which is only separated by a wall.

The Barracks were at once relieved by sending two gangs, each two hundred strong, to buildings at some distance from the Jail, and about five miles apart. Only one case of true Cholera and one of severe Choleraiic Diarrhœa appeared among them, and this on the second and third days after they left the Jail. These must have gone out under the influence of the disease.

Both were at once sent back for treatment in the Hospital, and one recovered.

The Barracks were severally emptied, thoroughly cleansed, and fumigated, and were kept empty for several days.

Early every morning all the Prisoners from two Barracks in turn were paraded, and sent outside the walls for an hour and a half with a Guard of Police.

The good effects of this in removing depression of spirits were at once manifest, and the orderly conduct of the Prisoners shewed their appreciation of the indulgence.

In all 70 cases occurred, 44 of which proved fatal.

It was succeeded by Sloughing Ulcers and a severe form of Dysentery.

There were 283 cases of Fever and five deaths; in 1862 there were 223 and six deaths.

Twenty-five cases of tubercular disease of the Lungs are recorded against none in 1862; of Asthma, 6; of Bronchitis, 42; of Pleurisy, 55; and of Pneumonia, 51. In all, 179, with 21 deaths; while in 1862 only 57 cases of Chest disease and 7 deaths are noted.

Native Medicines have been fully used in suitable cases.

The Jail has not been fortunate in Native Doctors. The only intelligent and at the same time well-conducted one, by name Kashi Nath Tewary, was promoted some months ago to a Branch Dispensary. His successor is about to be removed for bad conduct; another has been dismissed from Jail employ for dishonesty, and the third is decidedly below the average.

BENARES,
February, 1864.

R. MOIR, M. D., F. R. C. S.,
In Medical charge.

TABLE shewing the extent of disease of important internal Organs in 145 cases, as revealed by "post-mortem" Examination, among Prisoners who died in the Benares Jail, during eleven months of 1863, viz., from 1st February to 31st December:—

In 145 cases there was disease of the—

Brain.	Lungs.	Heart.	Liver.	Spleen.	Kidneys.	Intestines.
in 10	* 129	25	141	110	122	98

Of this number (145) there were of Lung disease 129 cases; there was—

Pneumonia	Pleurisy	Pleuropneumonia	Tubercular disease	Total.
in 14	in 28	in 33	in 54	* in 129

Disease of the Kidneys is much more prevalent among Prisoners than is generally supposed. In 84· per cent. of the above cases, one or both were more or less affected.

APPENDIX

No. IV.

SIX

OF THE

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED

BY THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,

DURING THE YEAR

1863.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SIX OF THE CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED

BY THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,

During the year 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 80 of 1863.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

Dated Nynee Tal, the 8th June, 1863.

SIR,

As great inconvenience has been experienced in several instances lately from Officers in charge of Jails neglecting to observe the Rules laid down by Government for the accounting and adjusting of expenditure in the Public Works Department, I have drawn up the following statement of the various steps through which you must proceed in obtaining sanction for, and in disbursing and having audited, every item of construction or repair in the Jail under your charge.

2nd,—When you consider it necessary that repairs should be undertaken of any building under your charge, your proper course is to have an Estimate of the cost made out in the Form No. 22) copies of which have been supplied to your Office), and to send it up to the *Inspector General of Prisons,* who will sanction the work if necessary and expedient. In the case of any new work which you may wish to undertake, the proposal should be laid, with all your reasons in favour, before the Inspector General of Prisons, who will either direct you to have an Estimate prepared or not, according as the work seems to him necessary or not. In every case an Estimate in the proper form must first be submitted to the Head of the Jail Department. The Inspector General of Prisons having accorded his sanction to your Estimate, you are then to submit an application for letters of credit, to enable you to receive funds for the work from the Treasury at your Station. The application should be in the prescribed printed Form (copies of which have been supplied to your Office), and it should, in the case of a large work likely to extend over some time, be for such an amount only as you expect

to be able to disburse during the current or proximate Quarter, these Quarters terminating—

31st July,
31st October,
31st January,
30th April.

On your receiving the letters of credit for which you have applied, you are at liberty to proceed with the work.

3rd,—Many Officers consider that, when they have submitted their Annual Budget Estimate, in the Forms A. and B., for repairs in the Jail under their charge, and Government have sanctioned the allotment, they are at liberty to proceed with the work and spend the sum allotted. This is not the case. Your Annual Budget Statement is submitted only to enable the Inspector General of Prisons to compile his General Budget Statement, and not any portion of the allotment sanctioned for your Jail in the P. W. Department can be expended until your detailed Estimate for the specific work has been sanctioned by the Inspector General of Prisons, and letters of credit issued in the way above mentioned.

4th,—Quarterly, that is, as soon as possible after the 31st July, 31st October, 31st January, and 30th April, you will submit an Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements during the preceding Quarter in the Form B., prescribed in Government Resolution No. 834 A., Public Works Department, dated 6th March 1862, printed copies of which Form have been supplied to your Office by the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will comply with you Indents for fresh supplies as the ones received become exhausted. This Quarterly Cash Account must contain every sum you have received, and every sum you have disbursed, during the Quarter to which it refers, and must be sent to the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons in duplicate, and not direct to the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

5th,—Your letter of credit for any Quarter will only enable you to draw funds from the Treasury during the Quarter; and for every succeeding Quarter you will require to apply for fresh letters of credit. But if you have two or more pieces of work proceeding at one time, and you are unable to expend the full sum of a letter of credit granted for a specific work, you are at liberty to apply the balance of your letter of credit to the execution of any of the other works *sanctioned by the Inspector General of Prisons* on which you can profitably expend the money without exceeding that sanction.

6th,—When any new work costing more than 500 Rs. is completed during any Quarter, you will submit a Bill in the Form D., appended to Government Resolution No. 834 A., dated 6th March, 1862, in the Public Works Department, (printed copies of which have been supplied to your Office) at the close of that Quarter. All new Works under 500 Rupees each should be included in one Bill in the special form for works of that class, of which copies, with a filled up specimen, have been supplied to you, or will be supplied, on application, by the Controller. This one Bill should include all new works under 500 Rupees (not being for repairs) during the whole official year, and should be submitted as soon as possible after the 30th April of that year.

7th,—All repairs should also be included in one Annual Bill, of which blank forms and a specimen have been supplied by the Controller. This also is to be submitted at the end of the year.

8th,—By attention to this arrangement you will be enabled to bill-off your expenditure with the least possible trouble, by submitting—

One Bill for each new work costing more than 500 Rupees, at the end of the Quarter in which the work is completed.

One Bill for all new works under 500 Rupees each, and all petty expenditure (not being for repairs), ...
One Bill for all repairs, ... } ANNUALLY.

9*th*,—Further instructions regarding Bills will be found on the backs of the specimen forms supplied by the Controller.

10*th*,—At the close of each year, *i. e.*, on the 1st May, you will submit to this Office a short account, in narrative form, of the several works executed under your superintendence during the year, by means of funds supplied through letters of credit from the Public Works Department.

11*th*,—I would now beg your particular attention to certain restrictions imposed upon you in the management of the Funds entrusted to you for the execution of particular works. If a sum, say Rs. 5,000, has been allotted during the current year for any work to be executed in your Jail, and if on the last day of the year, the 30th April, 1864, you have not completed the work and have still a sum of say Rs. 500 to expend, it must be borne in mind that you are not at liberty to expend one Rupee of that balance on any portion of the work. The money, if already drawn, should be remitted at once to the Treasury, or, if retained, must be considered as a portion of the funds of the new year, and your applications for letters of credit from such funds should be reduced accordingly. You are expected by Government to use your most strenuous exertions to complete any work sanctioned during the year before the expiry of the year in which the sanction has been accorded, and it is only in very special circumstances, over which you could have no control, that you will be held free from personal responsibility if the work remains unfinished at the close of the year. In the case of such circumstances arising, you are immediately to report the causes of delay, and the amount of the grant for the particular work remaining unexpended, so that the Government may be informed and moved to renew their sanction to the work. In like manner you are not at liberty to draw from the Treasury any balance of a letter of credit that may be unexpended on the 30th April, or if you do so, the balance must be considered as a portion of the funds of the next year, for the Government have distinctly ruled that no work can be carried on in May and subsequent months, except on grants and allotments of the new Budget which then comes into operation. You may pay in May for work charged for in the last Quarter's accounts, if such a proceeding is necessary and unavoidable, but all such sums must be charged in the accounts, and shown as expended during the Quarter, you being responsible that the disbursements are actually made.

12*th*,—Many Officers in charge of Jails still continue to submit their Bills for completed works in the Form D., but give merely the quantities of materials. A filled-up printed specimen of a Bill was forwarded to each Officer in charge of a Jail, from which you will observe that measurements of work done, and not quantities of materials used, are expected to be given in the Bill, and you are requested to adhere strictly to this rule in future. There are very few cases indeed in which such details cannot be secured.

13*th*,—In three instances lately I have received Bills from Officers in charge of Jails for works sanctioned by the Inspector General of Prisons in 1861. I would request you to examine carefully and ascertain that every Bill for every work, and every Bill for repairs completed up to the 30th April 1863, has been submitted to my Office. All such Bills are now due, and I call your attention prominently

to the submission of the Bills now, as in future the Government will hold Officers personally responsible if, from neglect or carelessness on their part, Bills are allowed to lie over until the accounts of the year to which they refer have been adjusted.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

CIRCULAR No. 91 OF 1863.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

TO

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th August, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE to request you to give effect to the orders of Government as contained in the annexed Extract of paragraph 27 from Government Orders, in the Police Department, No. 655 A., dated 17th August, by carefully attending in future to the following instructions:—

1*st*,—Every Prisoner shall, in future, be released at the gate of the Jail, unless in particular cases, in which the precaution of sending them to their homes under escort seems desirable.

2*nd*,—In the first column of the ordinary Release Ticket your Darogah shall enter, besides the Prisoner's name and his father's name, the name of his District and village.

3*rd*,—On being released every Prisoner shall be individually and strictly warned to proceed without delay to his own village, and report his arrival to the resident Zemindar or Head-man, and you will have to explain to each Prisoner that, in the event of his not arriving at his home in due course, he will be subject to arrest.

4*th*,—A copy of his Release Ticket should be despatched by the next post to the Magistrate of the District in which the Convict resides.

5*th*,—In the case of any Convict's declaring himself without home or residence, you will instruct him at once to report himself to the Magistrate of your District, and a duplicate copy of his Release Ticket should be sent to the Magistrate, so that he may be warned of the Prisoner's release, and give instructions to the District Superintendent of Police as may be deemed necessary.

6*th*,—Money for his road expenses will be given as heretofore to each released Prisoner at the rate of 6 pie per diem.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

CIRCULAR No. 95 OF 1863.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

Dated Nynee Tal, the 13th October, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter noted in the margin, and, with reference thereto, have to request the favor of your making known through the Officers in command of European Troops at your Station what articles you can supply to the European Soldiers for cash at the Jail gate, and at what rates. If you have a Lithographic Press at command, the simplest and best way of circulating the desired information will be to draw up a list of such articles as you can supply at the Jail, coarse towels, small durries, cotton pile rugs for charpoys, mugs, &c. &c., giving the cash prices of each, and after lithographing the list to circulate it widely amongst the European Soldiers with the consent of their Commanding Officers.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 578, dated 21st September, 1863.

2nd,—I shall feel obliged by your sending me a copy of any list you may circulate.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

CIRCULAR No. 97 OF 1863.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Officiating Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

Dated Camp Agra, the 22nd December, 1863.

SIR,

HAVING found in my inspection of the Jails of the North Western Provinces very considerable diversity in the forms of Account Books in use, I have drawn up and had printed a complete set of Account Books for your Jail and Factory, and directed them to be forwarded to you by the most expeditious mode of conveyance from the Agra Central Prison.

2nd,—These Books are not meant in the least, as you will see, to alter the system of Book-keeping introduced by my predecessor, but to make it uniform in all details. You will oblige me by commencing the use of the Books now sent from the 1st January, 1864.

3rd,—At the commencement of each Book I have inserted a specimen page filled up, so as to show you how the Books are to be kept up. They sufficiently explain themselves.

4th,—I would take this opportunity of pointing out to you that it is useless to keep up a Cash Book either in the Prison or the Factory, unless it faithfully is made to record day by day the Cash transactions of the Department, and unless the Cash Balances on the Books each day can be verified to an anna by an examination of your Treasure Chest. I have to request you to insist on your Darogah verifying the Cash Balances thus every evening, and it would be satisfactory if, once or twice every month, you were independently to assure yourself by actual inspection of the Treasure Chest that the recorded balances are correct.

5th,—One other point I wish your particular attention to, and that is the complete separation of the Jail and the Factory Cash. There has been hitherto no more common cause of confusion and irregularity than the jumbling up of the Cash of the two Departments, which ought to be kept in quite distinct and separate bags or compartments of the Treasure Chest.

6th,—An Alphabetical Index should be formed and inserted at the commencement of each Ledger.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

CIRCULAR No. 103 OF 1864.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons,

North Western Provinces,

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

Dated Camp Lucheewalla, the 24th February, 1864.

SIR,

AN instance having occurred lately of a Prisoner having been released from Jail before the expiry of his sentence of imprisonment, I have to call your attention to the circumstance, and beg to impress upon you the absolute necessity of your examining carefully the Perwannah or warrant of imprisonment of each Prisoner before you sign his Release Ticket. The Registers of your Jail are necessarily kept up by Subordinates, who, with the best intentions to perform their duty, are liable to make mistakes, hence it becomes your imperative duty as the Officer

to whom the Government look for the safe custody of the prisoners in your Jail, not to trust to the entries in your Release Register alone, but to assure yourself by an inspection of every prisoner's warrant that his term of imprisonment has actually expired.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,

North-Western Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 104 OF 1864.

FROM

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQUIRE, M. D.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,

North-Western Provinces,

TO

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL AT

DATED CAMP MYAPORE, THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

SIR,

As the Police Guards of your Jail have been reduced to such a standard as to render it unsafe for you to draw off from his regular duty, even temporarily, a single sentry, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the supply of an extra sentry for special duty over any criminal on whom sentence of death has been pronounced, and who has been placed in the Condemned Cell.

2. The Superintendent of Police of your district has been directed to supply an extra sentry for this specific duty on your requisition. The Darogah or Jailor will still be held responsible that no poisonous drug is introduced in the food of a condemned criminal; but to make sure that no attempt at self-destruction is made, the prisoner should be attached securely to an ordinary bellchain in the Condemned Cell, the door of which should be left always open and the criminal kept in view of the sentry on duty.

I have, &c.,

W. WALKER,

Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,

North-Western Provinces.

No. 1876 A. OF 1864.

FROM

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of the
North-Western Provinces,

To

W. WALKER, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Inspector-General of Prisons,
North-Western Provinces.

DATED NYNEE TAL, THE 27TH JUNE, 1864.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your letter, No. 84, dated 1st April last, submitting the Annual Returns of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1863, I am directed, in reply, to communicate the following remarks and orders:—

2. It is observed that the total number of prisoners in Jail during 1863 was 58,345. This is 2,294 more than in 1862; but, in consequence of the sentences awarded having usually been shorter, the daily average number in confinement has decreased by 216.

3. In regard to the 103 female prisoners from the Jounpore district, you appear to suppose that they were sent to Jail for "engaging in the illicit production or sale of intoxicating drugs." This, I am to point out to you, is not the case. There are extensive tracts in the Jounpore district in which salt is producible, by a comparatively simple process, in large quantities and of fair quality. This manufacture is now prohibited; and it is for having been engaged in the manufacture of contraband salt that the women in these cases were punished.

4. The important question of Juvenile Reformatories, referred to in your 11th paragraph, cannot appropriately be discussed here. The operation of Act VI. of 1864 will no doubt lessen the number of juvenile criminals sentenced to imprisonment, and the separate barracks now in process of erection at the five Central Jails will enable the Superintendents to separate youthful offenders entirely from the other prisoners, and introduce to some extent the discipline and training usual in Reformatories. It will be advisable to await the result of these measures.

5. The average annual cost of each prisoner has increased from Rs. 36-0-5½ to Rs. 38-14-2. In 1862 the average cost in the Punjab was Rs. 43-11-0, and in Oude Rs. 39-2-7. A comparison with these results is not, therefore, unfavorable to the North-Western Provinces; but, in calculating the average *cost* of each prisoner, it seems erroneous to include compensation for convict labor as a *charge*. It would be more correctly shown as a deduction from the profits of Jail manufactures. With this correction, the figures will be Rs. 37-14-4¾, as against Rs. 34-15-2¾ in 1862.

6. A small increase under the head of "Rations" has been caused by the high price of grain in the Jhansie and Rohilcund Divisions.

7. It is observed that the high price of cotton has increased the charge for "Clothing and Bedding" by upwards of eight annas per man.

8. The cost of Permanent Guards and Permanent Establishments has likewise increased—of the latter in consequence of the introduction of European Jailors and Warders in the Central Prisons. This has partially been met by a large decrease in the Contingent Guards.

Increase fixed Establishment	Rs.	39,620
Decrease Contingent Guard	„	22,942
	Rs.	16,678

9. The expenditure under "Additions, Alterations, and Repairs" is also greater by Rs. 8,000 than in 1862 ; and, in consequence of recent orders from the Financial Department, the charges for transporting prisoners from other provinces, which are incurred in the North-Western Provinces, form a debit against this Government.

10. If the charges for Permanent Establishment and Police Guards, for compensation in lieu of convict labor, and for additions and repairs to Jail buildings, be deducted, the average total cost of each prisoner is only Rs. 20-1-1, against Rs. 21-2-9¾ in 1862—a result which is better than that of any year since 1844.

11. The increased cost of the Permanent Jail Establishment is very considerable. It has been partially met by the decrease under Contingent or Extra Establishments, and the balance is, it is believed, much more than compensated by largely increased efficiency of control and discipline.

12. The exertions of the officers in charge of Jails in reducing charges of a description over which they have control are very praiseworthy. The lowest figure attained in preceding years (1855) has not, indeed, been reached ; but if the rise in the price of commodities which has occurred since then be taken into consideration, the results of the management of the year under report must be regarded as very satisfactory.

13. The decrease of nearly Rs. 3,500 in the amount of profits realized in the sale of manufactures has been caused by the high price of raw material.

14. The health of the prisoners, on the whole, has been good. The greatest mortality during the year has occurred in the Jails at Allygurh, Muttra, and Bareilly, in which typhoid fever prevailed.

15. The plan of marking the blankets issued to prisoners and of keeping up a register of distribution of clothing to each prisoner is a very useful precaution. It is very important that the clothing of the prisoners should be sufficient, and this cannot be ensured until it can be ascertained accurately how long the different articles have been in use.

16. A great deal is said in this Report on the evils of overcrowding, and no doubt it must injuriously affect the health of prisoners, intensifying the noxious effects which always attend the massing together of large numbers of human beings; but your present opinion, that this has been one of the chief causes which has produced the several outbreaks of typhoid fever from which the Agra and other prisoners have suffered, seems hardly to accord with what you have recorded in your Report of 1860 on a similar outbreak in the Agra Jail.

17. It seems more reasonable to suppose that the fever has been lurking in the Jails, or has been introduced by transfers from other Jails, or from among the free population, among whom this fever has been prevalent at the time, and has assumed its fatal and epidemic form owing to numerous

causes, many of them moral rather than physical, which have, apparently correctly, been assigned for the permanently-depressed tone of health among a convict population, and which are inseparable from the confinement and discipline of a well-regulated Jail.

18. It is noticed that in the Agra Central Prison there are said to have been two epidemics of cholera—the first lasting from the 20th to the 27th May, during which there were seven seizures and three deaths; and the second, which commenced on the 8th July and ceased on the 26th August, in the course of which 115 men were attacked, of whom 39 died. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with approbation the ability and energy with which Dr. Plank performed his duties on these occasions.

19. It is a singular fact that, during the outbreak of cholera in the Allahabad Central Jail in 1863, not a single case occurred in the new Jail on the right bank of the Jumna, in which the majority of the prisoners were confined, whereas in 1861, when there was a similar outbreak, the larger proportion of deaths occurred at the new Jail; and in the Sanitary Report for that year it is remarked that the inhabitants trans-Jumma "have always suffered more during cholera epidemics, than their neighbours on the Allahabad side."

20. With reference to the memorandum of the weight of prisoners admitted and released, this much may be inferred, that generally the health of the prisoners did not suffer materially from their incarceration, and that consequently the food and clothing were sufficient and the labor not excessive.

21. With reference to paragraph 73 of your Report, I am to observe that a certain allowance of lateral space is no doubt absolutely necessary for each prisoner, without reference to the cubic capacity of the barrack in which he is confined.

22. Your remark in respect to the bad effect upon discipline where the Havalut is within the Jail is obviously correct, and His Honor will be prepared to receive favorably any proposals for the construction of small Lock-up houses at large stations for the reception of prisoners under trial.

23. The small number of escapes is satisfactory, and it is observed that only five of the fifty-eight prisoners who escaped did so from the interior of a Jail.

24. His Honor concurs generally in your remarks on the employment of prisoner-Burkundauzes; but, while admitting fully the advantage of employing convicts as intramural guards, he observes that it is essential that the number should be limited strictly within safe bounds.

Para. 79 to 92.

25. This matter, it is remarked, has been specially noticed in your Report at the request of the Government of India. The facts stated by you tell very strongly in favor of the system, and show that it is calculated to improve the discipline of the Jails, provided that it is carried out cautiously and gradually, its extension carefully watched by you, and the number of men employed restricted to a certain proportion—say one-fourth of the working guard of the Jail.

26. The measure has hitherto been confined to the five Central Jails of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Meerut, and Bareilly; and the Superintendent of each of these Jails has reported strongly in its favor. The prisoner-Burkundauzes are declared to be superior in trustworthiness and efficiency to the ordinary Contingent Guard, and in very few instances has it been found necessary to reduce or otherwise punish them. The Special Reports given in your Appendix, No. II., show, on the other hand, how numerous were the instances in which the conduct

of the Contingent Guards in the District Jails during the year has been the subject of complaint.

27. The Rules laid down by you for the guidance of the Superintendents of the Central Prisons in regard to prisoner-Burkundauzes appear judicious, and are approved by His Honor. With reference to your 91st paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that your sanction of the selections made by the Superintendents of Jails is sufficient for all practical purposes.

28. As regards the Rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities, it is observed that the officers in charge of the Jails in which they have been introduced are unanimous in their favor, and they do not seem to be open to any objection on principle, unless indeed it is to be laid down as a rule never to be infringed that under no circumstances shall a prisoner obtain any mitigation of the punishment originally awarded to him.

29. The fact that so few have as yet succeeded in obtaining even 150 marks, and that in no instance has a prisoner obtained so many marks as to render him eligible, under Rule 20, for recommendation to Government for a reduction of his sentence, shows conclusively the cautious and careful manner in which the system has been worked, seeing that it has been in force in all the Central Jails since 1862.

30. His Honor observes that there can be no question as to the advantage of these Rules, and the results show that they have been judiciously and cautiously applied; but he is not quite sure whether prisoners should be allowed to avail themselves of any earnings until the period of their release; and, unless special reasons can be urged for its continuance, this part of the Rules should be amended.

31. In regard to your suggestion in reference to the conduct of time-expired convicts, I am to state that a reference will be made to the Inspector-General of Police on the subject. The statements, so far as they go, are satisfactory.

32. The thanks of the Government are due to all the officers in charge of Central Jails, and specially to Doctors Plank and Moir for the management of their Jails. His Honor can speak from his own observation of the excellent condition of the Central Prison at Agra, than which nothing could be more creditable to the ability and energy of the Superintendent, Dr. Plank. The exertions of both these officers in contending with the epidemics which visited their Jails are deserving of the highest praise.

33. The exertions of Doctors Grant, Garden, Kirton, Cayley, and Loch, referred to in your paragraph 121, are also noticed with approval.

34. The gross cost per prisoner was reduced during the first year of the superintendence by Civil Assistant Surgeons by Rs. 10-0-2; during the past year it has fallen Rs. 1-5-0 per prisoner still lower, causing a saving, on the average number of prisoners confined in twenty-five Jails, of Rs. 8,372-12-0, as compared with the previous year. With the correction noted in paragraph 5 of this letter, the reduction will be from Rs. 42-10-4¾ to Rs. 33-13-3¼, or Rs. 8-13-1½ per prisoner in the two years. This is very satisfactory.

35. The results reported in paragraphs 124 to 129 are quite conclusive as to the advantage of the existing system of Jail management, and this Government is much indebted to the Medical Officers in charge, who have contributed so greatly by their ca[illegible]nd exertions to its success. There can, His Honor thinks, be no doubt as t[illegible] propriety of its permanent continuance, subject to

such modifications as may be found necessary in connection with the new Medical amalgamation scheme when promulgated.

36. A reference will be made to the Government of India, in the Military Department, in regard to your proposal for the appointment of deserving soldiers, acquainted with some trade, to the Jail Department on Staff duty.

37. The Return of offences committed in Jail, showing a percentage of 6·3, seems a fair average. It is observed that the Punjab Return for 1862 gives 6·7 per cent.

38. A copy of paragraph 136 of the Report on the manufacture of soldiers' necessaries will be forwarded for the information of the Supreme Government.

39. The dietary in force in the Jails of these provinces seems all that could be wished.

40. I am desired, in conclusion, to convey to you the thanks of Government for your interesting Report, and to state that your administration during the year under review is deserving of the highest commendation.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the

North-Western Provinces.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD: DR. J. M. [illegible]AM, OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT.

ANNUAL REPORT,

WITH

TABULAR STATEMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1868,

ON THE

CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE JAILS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

By STEWART CLARK, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1869.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For the year 1868.

BY S. CLARK, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 188 OF 1869.

FROM

STEWART CLARK, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
North-Western Provinces,

TO

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Prison Department, North-Western Provinces, with Appendices, for the year 1868.

Number and Disposal of Convicts.

	1867.		1868.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining in confinement on 1st January, ...	14,855	725	14,015	609
Received during the year, ...	27,777	1,573	32,275	1,605
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	42,632	2,298	46,290	2,214
Transferred for transportation beyond seas, ...	264	31	370	33
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1,461	150	1,342	80
Ditto to Lunatic Asylum, ...	12	7	27	2
Ditto to Central Prisons, ...	3,272	179	4,050	175
Released on expiry of sentence, ...	23,131	1,319	24,094	1,189
Ditto before expiry of sentence	17	...	36	...
Escaped, ...	44	...	42	1
Died, ...	369	9	307	15
Executed, ...	47	3	46	1
Remaining on 31st December, ...	14,015	609	15,976	718
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	54,69,676		57,31,470	
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	15,107		15,704	

2. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there has been a considerable increase in the number of male convicts in confinement during the year. The female convicts in confinement were less by 84 than in 1867, but the number of admissions was slightly in excess of that year. Increase on population: males, 3,658; females, decrease 84; total increase, 3,574=7·95. On daily average strength, 597=3·95 per cent. The daily average number of convicts in confinement during the year under review was nearly what it was in 1866; namely, 15,724.

3. There has been a daily average number of 39·52 criminal lunatics in confinement during the year; namely, 36·88 males, and 2·64 females, which brings up the total daily average number of convicts in confinement to 15,743. As the cost of

maintenance of the criminal lunatics confined in Lunatic Asylums has not been charged to the Prison Department, the number in confinement has been excluded from the general returns.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners under Trial.

	1867.		1868.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining in confinement on 1st January, ...	862	61	944	41
Received during the year, ...	28,840	1,405	33,137	1,701
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	29,702	1,466	34,081	1,742
Discharged without trial and acquitted after trial, ...	13,939	706	14,972	775
Committed to Sessions, transferred, &c., ...	460	39	654	58
Convicted and sentenced, ...	14,302	674	17,339	850
Escaped, ...	17	2	18	...
Died, ...	21	1	14	2
Remaining on 31st December, ...	963	44	1,084	57
Aggregate number of under-trial prisoners during the year, ...	3,56,457		3,87,323	
Daily average number, ...	977		1,063	

4. There has also, as shown by the above Statement, been a considerable increase in the number of under-trial prisoners; namely, on population, males, 4,379; females, 276; total, 4,655: on daily average strength, 86.

5. There has also been an increase to the extent of 181 in the number of Civil and Revenue prisoners in confinement.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners of all Classes in Confinement during the year 1868.

	1867.	1868.
Convicts, ...	43,380	46,773
Prisoners under trial, ...	31,168	35,823
Civil and Revenue prisoners, ...	1,550	1,731
Total number of all classes, ...	76,098	84,327
Deduct—		
Number transferred more than once for transportation beyond seas, ...	147	241
Number transferred to other Jails, ...	1,611	1,422
Number transferred to Lunatic Asylum, ...	19	29
Number transferred to Central Prisons, ...	3,451	4,225
Net jail population, ...	70,870	78,410
Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year, ...	14,976	18,189
	55,894	60,221
Daily average number of prisoners of all classes, ...	16,084	16,767

6. The increase in the number of all classes of prisoners in confinement during the year under review amounted, on total population, to the large number of 8,229=10·81; and on total average daily strength to 683=4·24 per cent.

7. Referring to the numbers entered in the foregoing Statements under the head of "transported beyond seas," it has, on account of the transfer of many of this class of convicts from one jail to another, been found impossible to prevent a considerable portion of them being counted more than once. I therefore beg to explain that 234 convicts under sentence of transportation for life were admitted in 1868. Of this number, 116 were deported during the year under review; 52 during the current year, and the remainder (66) are still in the prisons of these Provinces, undergoing commuted periods of sentence, and on account of being over 45 years of age, or otherwise unfit, according to the standing orders of Government, for deportation at the time the others were despatched.

8. Of the 36 convicts released before expiry of the full period of sentence, 15 were for good conduct during imprisonment under the operation of the rules for good conduct marks and gratuities, and the others on account of bad health and infirmities of old age.

9. I shall now offer a few brief remarks on the annual tabulated Statements in Appendix I.

10. Statement No. 1 exhibits the gross expenditure incurred during the year, amounting to Rs. 8,59,535-7-6; being an increase of Rs. 1,42,296-3-5 on the total disbursements of the previous year. Of this large increase, Rs, 1,28,593-8-9 were on account of rations, fixed establishment, and additions, alterations and repairs to jail buildings. It will, however, be convenient to analyze the different items of expenditure in the order in which they occur in the Statement.

11. *Rations.*—The increase under this head, amounting to Rs. 30,483-7-7, was due to the high price of cereals and other food articles during the latter part of the year, and the large increase in the number of prisoners in confinement.

12. *Fixed Establishment.*—The increase of Rs. 32,141-1-9 under this head was due to the organization of the new District Jails at Meerut and Benares, the augmentation of allowances of officers in charge of District Jails from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, and of the Superintendents of the Meerut and Agra Central Prisons by Rs. 50 each.

13. *Police Guard.*—The increase of Rs. 1,338 under this head was on account of the Police Guards at the new District Jails at Meerut and Benares.

14. *Extra Establishment.*—The increase of Rs. 3,529-3-3 under this head was due to the augmentation of allowances of the intramural guard which was sanctioned in 1867, but did not come into operation until late in that year; consequently a large part of the expenditure on account of this increase fell upon the year under review.

15. *Hospital Charges.*—The increase of Rs. 658-12-1 under this head was due in some measure to greater expenditure of Europe and country medicines at many of the jails, but chiefly to the high price of food articles throughout the country, which, as a matter of course, affected the cost of sick diet.

16. *Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding.*—The general scarcity which prevailed over the length and breadth of the land affected the price of all kinds of produce, and the increase of Rs. 9,297-8-8 under this head arose out of the high price of raw materials and the increase in number of prisoners.

17. *Contingencies.*—Very few tents were prepared compared to former years; hence the decrease of Rs. 1,126-7-3 under this head.

18. *Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*—The increase of Rs. 65,968-15-5 under this head arose out of the extensive building operations connected with the additions, alterations, and repairs of the following Jails:—Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Bijnour, Bareilly, Budaon, Shahjehanpore, Agra, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad Central Prison and District Jail, Ghazeepore, Almorah, Ooraie, and Jhansie.

19. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the increase of expenditure was due to unavoidable circumstances, and not to any departmental want of economy. Notwithstanding the large increase on account of additions, alterations, and repairs to jail buildings, and the other two items mentioned in paragraph 10, I believe the average cost per prisoner, namely, Rs. 54-11-8¾, will bear a fair comparison with the cost per prisoner in most of the other jails in India.

20. Statement No. 2 exhibits the number of prisoners under trial, and the expenditure incurred on account of their maintenance. This class of prisoners, of which there was a population of 35,823, equal to a daily average strength of 1,063 in confinement during the year, cost, including all jail charges, Rs. 20,850-1-0, or Rs. 18-13-1 per prisoner, being a decrease of 5 annas 6½ pies per head on the rate of the previous year.

21. Statement No. 3 is a summary of the different items of total expenditure of the jails of the North-Western Provinces for the last 25 years, including under-trial prisoners.

22. Statements Nos. 4 and 5, of which the following is an abstract, exhibit the financial results of convict labour for the year under review, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 4,67,633-12-6, being Rs. 32,561-4-1 in excess of the valuation of convict labour for the previous year.

Financial Results of Convict labour.

	1867.	1868.
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures; ...	3,826	3,832
Ditto ditto ditto on jail buildings, ...	5,525	4,112
Ditto ditto ditto on roads and out-door labour, ...	46	22
Ditto ditto ditto on menial services of jail, ...	2,473	2,628
Ditto ditto ditto on other miscellaneous works, ...	...	1,393
Ditto ditto ditto inefficient from age or disease, ...	2,153	2,462
Total daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour,	14,023	14,449
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Net cash profits realized on the sale of manufactured goods, ...	1,01,721 4 3	1,12,552 13 8
Value of manufactured goods in store, including raw materials,	62,233 1 11	73,588 4 11
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for prison use, ...	17,724 15 2	23,490 1 8
Value at bazar rates of vegetables supplied from jail gardens, ...	11,186 4 5	12,564 6 5
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in industrial manufactures,	1,92,865 9 9	2,22,195 10 8
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	50 6 6½	57 15 9
Estimated value of convict labour on jail buildings and miscellaneous works, ...	1,54,357 11 7	1,68,080 2 6
Ditto ditto ditto on roads and other out-door labour, ...	787 0 6	377 7 0
Ditto ditto savings by employment of prisoners in the menial services of the jails, ...	1,03,866 0 0	1,10,376 0 0
Total estimated value of out-door labour and menial service,...	2,59,010 12 1	2,78,833 9 6
Average earning per prisoner on above three items, ...	32 3 2¼	34 3 0¾
Gross value of convict labour, ...	4,51,876 5 10	4,84,226 7 6
DEDUCT:—		
Wages of hired servants, ...	703 13 5	492 11 0
Compensation in lieu of convict labour, ...	16,100 0 0	16,100 0 0
Net value of convict labour, ...	4,35,072 8 5	4,67,633 12 6

23. Referring to the above Statement, the number of prisoners employed in miscellaneous works was inadvertently included among those engaged on jail buildings in the return for 1867; hence the apparent increase in the former and decrease in the latter numbers during the year under review.

24. The difference in earnings between prisoners employed in industrial labour and those engaged in building operations, and also the difference in earning per prisoner engaged in industrial labour at the several jails, have been explained in former reports, and need not be repeated. I do not see much chance of any permanent improvement in this respect while extensive building operations are in progress, which absorb the services of a large portion of the strongest and best men. I consider, however, that the construction of their own habitations is very suitable and economical kind of labour for prisoners as a body, notwithstanding that the individual earnings do not appear quite so remunerative.

25. *Actual cost of Prison Department.*—The net cash profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 1,12,552-13-8, which, deducted from the total expenditure, leave a balance of Rs. 7,47,022-9-10, thereby reducing the average cost per prisoner from Rs. 54-11-8¾ to Rs. 47-9-1¼ for convicts, and, including under-trials, to Rs. 44-9-0¾.

26. Statement No. 6, of which the following is an abstract, exhibits the financial results of industrial labour carried on during the year. The net profit to Government has been Rs. 1,96,676-11-10, being a falling off in receipts to the extent of Rs. 10,125-4-11 on the proceeds of the previous year. But against this there were manufactured goods in store to the value of Rs. 11,587-6-0 in excess of the balance of that year, so that, taking into consideration the exceptional condition of the people, and the high rates of raw materials during a great part of 1868, the results of the manufacturing department may not be considered altogether unsatisfactory when compared with former years.

Abstract of Cash accounts of the Factories of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

	1867.			1868.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total Receipts, ...	3,67,293	12	11	3,65,715	10	3
Total Disbursements, ...	2,13,320	6	6	2,33,175	11	1
*Balance, ...	1,53,973	6	5	1,32,539	15	2
Add manufactured goods in store, ...	45,056	6	3	56,643	12	3
Add raw material in store, ...	15,829	0	1	16,944	14	11
Total, ...	2,14,858	12	9	2,06,128	10	4
Deduct due to purchasers on account of advance received, ...	2,768	12	11	4,391	3	11
Deduct due for materials bought on credit, ...	5,287	15	1	5,060	10	7
Net profit to Government, ...	2,06,802	0	9	1,96,676	11	10
Add estimated profit of articles consumed for jail purposes, such as prison clothing, earthen pots, &c., ...	17,724	15	2	23,490	1	8
Total profit to Government, ...	2,24,526	15	11	2,20,166	13	6
** Detail of Balance.*						
Remitted to Treasuries to credit of Prison Labour, ...	77,177	3	5	65,562	4	10
Repaid to purchasers in payment of advances, and paid for raw materials bought on credit in previous years, ...	13,781	4	9	6,558	6	3
Amount expended in repairing jail workshops, &c., ...	1,998	1	0	1,439	8	0
Vegetables supplied to prisoners during the year, ...	11,186	4	5	12,564	6	5
Outstanding debts, ...	34,606	13	2	31,932	14	3
Cash in hand, ...	15,223	11	8	14,482	7	5
Total, Rupees, ...	1,53,973	6	5	1,32,539	15	2

27. Statements Nos. 7 and 8 exhibit the population and disposal of the convicts and prisoners under trial in confinement during the year. Abstracts of these Statements have already been given.

28. *Female Convicts.*—Statement No. 9 gives in detail the crimes of which the female convicts imprisoned during the year were convicted, and shews an increase of 150 on the number of convictions of the previous year. The chief crimes of which this class of prisoners were convicted were:—

Murder and attempt at murder,	59	Selling, purchasing, and stealing children, ...	17
Theft, ...	590	Breach of Customs and Abkaree Act,	90
Possessing stolen property, ...	173	False complaint or evidence, ...	45
Attempt at suicide, ...	134	Trespass, ...	67
Infanticide, ...	77	Other offences, ...	230
Enticing women and kidnapping,	102		
Culpable homicide, ...	30		
Wounding, ...	35	Total, ...	1,649

29. The female convicts have been employed in much the same way as detailed in former reports, namely, in spinning, weaving, knitting stockings and such like light labour. At the Central Prisons they are under the management of female warders selected from the families of the European members of the establishment; and many of them have made very fair progress indeed in education. The good-conduct mark system which has been in force among them for several years continues to give very satisfactory results. Their conduct during the year has been generally satisfactory.

30. Statement No. 10 shews the number, period of sentence, and age of all the juvenile convicts who were in confinement during the year. After deducting the number of retransfers, chiefly to Central Prisons, 475 remain, which shews a considerable increase on the number in confinement during the previous year. The large number

of sentences of imprisonment for periods under 3 months, and particularly the number, namely, 198, for one month and under, still calls for the special notice of Government.

31. The management of the juvenile convicts has been much the same as described in former reports. Their conduct during the year has been upon the whole satisfactory.

32. Statements Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 are the Casualty Returns of the year, which again shew a further advance in the sanitary condition of the prisoners in confinement. There were 338 deaths, including prisoners under trial, which gives a death ratio of 1·72 per cent. on daily average strength. Of the above number of deaths, 42 were old prisoners over 60 years of age, 16 were prisoners under trial, most of whom had only been a few days in confinement, and 54 convicts who had only been 3 months in prison.

33. The diseases from which the greatest mortality occurred were:—

Fever, ...	43	Diseases of the liver, ...	10
Dysentery, ...	94	Ditto brain, ...	4
Diarrhœa, ...	52	Other diseases, ...	65
Cholera, ...	12		
Diseases of the lungs, ...	58	Total, ...	338

34. There were no visitations of epidemic or contagious fever in any of the jails during the year.

35. *Cholera.*—There were 12 deaths from this disease, namely, Allahabad Central Prison 2; Mirzapore Jail 1; Benares Central Prison 1; Goruckpore Jail 5; under-trial prisoners 3; namely, 2 at Goruckpore, and one at Kirwee in the Banda District. There were a few cases in the Allahabad Central Prison in the month of March, two of which proved fatal. The disease did not assume an epidemic type. In the Goruckpore Jail 5 cases occurred in the beginning of August, all of which proved fatal; the disease was prevailing at the time in some parts of the district, but there had been no cases in the vicinity of the jail.

36. The following Statement shews the number of deaths from cholera in the jails of these provinces during the last nine years:—

Statement shewing the number of Deaths from Cholera in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the last nine years.

No.	Jails.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	175	67	18	45	...	19	1	1	...
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	22	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	9	26	2	6	28	2	...	...	2
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	7	11	...	4	2	...	...	...	1
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	19	...	2	44	25	1	...	...	1
	Carried over, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Deaths from Cholera in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the last nine years.—(Concluded.)

No.	Jails.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Brought over, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Benares District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	8	...	...	44	19	2	...	3	5
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total, ...	223	524	34	156	77	27	14	31	9

37. *Health Statistics.*—The following Statement shews that out of 31,653 prisoners whose state of health was recorded at the time of admission, 3,018 were admitted in an indifferent state of health, and 1,565 in positively bad health. Of these sickly prisoners 79 died during the year :—

Statement of health of prisoners on admission into the jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Jails.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Number of those out of columns 3 and 4 who died during the year.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	90	1	...	91	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	482	10	14	506	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	480	46	4	530	...
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	1,107	52	32	1,191	3
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	520	10	3	533	1
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	480	7	...	487	1
7	Allygurh, ...	575	223	40	838	3
8	Bijnour, ...	302	20	35	357	...
9	Moradabad, ...	953	90	1	1,044	...
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	1,218	86	351	1,655	2
11	Budaon, ...	570	27	6	603	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,076	152	88	1,316	2
13	Muttra, ...	640	12	...	652	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	477	275	5	757	...
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	679	333	9	1,021	...
16	Etawah, ...	466	53	114	633	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	824	106	5	935	...
18	Etah, ...	515	113	1	629	...
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	647	19	15	681	3
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	635	43	17	695	1
21	Cawnpore, ...	1,180	184	84	1,448	8
22	Futtehpore, ...	577	59	221	857	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	1,131	74	48	1,253	2
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,358	134	61	1,553	1
25	Banda, ...	708	47	9	764	9
26	Humeerpore, ...	459	53	21	533	5
27	Mirzapore, ...	881	106	23	1,010	...
28	Benares Central Prison	786	49	29	864	16
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,005	87	106	1,198	4
30	Ghazeepore, ...	856	70	9	935	4
31	Azimgurh, ...	759	26	10	795	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	1,253	...	1	1,254	1
33	Bustee, ...	461	...	6	467	...
34	Jounpore, ...	623	278	52	953	1
35	Almorah, ...	140	14	17	171	3
36	Ooraie, ...	404	10	4	418	2
37	Jhansie, ...	500	82	79	661	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	436	15	29	480	5
39	Ajmere, ...	533	7	16	556	2
40	Beaur, ...	284	45	...	329	...
	Total	27,070	3,018	1,565	31,653	79

38. The following Statement shews that of 23,713 prisoners who were released during the year, 6,470 remained the same weight as on admission, 9,741 had gained weight, and 7,502 had lost weight during imprisonment. From this it will be gathered that 68·36 per cent. of the convicts released during the period under review had at least not fallen off in condition during confinement :—

Statement of weight of prisoners released from the jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868

No.	1. Jails.	2. Same weight as on admission.	3. Gained weight.	4 Lost weight.	5. Total.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	5	21	19	45
2	Saharunpore, ...	62	276	85	423
3	Mozuffernuggur, ...	304	81	54	439
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	111	233	174	518
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	60	119	40	219
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	189	198	92	479
7	Allygurh, ...	386	305	147	838
8	Bijnour, ...	94	195	108	397
9	Moradabad, ...	283	223	749	1,255
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	366	210	256	832
11	Budaon, ...	21	30	57	108
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	360	502	454	1,316
13	Muttra, ...	150	230	114	494
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	74	448	237	759
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	145	371	492	1,008
16	Etawah, ...	76	184	104	364
17	Mynpoorie, ...	92	361	206	659
18	Etah, ...	137	27	380	544
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	20	295	51	366
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	197	379	110	686
21	Cawnpore, ...	495	604	349	1,448
22	Futtehpore, ...	478	75	127	680
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	188	151	116	455
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	305	538	384	1,227
25	Banda, ...	73	246	393	712
26	Humeerpore, ...	50	93	125	268
27	Mirzapore, ...	164	605	199	968
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	29	524	425	978
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	109	615	187	911
30	Ghazeepore, ...	116	233	237	586
31	Azimgurh, ...	115	332	196	643
32	Goruckpore, ...	264	110	331	705
33	Bustee, ...	No return.			
34	Jounpore, ...	299	245	194	738
35	Almorah, ...	22	23	42	87
36	Ooraie, ...	71	159	38	268
37	Jhansie, ...	406	32	10	448
38	Lullutpore, ...	29	279	31	339
39	Ajmere, ...	80	88	66	234
40	Beaur, ...	45	101	123	269
	Total, ...	6,470	9,741	7,502	23,713

39. *General health of prisoners.*—A reference to Statement No. 13, which contains a fair amount of statistical information regarding the health of the inmates of the jails of these provinces for the last 24 years, will shew that the prisoners were healthier in 1868 than at any other time during that long period. The ratio of average sick to strength during the year was 2·11; deaths to population, 0·66; deaths to strength, 2·03 per cent.

Statement shewing the number of deaths and the period of imprisonment at the time of death during the year 1868.

No.	Jails.	Daily average strength.	Up to 1 month.	2 months.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	1 year.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	10 Do.	15 Do.	20 Do.	More than 20 years.	Unknown.	Total.
			Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.			
1	Dehra Doon, ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	155	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	100½	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	Meerut Central Prison,	1,100	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	27
5	Do. District Jail, ...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	134	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Allygurh, ...	331½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	Bijnour, ...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Moradabad, ...	226	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10	Bareilly Central Prison,	1,180	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	17
11	Budaon, ...	261½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	225	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
13	Muttra, ...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Agra Central Prison,	1,787½	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	6	3	...	3	1	2	4	1	36
15	Do. District Jail, ...	347½	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
16	Etawah, ...	181½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Mynpoorie ...	329½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18	Etah, ...	172½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
20	Do. District Jail, ...	271	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Cawnpore, ...	322	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
22	Futtehpore, ...	310	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
23	Allahabad Central Prison.	1,845½	...	1	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	4	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	36
24	Do. District Jail, ...	559	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
25	Banda, ...	347	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
26	Humeerpore, ...	141	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
27	Mirzapore, ...	248½	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
28	Benares Central Prison,	961	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	3	7	4	2	2	10	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	48
29	Do. District Jail. ...	440½	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
30	Ghazeepore, ...	441	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
31	Azimgurh, ...	318	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
32	Goruckpore, ...	555	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
33	Bustee, ...	101½	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
34	Jounpore, ...	164	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	Almorah, ...	128½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
36	Ooraie, ...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
37	Jhansie, ...	214	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
38	Lullutpore, ...	144½	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
39	Ajmere, ...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
40	Beaur, ...	60½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total,	15,704	19	21	14	15	24	18	13	18	10	9	9	13	63	24	16	9	16	2	2	4	3	322

40. The above statement shews that a very large proportion of the deaths occur in the early stages of incarceration. Of the 322 convicts who died during the period under review, 111 died within the first 6 months, 72 in the second 6 months, 63 in the second year, and 24 in the third year of imprisonment, so that 34·47 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred during the first 6 months, 56·83 during the first year, and 83·85 within the first three years of incarceration.

41. The question of an extra allowance of food for prisoners during the early stages of incarceration, which was hinted at in last report, has not been lost sight of; but I have not been able to satisfy myself regarding either the necessity or expediency of such a measure. Indeed, beyond the bare fact that in ordinary healthy seasons upwards of one-half of the total number of deaths occur within the first year of imprisonment, we have no data to go upon, and this may be the consequence of causes unconnected with the prison dietary.

42. At the earnest suggestion of the Superintendent of the Meerut Central Prison an extra allowance of both food and clothing for the prisoners under his charge was sanctioned experimentally by Government at the beginning of the year. The sickness and mortality have, it is true, been less in that prison than during 1867;

but when the sanitary condition of the prisoners is compared with that of the inmates of the other Central Prisons, where the dietary and allowance of clothing remained unaltered, we find nothing in a sanitary point of view in favor of the Meerut Prison, *vide* following statement:—

	Daily average strength.	*Sick to strength.*	*Deaths to strength.*
Meerut, ...	1,374	1·25	2·00
Bareilly, ...	1,180	1·03	0·88
Agra, ...	1,787	1·71	1·95
Futtehgurh, ...	500	1·56	0·80
Allahabad, ...	1,845½	1·70	1·95

43. Statement No. 15 shews the number of escapes and recaptures during the year. 17 prisoners escaped from inside the jails, 26 from gangs employed outside the walls, in all 43; of this number, 20 have been recaptured, and 23 are still at large. The ratio of escapes to daily average strength is, escapes from inside, 0·10, from out-gangs, 0·16; under both heads, 0·26. Of the 24 of those who escaped in 1867 and remained at large at the close of that year, 20 were recaptured during the year under review. There were no particular incidents connected with these escapes which call for special notice in this place. The details of each escape are given in the respective special reports in Appendices II. and III.

44. Statements Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 shew the crimes, sentences, castes, occupations, and ages of the prisoners convicted during the year.

45. *Recommitments to Jail.*—Statement No. 21 exhibits the number of prisoners sentenced during the year who have been more than once in prison. The following abstract statement shews the number of recommitments to jail during the last seven years. The means in force, however, for the detection of habitual offenders, as regards the number of times they have been in prison, are very defective. I therefore fear that the information we possess on this point is barely an approximation to the real state of the case.

Statement shewing the number of sentenced prisoners received during 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 *and* 1868 *who had been previously convicted.*

Year.	Numbers sentenced.	Never before convicted.	Once before convicted.	Twice before convicted.	Frequently convicted.
1861, ...	16,576	14,859	1,107	473	137
1862, ...	21,946	20,724	854	231	107
1863, ...	22,550	21,261	771	321	197
1864, ...	24,657	23,275	848	357	177
1865, ...	28,890	26,695	1,359	598	238
1866, ...	30,942	27,957	1,517	861	607
1867, ...	28,451	25,323	1,899	765	464
1868, ...	29,563	26,560	1,746	701	556

46. *Jail offences.*—Statement No. 22 shews in detail the offences committed by the prisoners, along with the punishments awarded for the same. The convict population for the year was 48,504, and the total number of punishments, 1,459, which gives a ratio of 3·00 per cent. against 3·39 in 1867.

47. *Time-expired convicts.*—Statement No. 23 shews the conduct of a portion of the convicts during the period under review who have been released after having completed the full period of their sentence. Of the total number reported on for this period, 52·24 per cent. have betaken themselves to useful employment, 3·09 per cent have been re-imprisoned; the conduct of 25·24 per cent. is unknown; 3·95 per cent. died and emigrated; and the conduct of 15·48 per cent. is doubtful. The following abstract return shews as far as has been ascertained the conduct of time-expired convicts for the last eight years:—

Statement showing the conduct of a portion of Time-expired convicts in the North-Western Provinces during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, *and* 1868.

Year.	Total number reported on.	No. who have returned to useful employment.	Ratio per cent.	No. who have been re-imprisoned.	Ratio per cent.	Conduct unknown.	Ratio per cent.	Died or emigrated.	Ratio per cent.	Conduct doubtful.	Ratio per cent.
1860	8,706	4,814	55·29	157	1·80	2,797	32·12	249	2·86	689	7·91
1861	5,932	3,540	59·67	124	2·09	1,438	24·24	290	4·88	540	9·10
1862	10,573	5,195	49·13	214	2·02	4,036	38·17	221	2·09	907	8·57
1863	9,764	5,536	56·68	207	2·12	2,821	28·89	207	2·12	993	10·16
1864	5,346	3,123	58·41	228	2·26	712	13·32	380	7·11	903	16·89
1865	2,938	1,498	50·98	151	5·14	359	12·21	274	9·32	656	22·32
1866	6,457	3,264	50·55	315	4·88	987	15·28	374	5·79	1,517	23·49
1867	4,272	1,760	41·19	194	4·54	720	16·85	171	4·00	1,427	33·40
1868	4,887	2,024	41·41	231	4·73	987	20·20	168	3·33	1,482	30·33
	58,875	30,754	52·24	1,821	3·09	14,857	25·24	2,329	3·95	9,114	15·48

48. *Education.*—Statement No. 24 is a statistical return of the state of education among the prisoners in confinement at the close of the year. Of 16,694 prisoners reported on, 3,143 could read and write, 4,552 could read only; 8,999 could neither read nor write. Of the 7,695 educated prisoners in confinement at the close of the year, 7,542 had been taught during incarceration, against 3,643 in 1867.

49. Every attention has been paid to education as far as circumstances would permit; and although it amounts to simply reading and writing a little, in many instances fair progress has been made upon the whole. The fact of 99·18 per cent. of the prisoners possessing any education at all having been taught during incarceration is full of encouragement, and will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

50. As an entirely new set of forms of annual statements is expected shortly, the revised forms alluded to in paragraph 57 of last report have not been introduced. The Statistical Returns No. 1 to 7 required in the Orders of Government No. 7320., dated the 27th December, 1866, are, however, submitted herewith in manuscript, that they may be printed along with the other annual statements as in Appendix II. of last report, should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor consider it necessary.

51. *Number of Jails inspected.*—The jails named in the margin were inspected during the year under review; and all the jails in these Provinces were inspected once, and many of them twice, within a period of fourteen months—namely, from the 7th November, 1867, to the 31st December, 1868.

1. Dehra-Doon.
2. Saharunpore.
3. Moozuffernuggur.
4. Meerut Central Prison.
5. Do. District Jail.
6. Allygurh.
7. Bijnour.
8. Moradabad.
9. Bareilly Central Prison.
10. Budaon.
11. Shahjehanpoor.
12. Muthra.
13. Agra Central Prison.
14. Do. District Jail.
15. Etawah.
16. Mynpoorie.
17. Etah.
18. Futtehgurh Central Prison.
19. Do. District Jail.
20. Allahabad Central Prison.
21. Do. District Jail.
22. Benares Central Prison.
23. Do. District Jail.
24. Ghazeepoor.
25. Azimgurh.
26. Goruckpore.
27. Bustee.
28. Jounpore.
29. Almorah.
30. Ajmere.
31. Beaur.

The Cawnpore and Futtehpore Jails were inspected in the month of February of the current year. The military cells named in the annexed marginal list were also inspected, and separate reports submitted at the time to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through Commanding Officers of stations.

Cawnpore, ... European Infantry.
Benares, Royal Artillery. European Cavalry. European Infantry.
Azimgurh, ... European Infantry.
Moradabad, European Infantry.
Nynee Tal, Convalescent Dept.
Meerut, Royal Artillery. European Cavalry. European Infantry.
Agra, Garrison Royal Artillery. European Infantry.
Futtehgurh, European Infantry.

52. *Jail Buildings.*—Extensive additions, alterations, and repairs were completed during the year; and at the close of it the buildings generally, with few exceptions, were in very fair condition. The exceptional cases have already been specially reported to Government, and need not be dwelt upon in this place.

53. *Food and Clothing.*—Judging from the Annual Sanitary Reports of medical officers, as well as my own personal inspection, these supplies have been generally good and sufficient.

54. *Management of Central Prisons.*—I have again the pleasure of reporting favourably the condition and working of these prisons, and beg to bring to the notice of Government the zeal and attention displayed by the officers named in the margin in the execution of their important and onerous duties during the year. The Annual Reports of Superintendents of Central Prisons will be found in Appendix III.

Meerut.—Dr. Jackson.
Bareilly.—Dr. Tomkyns.
Agra.—Dr. Moir.
Futtehgurh.—Dr. Richardson.
Allahabad.—Dr. Pilcher.
Benares.—Dr. Hooper.

55. *European Officials at Central Prisons.*—There are now a number of excellent, steady, trustworthy men among the European officials; and although there have been a few shortcomings, they have, as a body, given great satisfaction during the year.

56. *Native Officials.*—There has been an unusual number of punishments in the higher ranks of this class of officials during the year, the reasons for which have been explained in the respective special reports given in Appendix II. Although the higher rates of pay are certainly attracting better men to the department, there is still much room for improvement in all grades of the native establishment.

57. *Prisoner-warders and others employed in places of trust* have given great satisfaction as a body. In fact, the prisoner-warders form the most trustworthy portion of the native establishment, and I have reason to know that the Superintendents of Central Prisons would be very glad to see their number greatly increased. There were 257 prisoners employed in places of more or less trust within the Central Prisons during the year,—namely, prisoner-warders 100; barrack lumberdars, or warders of the 2nd class, and workshop monitors, 157.

58. *Good Conduct Marks.*—The system was introduced in a modified form at all the District Jails in the month of October, and useful results may fairly be anticipated in due time. In the Central Prisons it continues to work in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year under review, 4,210 prisoners received good conduct marks only; 2,801 prisoners received both marks and gratuities. Rs. 1,100-9-11 have been expended in gratuities and other indulgences, and 15 convicts have obtained remission of a portion of their original sentences through its influence.

59. *Management of District Jails.*—The management of these jails has been conducted in a satisfactory manner upon the whole; and I have much pleasure in again being able to notice favourably the way in which the officers named in the following list have performed the important duties entrusted to them:—

No.	Jails.	Name of Officer in Charge.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Doctor G. Banister.
2	Saharunpore, ...	Doctor H. S. Smith.
3	Moozaffernuggur, ...	Doctor W. H. Kirton.
4	Meerut District Jail, ...	Doctor J. R. Jackson. Mr. C. J. Lyall. Doctor W. Moir.
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	Doctor G. B. Hadow.
6	Allygurh, ...	Doctor C. E. Kilkelly.
7	Bijnour, ...	Doctor E. B. Gardner.
8	Moradabad, ...	Doctor J. B. Collison.
9	Budaon, ...	Doctor D. J. Walsh. Mr. H. F. Tyrrell. Mr. T. G. Hanson.
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	Doctor W. P. Harris.
11	Muttra, ...	Mr. C. W. Watts. Doctor G. Pain.
12	Agra District Jail, ...	Doctor R. Moir. Mr. J. H. Twigg.
13	Etawah, ...	Doctor T. T. Sherlock.
14	Mynpoorie, ...	Doctor J. W. Tyler.

No.	Jails.	Name of Officer in charge.
15	Etah, ...	Mr H. B. Finlay. Mr. H. C. Barstow. Doctor G. M. Beckett.
16	Futtehgurh District Jail, ...	Doctor J. Richardson.
17	Cawnpore, ...	Doctor J. Jones. Mr. G. M. Pears.
18	Futtehpore, ...	Mr. J. W. Power. Mr. A. C. Tupp.
19	Allahabad District Jail, ...	Doctor J. G. Pilcher.
20	Banda, ...	Doctor T. Ringer. Doctor D. MacDonald.
21	Humeerpore, ...	Doctor W. J. Ellis.
22	Mirzapore, ...	Doctor C. T. Paske.
23	Benares District Jail, ...	Doctor W. R. Hooper.
24	Ghazeepore, ...	Doctor G. W. Jameson, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh.
25	Azimgurh, ...	Doctor L. E. Eades. Doctor T. W. Sheppard.
26	Goruckpore, ...	Doctor G. N. Cheke.
27	Bustee, ...	Doctor G. M. Beckett. Mr. J. Clarke. Mr. R. T. Hobart. Doctor T. D'O. Partridge.
28	Jounpore, ...	Mr. J. W. Concannon. Doctor E. A. Fitzgerald.
29	Almorah, ...	Doctor G. M. Govan.
30	Oraie, ...	Doctor L. A. Sakes,
31	Jhansie, ...	Doctor J. N. Tresidder. Mr. G. L. Lang.
32	Lullutpore, ...	Doctor O. C. Dutt.
33	Ajmere, ...	Doctor T. Murray.
34	Beaur, ...	Captain J. S. Walters. Lieutenant J. H. Lassalle.

60. *Jails established during the year.*—About the end of 1867, a large gang of prisoners was located on the site of the new District Jail at Meerut, and early in the year under review it was brought on the list of District Jails, with the usual fixed and contingent establishments. In the month of October last, a large gang of prisoners was located on the site of the new Central Prison at Bareilly, for the purpose of carrying on the construction of the new buildings. The temporary huts for the accommodation of the prisoners have been completed, and the jail is already worked under an entirely separate establishment. In the month of September the new lock-up at Allahabad was occupied as a place of confinement for under-trial prisoners.

61. *Submission of Annual Reports.*—The following statement shows the dates on which the Annual Reports and Returns were received, which I am sorry to say still shows much room for improvement in many instances.

No.	Jail.	Date of Receipt of Annual Reports and Statements.	No.	Jail.	Date of Receipt of Annual Reports and Statements.
1	Etawah, ...	8th January, 1869.	21	Goruckpore, ...	23rd January, 1869.
2	Allahabad Central Prison,	„ „ „	22	Etah, ...	25th „ „
3	Boolundshuhur, ...	9th „ „	23	Bustee, ...	„ „ „
4	Ghazeepore, ...	„ „ „	24	Meerut Central Prison,...	26th „ „
5	Oraie, ...	„ „ „	25	Ditto District Jail, ...	„ „ „
6	Cawnpore, ...	13th „ „	26	Budaon, ...	„ „ „
7	Humeerpore, ...	„ „ „	27	Lullutpore, ...	„ „ „
8	Almorah, ...	„ „ „	28	Muthra, ...	27th „ „
9	Allahabad District Jail,	14th „ „	29	Benares Central Prison,	„ „ „
10	Dehra Dhoon, ...	16th „ „	30	Jhansie, ...	29th „ „
11	Moozuffernuggur, ...	„ „ „	31	Azimgurh, ...	30th „ „
12	Allygurh, ...	„ „ „	32	Agra Central Prison, ...	1st February, „
13	Bareilly Central Prison,	„ „ „	33	Ditto District Jail, ...	„ „ „
14	Mirzapore, ...	„ „ „	34	Beaur, ...	„ „ „
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	18th „ „	35	Moradabad, ...	3rd „ „
16	Saharunpore, ...	19th „ „	36	Jounpore, ...	9th „ „
17	Benares District Jail, ...	„ „ „	37	Futtehpore, ...	20th „ „
18	Ajmere, ...	„ „ „	38	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	22nd „ „
19	Bijnour, ...	20th „ „	39	Ditto District Jail, ...	„ „ „
20	Mynpoorie, ...	21st „ „	40	Banda, ...	„ „ „

62. As there are two or three statements advanced in the 96th paragraph of the Annual Report on the Jails of the Lower Provinces for 1867 relating to the management of Indian Prisons, which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, might lead to erroneous

conclusions regarding the management of the jails under my inspection, I would take this opportunity of putting the questions to which those statements refer in their proper light, as far at least as the jails of the North-Western Provinces are concerned. Alluding to the prisons at the Presidency, Dr. Mouat states :—"In point of discipline, industry, and such matters as are independent of construction, I have no "hesitation in stating that they are in advance of any other prisons in India that I "have seen. This I know also to have been the opinion of some of the persons referred to. The prisons of the interior of Bengal are never seen by any visitors "except those whose immediate duties take them there, and are probably the worst jails "in India, inasmuch as they do not deserve the name of prisons at all. As it is, I "have been informed by those who originated them, that the recent discussions in "England on the subject of Indian prisons have not been based on the state of the "jails of Lower Bengal. No other prisons in India have in the last fourteen years "yielded Rs. 40,00,000 of net profit from the results of the industry of the prisoners. "In the jails of Lower Bengal was first introduced by me the dry-earth conservancy, "which is rightly regarded as the greatest sanitary measure of our time. In the "same jails the employment of convict agency in prison duties has been systematically introduced, to an extent unknown elsewhere in India or in Europe." As Dr. Mouat has not, to the best of my belief, seen any of the jails in these Provinces for the last thirteen years, he did not perhaps intend that they should be included in his remarks on discipline. In case, however, that we should be considered to have stood still in the matter of prison discipline and reform ever since he paid a flying visit to a few of the jails of Upper India in 1856, I beg to state that our Divisional Prisons have received the unqualified approbation, both as regards management and design, of all the distinguished visitors who have seen them of late years, including three successive Viceroys of India. But I would not confine my observations in this respect to the Divisional Prisons. I also point with no small degree of satisfaction to the District Jails, which in point of discipline and general management have repeatedly received the approbation of the successive Lieutenant-Governors of these Provinces, and other gentlemen highly qualified to judge of such matters who have visited them.

63. With regard to the results of the industry of the prisoners, I need only point to the fact that the proceeds of convict labour in these provinces during the last nine years, including the value of labour expended strictly in the construction, alteration, and repair of jail buildings amount to Rs. 27,36,674-9-9, to show that our prisoners have not been idle; and if it be borne in mind that the above period is less by five years than that given by Dr. Mouat, the results of convict industry in the North-Western Provinces will bear a fair comparison with those in Bengal. Although convict labor expended in the construction of jail buildings does not give an actual cash return, still it is, I maintain, a very remunerative, and, under certain circumstances, a most useful way of employing convicts. In fact, it is to the judicious utilization of this class of labour that the present efficient state of the jails in these provinces may be attributed. During the nine years already mentioned, the following buildings have been constructed almost entirely by convict labour:—One Central Prison completed; three sufficiently advanced to admit of being occupied as Divisional Prisons, and two very much enlarged; nine District Jails on the radiating principle have been completed, and almost all the others enlarged and very much improved.

64. Every one who is in any way responsible for the sanitary condition of large groups of human beings is doubtless immensely indebted to the Rev. Mr. Moule for his system of dry-earth conservancy; and particularly for having given it freely to the world by publishing his experiments in the leading periodicals of the day. A modified system of dry-earth conservancy for night urinals, and other methods of using clay in the disposal of sewage and cleansing the dormitories, &c., had been in force in the jails of these Provinces for years prior to the publication of Mr. Moule's excellent

system, so that measures were ripe in our jails for the introduction of any improvement in that direction; and I believe dry-earth conservancy on Mr. Moule's principle was in full operation generally in the jails of the North-Western Provinces quite as soon as in those of any other part of India.

65. Referring to the employment of convict agency in prison duties, although Dr. Mouat paid only a flying visit to a few of the jails in Upper India some thirteen years ago, I could hardly have supposed that he was ignorant of the fact that the entire prison duties, including grinding flour for prison use, the preparation of prison clothing, the cultivation of jail gardens, &c., have been systematically performed by the prisoners themselves in these provinces for many years. What other convict agency in prison duties has been introduced in the Bengal jails "to an extent unknown elsewhere in India or in Europe" is difficult to understand.

66. If statements of the nature considered above are put forth in authorized reports on the management of Indian prisons, need we be surprised at the ignorance respecting the condition of our jails generally displayed in articles on prison management in India which appear from time to time in the English periodicals?

67. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in recording the uniform good conduct of my chief clerk, Baboo Madhub Chunder Ghuttuck, and the other members of my office establishment.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX NO. I.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

LIST OF STATEMENTS SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YEAR 1868.

No.

1.—Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the years 1867 and 1868, showing the amount under each head of charge, the number of prisoners, and the cost per head, ... 1

2.—Statement of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners under trial in the Hawalâts of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868, ... 1

3.—Summary of total expenditure of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the past 25 years, from 1844 to 1868, ... 1

4.—Statement showing the out-turn of manufactures in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

5.—Abstract of prisoners' employment and of their earnings in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

6.—Statement showing the financial results in the Manufactory Department of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868, ... 1

7.—Statement showing the population and disposal of prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868, ... 1

8.—Statement showing the population and disposal of prisoners under trial in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868, ... 1

9.—Statement showing the particulars of crimes for which the female prisoners were incarcerated during the year 1868 in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, ... 1

10.—Statement of boys imprisoned in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, showing their sentences and age, ... 1

11.—Statement showing the population, daily average strength of prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in hospital, with ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

12.—Statement showing the daily average strength of under-trial prisoners, number of admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in hospital, with ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, in the Hawalâts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

13.—Abstract Statement of ditto ditto of prisoners, ditto ditto from the year 1845 to 1868, ... 1

14.—Statement of deaths, showing the age and diseases from which the prisoners died in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, 1

15.—Statement showing the number of escapes and recaptures of prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

16.—Statement showing the crimes of the prisoners of all classes admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

No.

17.—Statement showing the sentence of the prisoners of all classes admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1.

18.—Ditto ditto caste of ditto ditto ditto, ... 1

19.—Ditto ditto occupation (previous to their being convicted) of ditto ditto ditto, ... 1

20.—Ditto ditto age of ditto ditto ditto, ... 1

21.—Statement showing the number of prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces sentenced during the year 1868 who have previously been convicted, ... 1

22.—Register of offences against Jail discipline in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, with the punishment awarded, ... 1

23.—Statement containing the conduct of time-expired convicts in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868, ... 1

24.—Statement showing the degree and extent of education among the prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces on the 31st December, 1868, ... 1

No. 1.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Maintenance of the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1867-68, *showing the amount under each head of charge, the number of prisoners, and the cost per head.*

		1.				2.			
		Dehra Dhoon.				*Saharunpore.*			
		39½ Prisoners in 1867. 39 ditto in 1868.				158½ Prisoners in 1867. 155 ditto in 1868.			
		1867.			1868.	1867.			1868.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Rations,	...	639	7	2	751 9 6	2,222	3	0	2,396 12 1
Money Allowance,	...	...			...	...			...
Total,	...	639	7	2	751 9 6	2,222	3	0	2,396 12 1
Cost per Prisoner,	...	16	3	0¼	19 4 4	14	0	3¾	15 7 4¾
Fixed Establishment,	...	1,429	6	11	2,402 2 2	2,194	0	6	2,832 11 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	36	3	0	61 9 6	13	13	5¾	18 4 4¾
Permanent Guard,	...	582	0	0	582 0 0	565	0	0	655 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	14	11	9	14 14 9	3	9	0¾	4 3 7¼
Extra Establishment,	...	537	7	7	663 3 3	1,075	0	0	1,269 6 3
Cost per Prisoner,	...	13	9	8¾	17 0 1	6	12	6¼	8 3 0½
Total,	...	2,548	14	6	3,647 5 5	3,834	0	6	4,757 2 1
Cost per Prisoner,	...	64	8	5½	93 8 4	24	3	0½	30 11 0½
Hospital Charges. European Medicines,	...	13	9	10	0 10 2	2	2	0	8 10 8
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0	5	6¼	0 0 3	0	0	2½	0 0 10¾
Bazar Medicines,	...	4	5	2	3 13 9	3	0	10	8 15 3
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0	1	9	0 1 7	0	0	3¾	0 0 11¾
Sick Diet,	...	47	7	0	7 6 5	28	13	10	77 3 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	1	3	2¼	0 3 0¼	0	2	11	0 7 11½
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets, for Hospital,	...	...			...	...			...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...			...	...			...
Total,	...	65	6	0	11 14 4	34	0	8	94 13 8
Cost per Prisoner,	...	1	10	5¾	0 4 10¼	0	3	5¼	0 9 10
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	304	1	9	124 5 0	0	6	8	156 3 5
Cost per Prisoner,	...	7	11	2¼	3 3 0	0	0	0½	1 0 1½
Contingencies,	...	236	0	8	426 9 11	317	7	1	339 8 11
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5	15	7¼	10 15 0½	2	0	0½	2 3 0½
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	160	15	3	543 4 8	...			80 13 2
Cost per Prisoner,	...	4	1	2½	13 14 10½	...			0 8 4
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		300	0	0	300 0 0	500	0	0	500 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	7	9	6¼	7 11 1¼	3	2	5¾	3 3 7¼
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	4,254	13	4	5,805 0 5	6,908	1	11	8,325 5 4
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	107	11	5½	148 13 6½	43	9	4½	53 11 4½

No. 1.—*Comparative Statement*

		3.		4.	
		Moozuffernuggur.		*Meerut Central Prison.*	
		86 Prisoners in 1867. 100½ ditto in 1868.		1,279½ Prisoners in 1867. 1,100 ditto in 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations,	...	1,282 9 2	1,719 7 1	20,787 14 2	18,844 14 10
Money Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	1,282 9 2	1,719 7 1	20,787 14 2	18,844 14 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	14 14 7½	17 1 8¾	16 3 11¼	17 2 1½
Fixed Establishment,	...	1,830 0 0	2,355 0 0	21,384 11 4	21,801 14 3
Cost per Prisoner,	...	21 4 5½	23 6 11	16 11 5	19 13 1½
Permanent Guard,	...	582 0 0	582 0 0	4,925 0 0	4,870 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	6 12 3¼	5 12 7¾	3 13 7	4 6 10
Extra Establishment,	...	841 7 8	942 0 0	2,857 4 7	2,185 3 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	9 12 6½	9 5 11½	2 3 8½	1 15 9¼
Total,	...	3,253 7 8	3,879 0 0	29,166 15 11	28,857 2 1
Cost per Prisoner,	...	37 18 3½	38 9 6¼	22 12 8½	26 3 8¾
Hospital Charges. European Medicines,	...	...	...	89 7 11	70 10 5
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	0 1 1¼	0 1 0½
Bazar Medicines,	...	0 9 0	...	19 15 6	26 0 2
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 0 1¼	...	0 0 3	0 0 4½
Sick Diet,	...	25 8 6	22 14 2	430 2 0	403 3 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 6 7¼	0 3 7¾	0 5 4½	0 5 10½
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets, for Hospital,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	36 1 6	22 14 2	539 9 5	499 14 1
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 6 8½	0 3 7¾	0 6 9	0 7 3¼
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	197 5 0	...	1,445 0 9	4,686 3 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 4 8½	...	1 2 0¾	4 4 1¾
Contingencies,	...	197 4 0	327 4 4	1,608 8 6	1,054 7 7
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 4 8	3 4 1¼	1 4 0½	0 15 4¼
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	369 8 6	528 12 6	1,888 3 8	3,329 7 11
Cost per Prisoner,	...	4 4 9	5 4 2¾	1 7 7¾	3 0 5¼
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		500 0 0	500 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5 13 0¾	4 15 7¼	0 10 0½	0 11 7½
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	5,836 3 11	6,977 6 1	56,231 4 5	58,072 2 4
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	67 13 9¾	69 6 9½	43 15 2	52 12 8¼

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

5.		6.		7.	
Meerut District Jail.		*Boolundshuhur.*		*Allygurh.*	
——Prisoners in 1867. 274 ditto in 1868.		111½ Prisoners in 1867. 134 ditto in 1868.		307 Prisoners in 1867. 331½ ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	4,287 7 11	1,661 15 11	2,175 2 7	4,605 14 11	5,510 10 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,287 7 11	1,661 15 11	2,175 2 7	4,605 14 11	5,510 10 2
...	15 10 4½	14 14 5¾	16 3 8¾	15 0 0½	16 9 11¾
...	2,208 14 9	1,406 4 6	2,483 0 0	2,203 7 9	3,057 15 3
...	8 0 11¾	12 9 9½	18 8 5¾	7 2 10	9 3 7
...	668 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
...	2 7 0	5 3 6	4 5 6	3 8 3¾	3 4 1¾
...	547 2 6	904 5 10	1,148 11 3	1,591 8 3	1,573 15 0
...	1 15 11½	8 1 9¾	8 9 1¾	5 2 11½	4 11 11¾
...	3,424 1 3	2,892 10 3	4,213 11 3	4,875 0 0	5,711 14 3
...	12 7 11½	...	31 7 1½	15 14 0½	17 3 8
...	...	4 5 11	2 14 10	2 15 4	3 14 7
...	...	0 0 7½	0 0 4¾	0 0 1¾	0 0 2¾
...	5 12 5	11 9 2	11 12 7	11 8 3	7 11 3
...	0 0 4	0 1 8	0 1 4¾	0 0 7	0 0 4½
...	61 7 0	25 9 4	17 5 1	108 8 7	113 2 0
...	0 3 7	0 3 8	0 2 0¾	0 5 7¾	0 5 5½
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	67 3 5	41 8 5	32 0 6	123 0 2	124 11 10
...	0 3 11	0 5 11½	0 3 9¾	0 6 4½	0 6 0¼
...	306 4 0	333 7 4	330 10 8	959 0 6	996 13 11
...	1 1 10½	2 15 10¼	2 7 5¾	3 1 11¾	3 0 1½
...	531 11 8	266 2 10	205 13 11	386 10 3	690 10 7
...	1 15 0¾	2 6 2¼	1 8 7	1 4 1¾	2 1 4
...	...	953 2 1	...	2,366 5 5	1,917 1 7
...	...	8 8 9½	...	7 11 4	5 12 6½
...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
...	...	4 7 9	3 11 8½	1 10 0¾	1 8 1½
...	8,616 12 3	6,648 14 10	7,457 6 11	13,815 15 3	15,451 14 4
...	31 7 2	59 10 1½	55 10 5½	45 0 0½	46 9 9½

No. 1—Comparative Statement

		8.		9.	
		Bijnour.		*Moradabad.*	
		106¾ Prisoners in 1867. 148 ditto in 1868.		220 Prisoners in 1867. 226 ditto in 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations,	...	1,929 13 3	2,830 8 5	3,386 1 2	3,896 8 9
Money Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	1,929 13 3	2,830 8 5	3,386 1 2	3,896 8 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	18 1 11	19 2 0	15 6 3	17 3 10¾
Fixed Establishment,	...	2,160 0 0	2,710 0 0	2,382 12 9	3,203 4 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	20 4 6	18 4 11¾	10 13 3½	14 2 9¼
Permanent Guard,	...	1,085 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	10 3 0	7 4 9	4 14 6½	4 12 5½
Extra Establishment,	...	899 9 8	1,065 5 7	1,193 0 9	1,413 3 3
Cost per Prisoner,	...	8 7 1¾	7 3 2	5 6 9¼	6 4 0¾
Total,	...	4,144 9 8	4,855 5 7	4,555 13 6	5,696 8 1
Cost per Prisoner,	...	38 14 7¾	32 12 10¾	21 2 7¼	25 3 3½
Hospital Charges. European Medicines,	...	3 5 11	3 11 10	8 9 0	6 12 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 7½	0 0 5¾
Bazar Medicines,	...	17 14 4	11 11 8	5 12 2	4 3 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 2 8¼	0 1 3¼	0 0 5	0 0 3¾
Sick Diet,	...	9 13 11	21 2 2	32 11 2	31 11 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 1 5¾	0 2 3½	0 2 4½	0 2 2¾
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Bankets, for Hospital,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	31 2 2	36 9 8	47 0 4	42 11 7
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 4 8	0 3 11¾	0 3 5	0 3 0½
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	186 2 11	407 1 4	921 13 3	913 14 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	1 11 11½	2 12 0	4 3 0½	4 0 8¼
Contingencies,	...	184 14 2	155 6 3	565 10 2	563 12 3
Cost per Prisoner,	...	1 11 9¼	1 0 9½	2 9 1¾	2 7 11
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,		581 15 1	1,034 4 2	326 3 10	447 15 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5 7 5	6 15 9¾	1 7 8¾	1 15 8½
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 13 0¾	2 0 5¼	2 4 4½	2 3 4¾
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	7,358 9 3	9,619 3 5	10,402 10 3	12,061 6 5
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	69 1 6	64 15 11	47 4 7	53 5 10½

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

10.		11.		12.	
Bareilly Central Prison.		*Budaon.*		*Shahjehanpore.*	
1,326 Prisoners in 1867. 1,180 ditto in 1868.		258½ Prisoners in 1867. 261½ ditto in 1868.		244½ Prisoners in 1867. 225 ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
23,743 0 6	22,131 8 9	4,633 1 2	4,793 15 2	3,526 12 9	3,102 6 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
17 14 6	18 12 1	17 15 3¾	18 5 4	14 6 9½	13 12 7½
22,140 6 11	22,944 15 7	2,243 3 0	2,861 8 0	2,400 0 0	2,933 0 0
16 11 2	19 7 1½	8 11 1¼	10 15 1	9 13 0¾	13 0 6¾
4,440 0 0	4,440 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	624 0 0	629 8 0
3 5 7	3 12 2½	2 4 1	2 3 7½	2 8 10	2 12 9¼
3,732 6 5	2,545 6 0	1,045 0 0	1,340 11 2	1,201 3 2	1,260 0 0
2 13 0½	2 2 6	4 0 9¾	5 2 0½	4 14 7¼	5 9 7¼
30,312 13 4	29,930 5 7	3,870 3 0	4,784 3 2	4,225 3 2	4,822 8 0
22 13 9½	25 5 10	15 0 0	18 4 8¾	17 4 6	21 6 11¼
67 12 0	97 7 3	1 9 6	1 15 3	8 7 10	6 2 3
0 0 9¾	0 1 3¾	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 6¾	0 0 5¼
46 11 8	38 2 0	9 2 1	7 6 0	20 9 6	16 10 7
0 0 6¾	0 0 6¼	0 0 6¾	0 0 5¼	0 1 4¼	0 1 2¼
416 2 10	342 15 3	50 14 7	21 1 9	139 2 0	98 2 10
0 5 0¼	0 4 7¾	0 3 2	0 1 3½	0 9 1½	0 6 11¾
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
530 10 6	478 8 6	61 10 2	30 7 0	168 3 4	120 15 8
0 6 4¾	0 6 5¾	0 3 10	0 1 10½	0 11 0½	0 8 7½
6,954 3 0	6,911 4 0	1,472 10 4	120 0 0	1,256 15 4	1,141 12 4
5 3 11	5 13 8¼	5 11 4	0 7 4	5 2 2¼	5 1 2¼
4,238 10 9	2,799 7 3	557 2 4	424 13 1	909 11 11	955 1 2
3 3 1¾	2 5 11½	2 2 6½	1 9 11¾	3 11 6½	4 3 11
365 4 9	3,378 0 7	30 11 6	2,361 5 6	462 11 11	2,207 15 8
0 4 5	2 13 9¾	0 1 10¾	9 0 5¾	1 14 3½	9 13 0
800 0 0	800 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
0 9 8	0 10 10½	1 2 7½	1 2 4½	2 0 8¾	2 3 6¾
66,944 10 10	66,429 2 8	10,925 6 6	12,814 11 11	11,048 10 5	12,850 11 1
50 7 9½	56 4 8¾	42 5 6½	49 0 0¾	45 3 0¼	57 1 10

No. 1.—*Comparative Statement*

		13.		14.	
		Muttra.		*Agra Central Prison.*	
		152 Prisoners in 1867. 159 ditto in 1868.		1,826¼ Prisoners in 1867. 1,787½ ditto in 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations,	...	2,328 14 2	2,875 2 4	36,137 1 8	36,981 4 3
Money Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	15 5 1¾	18 1 4	19 12 6½	20 11 0½
Fixed Establishment,	...	1,841 10 8	2,295 0 0	22,843 15 4	22,917 1 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	12 1 10½	14 6 11¼	12 8 1½	12 13 1½
Permanent Guard,	...	582 0 0	582 0 0	5,280 0 0	5,280 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	3 13 3½	3 10 6¾	2 14 3	2 15 3½
Extra Establishment,	...	1,397 8 10	990 7 0	3,242 10 2	3,498 10 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	9 3 1½	6 3 8	1 12 4¾	1 15 3½
Total,	...	3,821 3 6	3,867 7 0	31,366 9 6	31,695 11 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	25 2 2¾	24 5 2	17 2 9	17 11 8½
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	...	24 11 0	30 1 5	64 14 6	97 14 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 2 7¼	0 3 0¼	0 0 6¾	0 0 10½
Bazar Medicines,	...	10 15 9	6 13 9	61 9 4	102 9 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 1 1¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 6¼	0 0 11
Sick Diet,	...	45 14 9	44 8 3	469 5 5	892 3 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 4 10	0 4 5¾	0 4 1½	0 7 11¼
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets for Hospital,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	81 9 6	81 7 5	595 13 3	1,092 10 8
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 8 7	0 8 2¼	0 5 2½	0 9 9½
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	685 0 6	790 11 0	3,683 10 6	3,239 14 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	4 8 1¼	4 15 6¾	2 2 0¾	1 13 0
Contingencies,	...	529 12 6	399 14 5	4,344 13 6	3,918 8 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	3 7 9	2 8 3	2 6 0¾	2 3 1
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	877 0 4	1,420 11 6	5,879 7 3	13,021 2 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5 12 3½	8 14 11½	3 3 6	7 4 6½
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		500 0 0	500 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	3 4 7½	3 2 3¾	0 7 0	0 7 2
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	8,823 8 6	9,935 5 8	83,912 7 8	90,749 4 0
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	58 0 9½	62 7 9¾	45 7 2	50 12 3½

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

15.		16.		17.	
Agra District Jail.		*Etawah.*		*Mynpoory*	
341½ Prisoners n 1867. 347⅝ ditto iin 1868.		361 Prisoners in 1867. 181½ Ditto in 1868.		262 Prisoners in 1867. 326½ Ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6,401 14 1	6,770 10 11	6,357 15 4	3,337 7 9	3,681 4 0	4,889 11 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
18 11 11½	19 7 9	17 9 9½	18 6 2½	14 0 9¾	14 15 7½
3,846 0 6	3,460 1 0	2,130 14 3	2,785 0 0	2,231 6 4	3,350 3 11
11 4 2¼	9 15 3¾	5 14 5¼	15 5 6	8 8 3	10 4 2
1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
4 9 1	4 7 9¾	1 9 9¼	3 3 3¾	4 1 11¼	3 4 11
177 6 3	366 6 7	1,102 6 2	1,344 0 0	1,217 11 2	1,669 9 10
0 8 3¾	1 0 10½	3 0 10¼	7 6 5¾	4 10 4¼	5 1 10
5,583 6 9	5,386 7 7	3,815 4 5	4,711 0 0	4,529 1 6	6,099 13 9
16 5 7	15 8 0	10 9 1	25 15 3¼	17 4 6¼	18 10 11
...	...	7 7 2	3 1 1	15 2 8	2 7 5
...	...	0 0 3¾	0 0 3¾	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼
4 11 8	22 5 6	14 5 2	10 10 0	2 2 3	1 2 0
0 0 2¼	0 1 0¼	0 0 7⅜	0 0 11¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 0¾
52 3 8	57 5 7	28 6 1	13 14 3	108 0 11	76 2 5
0 2 5¼	0 2 7¾	0 1 3	0 1 2¾	0 6 7	0 3 8¾
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
56 15 4	79 11 1	50 2 5	27 9 4	125 5 10	79 11 10
0 2 7¾	0 3 8	0 2 2¼	0 2 5¼	0 7 7¼	0 8 10¾
744 6 6	653 1 5	622 4 6	167 2 0	1,194 6 3	996 2 2
2 2 10¼	1 14 0¾	1 11 7	0 14 8¾	4 8 11¼	3 0 9¾
637 11 3	492 0 9	534 3 2	783 7 11	591 7 6	507 5 5
1 13 10¼	1 6 7¾	1 7 8	4 5 0¾	2 4 1¼	1 8 10¼
78 11 0	...	...	860 12 6	4,898 1 9	4,005 14 7
0 3 8¼	...	...	4 11 10¼	18 11 1¼	12 4 3¾
...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
...	...	0 13 3¼	1 10 5¼	1 14 6¼	1 8 6
13,503 0 11	13,381 15 9	11,679 13 10	10,187 7 6	15,519 10 10	17,078 10 11
39 8 7¾	38 8 1¼	32 5 8	56 2 0¼	59 3 9	52 4 11¼

No. 1—Comparative Statement

	18.		19.	
	Etah.		*Futtehgurh Central Prison.*	
	212 Prisoners in 1867. 172½ Ditto in 1868.		322½ Prisoners in 1867. 500 Ditto in 1868.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rations, ...	3,079 3 7	2,763 0 9	5,177 6 2	8,442 2 6
Money Allowance, ...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	14 8 4¾	16 0 3½	16 0 10½	16 14 1¾
Fixed Establishment, ...	1,581 15 0	2,412 7 5	11,464 4 5	13,268 1 7
Cost per Prisoner, ...	7 7 4¾	13 15 9¼	35 8 9¼	26 8 7
Permanent Guard, ...	582 0 0	581 0 0	1,027 5 1	1,748 0 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	2 11 11	3 5 11	3 2 11½	3 7 11¼
Extra Establishment, ...	963 12 0	1,125 0 0	473 3 1	819 8 8
Cost per Prisoner, ...	4 8 8¾	6 8 4¼	1 7 5¾	1 10 2¾
Total, ...	3,127 11 0	4,118 7 5	12,964 12 7	15,835 10 3
Cost per Prisoner, ...	14 12 0½	23 14 0½	40 3 2½	31 10 9
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines, ...	0 7 0	...	21 8 11	35 8 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 0 0½	...	0 1 0¾	0 1 1¾
Bazar Medicines, ...	5 10 9	9 10 8	1¼ 1 2	19 8 3
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 0 5	0 0 10¾	0 0 8½	0 0 7½
Sick Diet, ...	53 3 1	32 11 4	136 15 0	105 8 9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 4 0	0 3 0¼	0 6 9½	0 3 4½
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Bankets for Hospital, ...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	59 4 10	42 6 0	172 9 1	160 9 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 4 5½	0 3 11	0 8 6½	0 5 1¾
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding, ...	315 2 0	934 7 6	1,761 13 0	2,304 0 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1 7 9¼	5 6 8	5 7 4¾	4 9 8¾
Contingencies, ...	422 10 3	403 9 8	3,362 3 6	2,141 10 3
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1 15 10¾	2 5 5¼	10 6 9¾	4 4 6¼
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	646 13 0	484 4 9	...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3 0 9¾	2 12 11	...	...
Compensation in lieu of Convict labour,	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1 6 7¾	1 11 9¾	...	...
Gross cost of Maintenance, ...	7,950 12 8	9,046 4 1	23,438 12 4	28,884 0 0
Gross cost per Prisoner, ...	37 8 0½	52 7 1	72 10 10	57 12 3½

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

20.		21.		22.	
Futtehgurh District Jail.		*Cawnpore.*		*Futtehpore.*	
295 Prisoners in 1867. 271 ditto in 1868.		245 Prisoners in 1867. 322 ditto in 1868.		292 Prisoners in 1867. 310 ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4,453 2 3	4,122 7 11	3,448 13 2	4,979 6 9	5,061 9 6	5,197 14 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15 1 6¼	15 3 4⅝	14 1 2⅝	15 7 5	17 5 4½	16 12 3¼
3,288 0 0	3,874 10 8	2,155 2 6	3,439 0 0	1,572 0 0	1,607 3 6
11 2 4	14 4 9¼	8 12 8¾	10 10 5½	5 6 1½	5 2 11½
1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,320 0 0
5 4 7¼	5 12 1¼	2 6 0	1 12 11	4 6 1½	4 4 1½
1,609 9 3	1,980 0 0	972 0 0	1,253 0 0	1,855 14 0	1,617 12 6
5 7 3¼	7 4 10¾	3 15 5¾	3 14 3	4 10 3½	5 3 6
6,457 9 3	7,414 10 8	3,709 2 6	5,265 0 0	4,207 14 0	4,545 0 0
21 14 2¾	27 5 9¼	15 2 2½	16 5 7½	14 6 6½	14 10 7
4 4 9	7 1 10	16 9 6	2 12 1	30 11 6	11 10 2
0 0 2¾	0 0 5	0 1 1	0 0 1¾	0 1 8¼	0 0 7½
14 3 10	9 0 9	17 5 8	19 14 4	27 1 3	17 6 1
0 0 9¼	0 0 6½	0 1 1½	0 0 11¾	0 1 5¾	0 0 10¾
137 9 0	78 1 4	96 4 7	162 11 6	201 9 7	164 5 7
0 7 5½	0 4 7¼	0 6 3½	0 8 1	0 11 0½	0 8 5⅝
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
156 1 7	94 3 11	130 3 9	185 5 11	259 6 4	193 5 10
0 8 5½	0 5 6¾	0 8 6	0 9 2½	0 14 2½	0 9 11¼
350 0 0	894 0 0	382 15 9	782 9 4	1,862 8 6	1,253 15 2
1 2 11¾	3 4 9½	1 9 0	2 6 10¾	6 6 0½	4 0 8¼
512 12 9	418 10 6	991 9 8	1,661 3 11	762 14 6	1,002 7 1
1 11 9⅜	1 8 8¼	4 0 9	5 2 6¼	2 9 9½	3 3 9
683 2 6	855 12 0	226 9 3	14,795 14 0	4,966 15 8	3,851 12 1
2 5 0½	3 2 6½	0 14 9½	45 15 2⅛	17 0 2	12 6 9½
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
1 11 1¼	1 13 6¼	2 0 7¾	1 8 10¼	1 0 5¼	0 15 5⅝
13,112 12 4	14,299 13 0	9,389 6 1	28,169 7 11	17,421 4 6	16,344 6 3
44 7 2¼	52 12 3¼	38 5 2	87 7 8¾	59 10 7	52 11 7

No. 1.—*Comparative Statement*

		23.		24.	
		Allahabad Central Prison.		*Allahabad District Jail.*	
		1,965 Prisoners in 1867. 1,845½ ditto in 1868.		535 Prisoners in 1867* 559 ditto in 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations,	...	36,573 15 4	37,742 0 4	7,488 10 6	10,987 4 8
Money Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	18 9 9½	20 7 2½	13 15 11½	19 10 5¾
Fixed Establishment,	...	21,081 2 1	21,740 9 11	2,630 1 9	3,974 7 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	10 11 7½	11 12 5¾	4 14 8	7 1 9
Permanent Guard,	...	5,850 0 0	5,160 0 0	1,206 0 0	1,608 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 15 7½	2 12 8¾	2 4 1	2 14 0¼
Extra Establishment,	...	4,486 12 9	3,167 6 11	2,246 6 5	2,904 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 4 6¼	1 11 5½	4 3 2	5 3 1½
Total,	...	31,417 14 10	30,068 0 10	6,082 8 2	8,486 7 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	15 15 9¼	16 4 8	11 5 11	15 2 10¾
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	...	115 1 0	121 4 7	25 7 11	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 0 11½	0 1 0½	0 0 9	...
Bazar Medicines,	...	44 3 1	49 13 7	18 14 7	21 15 10
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 0 4½	0 0 5¼	0 0 6¾	0 0 7¼
Sick Diet,	...	985 0 9	745 15 4	240 1 10	172 10 2
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 8 0	0 6 5½	0 7 2	0 4 11¼
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets for Hospital,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	1,144 4 10	917 1 6	284 8 4	194 10 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 9 4	0 7 11¼	0 8 5¾	0 5 6¾
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	4,615 2 8	7,314 9 2	1,923 0 3	2,450 4 5
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 5 7	3 15 5	3 9 6	4 6 1¾
Contingencies,	...	9,914 12 9	7,728 5 10	1,109 7 6	1,313 2 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5 0 8½	4 3 0½	2 1 2	2 5 7
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	...	17,299 13 5	...	9,324 13 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	9 5 11¾	...	16 10 10¾
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		800 0 0	800 0 0	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 6 6	0 6 11½	...	...
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	84,466 2 5	1,01,869 15 1	16,888 1 9	32,756 9 9
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	42 15 7	55 3 2¼	31 9 0¾	58 9 6¾

* For 10 months only.

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

25.		26.		27.	
Banda.		*Humeerpore.*		*Mirzapore.*	
306 Prisoners in 1867. 347 Ditto in 1868.		117 Prisoners in 1867. 141 Ditto in 1868.		228½ Prisoners in 1867. 248½ Ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4,610 10 11	5,862 11 3	1,781 7 5	2,325 2 4	3,748 11 1	4,575 10 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15 1 1	16 14 4	15 3 7½	16 7 10½	16 6 5¾	18 6 7½
2,229 15 0	3,413 5 4	1,866 6 0	2,458 8 9	2,316 0 0	2,909 10 0
7 4 7	9 13 4¾	15 15 2¾	17 6 11¾	10 2 2	11 11 4
564 0 0	564 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
1 13 5¾	1 10 0	4 15 7	4 2 0½	4 11 7¼	4 5 6½
1,496 15 9	1,900 4 0	773 3 0	942 14 11	1,376 7 6	1,787 8 0
4 14 3¼	5 7 7½	6 9 8¾	6 11 0	6 0 4½	7 3 11
4,290 14 9	5,877 9 4	3,221 9 0	3,983 7 8	4,772 7 6	5,777 2 0
14 0 4	16 15 0¼	27 8 6¼	28 4 0¼	20 14 2	23 3 11½
9 3 2	9 4 6	17 9 6	18 3 3	13 2 9	2 6 0
0 0 5¾	0 0 5	0 2 4¾	0 2 0¾	0 0 11	0 0 1¾
32 11 6	32 5 4	10 3 10	9 15 0	9 10 9	11 0 5
0 1 8½	0 1 6	0 1 4¾	0 1 1½	0 0 8	0 0 8½
207 0 3	279 12 10	124 15 1	116 6 7	115 13 11	115 12 4
0 10 9¾	0 12 10¾	1 1 1	0 13 2½	0 8 1¼	0 7 5½
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
248 14 11	321 6 8	152 12 5	144 8 10	138 11 5	129 2 9
0 13 0	0 14 9¾	1 4 10½	1 0 4¾	0 9 8¼	0 8 3¾
665 11 6	999 1 0	125 11 5	65 5 6	366 8 0	549 4 0
2 2 9¾	2 11 2¼	1 1 2¼	0 7 5	1 9 8	2 3 4½
740 5 7	695 2 6	568 9 8	502 7 6	608 10 11	720 0 9
2 6 8½	2 0 0½	4 13 9	3 9 0¼	2 10 7¼	2 14 4½
892 14 6	2,270 13 10	160 0 0	706 8 0	413 9 8	966 11 7
2 14 8¼	6 11 7	1 5 10½	5 0 2	1 12 11¼	3 14 3
500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
1 10 1¾	1 7 0¾	2 9 0¼	2 2 0½	2 3 0	2 0 2¼
11,949 8 2	16,526 12 7	6,310 1 11	8,027 7 10	10,548 10 7	13,218 0 0
39 0 9½	47 10 0½	53 14 11	56 14 11	46 2 7½	53 3 0½

No. 1—Comparative Statement

	28.			29.	
	Benares Central Prison.			*Benares District Jail*	
	1,238 Prisoners in 1867. 961 Ditto in 1868.			Prisoners in 1867. 440½ Ditto , in 1868.	
	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	24,800 3 5	22,016 3 9		...	8,573 6 0
Money Allowance, ...	...	...		...	...
Total, ...	...	...		...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	20 0 6¼	22 14 6¾		...	19 7 5
Fixed Establishment, ...	22,518 8 4	21,918 13 7		...	3,695 4 5
Cost per Prisoner, ...	18 3 0¼	22 12 11¼		...	8 6 2½
Permanent Guard, ...	6,835 0 0	5,220 0 0		...	1,560 0 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5 8 4	5 6 10¾		...	3 8 8
Extra Establishment, ...	5,758 10 0	1,204 12 0		...	2,945 3 1
Cost per Prisoner, ...	4 10 5	1 4 0¾		...	6 10 11¾
Total, ...	35,112 2 4	28,343 9 7		...	8,200 7 6
Cost per Prisoner, ...	28 5 9¼	29 7 10¾		...	18 9 10½
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines, ...	48 7 1	66 9 7		...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 0 7½	0 1 1¼		...	...
Bazar Medicines, ...	43 1 8	34 14 8		...	16 9 7
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 0 6½	0 0 7		...	0 0 7½
Sick Diet, ...	658 0 5	873 1 1		...	337 14 7
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 8 6	0 14 6½		...	0 12 3¼
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital, ...	...	...		...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	...	...		...	...
Total, ...	749 9 2	974 9 4		...	354 8 2
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 9 8	1 0 2¾		...	0 12 10½
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding, ...	4,453 6 6	5,312 2 1		...	2,132 10 3
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3 9 6½	5 8 5¼		...	4 13 5½
Contingencies, ...	3,468 0 11	4,139 9 9		...	1,145 1 11
Cost per Prisoner, ...	2 12 9¾	4 4 11		...	2 9 7
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	300 0 0		...	663 10 5
Cost per Prisoner, ...	...	0 5 0		...	1 8 1½
Compensation in lieu of Convict labour,	800 0 0	800 0 0		...	...
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0 10 4	0 13 3¾		...	...
Gross cost of Maintenance, ...	69,383 6 4	61,886 2 6		...	21,069 12 4
Gross cost per Prisoner, ...	56 0 8½	64 6 4¾		...	47 13 3½

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

30.		31.		32.	
Ghazeepore.		*Azimgurh.*		*Goruckpore.*	
390½ Prisoners in 1867. 441 ditto in 1868.		284 Prisoners in 1867. 318 ditto in 1868.		381½ Prisoners in 1867. 555 ditto in 1868.	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6,800 13 9	8,451 13 5	3,845 11 2	4,536 14 11	6,278 10 10	8,981 13 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
17 6 7¾	19 2 7¾	13 8 7¾	14 4 3¼	16 7 4	16 2 11¼
3,633 7 9	4,246 12 0	1,997 7 0	3,640 8 0	3,777 15 6	4,516 15 2
9 4 10½	9 10 1	7 0 6½	11 7 2	9 14 5½	8 2 2½
1,525 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,032 0 0	1,032 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0
3 14 5¾	3 6 5	3 10 1½	3 3 11	4 1 5	2 12 11¾
2,373 9 9	2,646 8 10	1,186 0 0	1,725 7 8	1,853 4 0	1,674 11 0
6 1 3	6 0 0¼	4 2 10	5 6 9¾	4 13 0¾	3 0 3½
7,532 1 6	8,393 4 10	4,215 7 0	6,397 15 8	7,191 3 6	7,751 10 2
19 4 7¼	19 0 6¼	14 13 5¾	20 1 10¾	18 13 7	13 15 5½
13 4 8	8 4 11	14 9 6	13 4 11	13 11 7	13 14 2
0 0 6½	0 0 3½	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 7	0 0 4¾
11 2 1	20 7 6	28 3 11	40 13 4	25 13 1	46 4 0
0 0 5½	0 0 9	0 1 7	0 2 0¾	0 1 1	0 1 7¼
33 8 6	38 14 6	90 15 9	138 8 9	110 12 10	87 15 8
0 1 4½	0 1 5	0 5 1½	0 6 11½	0 4 7¾	0 2 6½
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
57 15 3	67 10 11	133 13 2	192 11 0	150 5 6	148 1 10
0 2 4½	0 2 5½	0 7 6½	0 9 8¼	0 6 3¾	0 4 3¼
947 12 2	1,301 4 5	403 6 8	475 14 0	468 5 0	1,072 4 0
2 6 10	2 15 2½	1 6 8¼	1 7 11½	1 3 7¾	1 14 11
1,063 9 5	919 0 1	428 9 10	632 9 4	895 12 2	600 15 7
2 11 6¾	2 1 4	1 8 1¾	1 15 10	2 5 6¾	1 1 4
194 5 9	788 15 9	257 8 4	1,118 3 6	498 4 0	906 4 2
0 7 11½	1 12 7½	0 14 6	3 8 3¼	1 4 10¾	1 10 1½
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
1 4 5¾	1 2 1¾	1 12 2	1 9 2	1 4 11½	0 14 5
17,096 9 10	20,422 1 5	9,784 11 9	13,854 4 5	15,982 9 0	19,961 1 7
43 12 6	46 4 11½	34 7 3	43 9 0¾	41 14 3¾	35 15 5½

No. 1.—*Comparative Statement*

		33.		34.	
		Bustee.		*Jounpore.*	
		141 Prisoners in 1867.* 101½ ditto in 1868.		210 Prisoners in 1867. 164 ditto in 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations,	...	2,007 7 10	2,050 3 11	2,987 1 9	2,725 12 0
Money Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	14 3 9½	20 3 2¼	14 3 7	16 9 11
Fixed Establishment,	...	1,041 1 11	1,649 4 2	2,202 15 5	2,659 4 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	7 6 1½	16 3 11¾	10 7 10	16 3 5¼
Permanent Guard,	...	339 8 0	582 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 6 6½	5 11 9	5 2 3½	6 9 4¼
Extra Establishment,	...	735 12 8	991 5 2	1,389 15 11	1,944 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	5 3 6	9 12 3¼	6 9 10¾	11 13 8
Total,	...	2,116 6 7	3,222 9 4	4,672 15 4	5,683 4 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	15 0 1¾	31 12 0	22 4 0¼	34 10 5½
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines,	...	16 7 4	46 1 3	4 5 9	16 10 2
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 1 9½	0 7 3	0 0 4	0 1 7½
Bazar Medicines,	...	15 8 2	26 0 0	7 6 10	34 0 6
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 1 9	0 4 1¼	0 0 6¾	0 3 3¾
Sick Diet,	...	42 1 3	93 6 1	98 3 7	172 1 4
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 4 9½	0 14 8¾	0 7 5¾	1 0 9½
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets for Hospital,	...	...	...	...	...
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	74 0 9	165 7 4	110 0 2	222 12 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	0 8 4¾	1 10 1	0 8 4½	1 5 8¾
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding,	...	675 7 0	675 7 0	716 2 4	697 3 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	4 12 7¾	6 10 5¾	3 6 6¾	4 4 0¼
Contingencies,	...	653 7 5	440 1 2	468 0 11	571 15 9
Cost per Prisoner,	...	4 10 1¾	4 5 4½	2 3 8	3 7 9¾
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs,	...	...	29 0 0	...	346 15 2
Cost per Prisoner,	...	...	0 4 6¾	...	2 1 10¾
Compensation in lieu of convict labour,		300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Cost per Prisoner,	...	2 2 0½	2 15 3½	1 6 10¾	1 13 3½
Gross cost of Maintenance,	...	5,826 13 7	6,882 12 9	9,254 4 6	10,547 14 5
Gross cost per Prisoner,	...	41 5 2½	67 12 11¾	44 1 1	64 5 0¾

* For 9 months only.

of Expenditure, &c.—(Continued.)

35.		36.		37.		38.	
Ahmorah.		*Ooraie.*		*Jhansie.*		*Lullutpore.*	
137 Prisoners in 1867. 128½ Ditto in 1868.		80½ Prisoners in 1867. 117 Ditto in 1868.		186½ Prisoners in 1867. 214 Ditto in 1868.		102½ Prisoners in 1867. 144½ *Ditto in 1868.*	
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4,062 5 11	3,461 13 5	1,359 6 8	2,420 10 1	3,684 0 7	4,709 5 1	1,892 15 3	3,170 2 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 10 4¼	26 15 0¾	16 14 2¼	20 11 0¼	19 12 0¾	22 0 1¼	18 7 5¾	21 15 0¼
1,020 0 0	2,450 10 4	1,977 0 0	2,672 2 11	3,067 15 5	2,986 2 7	1,580 6 3	2,490 8 0
7 7 1½	19 1 1¾	24 8 11¼	22 13 5	16 7 2½	13 15 3	15 6 8¼	17 3 9¼
380 0 0	480 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	582 0 0	582 0 0
3 8 0¾	3 11 9	7 3 8	4 15 7¼	8 5 10	7 4 8	5 10 10¼	4 0 5¼
1,071 7 1	1,266 15 1	799 5 4	944 0 0	992 14 0	1,162 14 3	863 2 8	1,068 0 0
7 13 1½	9 13 9	9 14 10½	8 1 1	5 5 2	5 6 11¼	8 6 8¾	7 6 3
2,571 7 1	4,197 9 5	3,358 5 4	4,198 2 11	5,620 13 5	5,709 0 10	3,025 8 11	4,140 8 0
18 12 3¾	32 10 7¾	41 11 5¾	35 14 1¼	30 2 2½	26 10 10¼	29 8 3¼	28 10 5¼
39 8 7	31 14 0	33 15 0	43 3 8	6 5 6	31 13 1	10 0 6	9 9 8
0 4 7½	0 3 11½	0 6 9	0 5 11	0 0 6½	0 2 4½	0 1 6¾	0 1 0¾
48 5 11	36 10 4	24 12 5	29 7 8	7 0 11	11 9 11	18 3 8	7 6 8
0 4 7¾	0 4 6¾	0 6 11	4 0 0¼	0 0 7¼	0 0 10½	0 2 10	0 0 10
302 4 10	240 10 7	79 13 9	89 2 2	128 7 8	75 14 0	57 11 10	46 2 7
2 3 3¾	1 13 11½	0 15 10½	0 12 2¼	0 11 0¼	0 5 8	0 9 0¼	0 5 1¼
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390 3 4	309 2 11	148 9 2	161 13 6	141 14 1	119 5 0	86 0 0	63 2 11
2 13 7	2 6 6	1 12 6½	1 6 1½	0 12 2	0 8 11	0 13 5	0 7 0
604 1 9	525 10 6	505 14 0	466 5 10	709 2 9	721 7 6	248 13 6	285 4 6
4 6 6	4 1 5½	6 4 6½	3 15 9½	3 12 10	3 5 11¾	2 6 10	1 15 7
327 1 0	396 9 2	209 1 9	514 12 7	457 5 9	984 0 5	466 9 8	534 1 9
2 6 2¼	3 1 4¾	2 9 6¾	4 6 4¾	2 7 3	4 9 6¾	4 8 10	3 11 1¾
227 0 0	1,598 15 1	2,647 4 0	4,210 5 6	480 8 10	1,715 6 1	581 4 7	912 13 5
1 10 6	12 7 1	32 14 2	35 15 9½	2 9 2¾	8 0 3	5 10 8¾	6 5 1
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
2 3 0¾	2 5 4¼	3 11 7½	2 9 0¼	2 10 10¾	2 5 4½	2 14 10	2 1 2¾
8,482 3 1	10,789 12 6	8,528 8 11	12,272 2 5	11,593 13 5	14,458 8 11	6,601 3 11	9,406 1 4
61 14 7½	83 15 5½	105 15 1¼	104 14 3	62 2 7¾	67 9 0	64 6 5¼	65 1 6

No. 1.— Comparative Statement of Expenditure, &c.—(Concluded.)

	39. Ajmere. 289½ Prisoners in 1867. 365 Ditto in 1868.				40. Beaur. 68 Prisoners in 1867. 60½ Ditto in 1868.				Summary. 15,107 Prisoners in 1867. 15,704 Ditto in 1868.			
	1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Rations, ...	6,913	0 6	8,580	3 3	752	7 4	645	13 2	2,64,133	13 5	2,94,617	5 0
Money Allowance, ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Total, ...	...		...		...		...		2,64,133	13 5	2,94,617	5 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	23	14 0¾	23	8 1½	11	1 0½	10	10 9½	17	7 9	18	12 2
Fixed Establishment, ...	2,472	0 0	3,666	0 0	900	0 0	900	0 0	1,91,042	1 0	2,23,183	2 9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	8	8 7	10	0 8½	13	3 9	14	14 0¼	12	10 4	14	3 4¾
Permanent Guard, ...	1,560	0 0	1,560	0 0	582	0 0	582	0 0	57,241	13 1	58,579	8 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5	6 2½	4	4 4½	8	8 11¼	9	9 11	3	12 7½	3	11 8¼
Extra Establishment, ...	1,465	12 1	1,692	10 9	581	9 5	783	12 10	57,841	14 9	61,371	2 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	5	1 0	4	10 2½	8	8 10	12	15 3½	3	13 3¼	3	14 6¼
Total, ...	5,497	12 1	6,918	10 9	2,063	9 5	2,265	12 10	3,06,125	12 10	3,43,133	12 9
Cost per Prisoner, ...	18	15 9½	18	15 3½	30	5 6¼	37	7 2¾	20	6 2¾	21	13 7¼
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines, ...	29	1 0	35	8 5	...		...		798	7 1	861	6 6
Cost per Prisoner,	0	1 7½	0	1 6¾	...		...		0	0 10	0	0 10½
Bazar Medicines, ...	44	2 2	56	11 8	14	1 11	8	12 11	736	15 0	856	2 5
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	2 5½	0	2 5½	0	3 3¾	0	2 4	0	0 9½	0	0 10½
Sick Diet, ...	261	8 6	295	13 0	220	2 10	122	4 6	6,411	0 5	6,887	9 8
Cost per Prisoner, ...	0	14 5¼	0	12 11¾	3	3 9½	2	0 4	0	6 9½	0	7 0¼
Furniture, Bedding, and extra Blankets for Hospital, ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cost per Prisoner, ...	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Total, ...	334	11 8	388	1 1	234	4 9	131	1 5	7,946	6 6	8,605	2 7
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1	2 6	1	1 0	3	7 1¼	2	2 8	0	8 4¾	0	8 9¼
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding, ...	1,282	6 0	852	6 2	316	8 10	155	6 8	44,864	14 8	54,162	6 4
Cost per Prisoner, ...	4	6 10½	2	5 4½	4	10 5¾	2	9 1½	2	15 6½	3	7 2¼
Contingencies, ...	1,099	12 10	1,307	1 11	279	14 11	443	8 2	44,912	10 3	43,792	3 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3	12 9½	3	9 3½	4	1 10½	7	5 3½	2	15 6¾	2	12 7¼
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, ...	1,041	0 0	840	0 0	...		...		33,155	10 5	99,124	9 10
Cost per Prisoner, ...	3	9 6½	2	4 9¾	...		...		2	3 1¼	6	4 11¾
Compensation in lieu of Convict labour, ...	500	0 0	500	0 0	...		...		16,100	0 0	16,100	0 0
Cost per Prisoner, ...	1	11 7½	1	5 11	...		...		1	1 0½	1	0 4¼
Gross cost of Maintenance, ...	16,668	11 1	19,386	7 2	3,646	13 3	3,641	10 9	7,17,239	4 1	8,59,535	7 6
Gross cost per Prisoner, ...	57	9 2¾	53	1 9¾	53	10 0	60	3 1	47	7 7½	54	11 8¾

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.: The 1868.

S. CLARK,
Insptr.-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 2.

Statement of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance of the Prisoners under Trial in the Hawalâts of the North-Western Provinces for the Year 1868, *showing the amount under each head of charge, number of Prisoners, and the cost per head.*

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	2. Officer in Charge.	3. Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	4. Daily average number of Prisoners.	5. Cost of Rations. Rs. As. P.	6. Cost of Hospital Diet. Rs. As. P.	7. Cost of Extra Diet. Rs. As. P.	8. Cost of Native Medicines. Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	1,430	4	59 10 0	...	...	...
2	Suharunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	8,161	22¼	324 12 2	0 6 7	...	...
3	Roorkee, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	939	2½	44 5 11	...	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur,	Jail Officer, ...	6,937	19	286 2 11	...	...	...
5	Meerut, ...	Magistrate, ...	10,190	27¾	494 3 10	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur,...	Jail Officer, ...	3,626	10	105 13 0	0 3 1	...	0 8 0
7	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Allygurh, ...	Jail Officer, ...	10,231	28	339 14 4	4 6 8	...	1 3 3
9	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	3,513	9½	144 13 2	...	...	...
10	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	8,671	23¾	415 12 7	...	...	...
11	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	5,698	15½	253 15 4	0 5 11	1 8 5	...
12	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	17,183	47	768 3 11	...	...	...
13	Pillibheet, ...	Joint Magistrate,	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Budaon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	8,834	24¼	330 10 11	1 3 11	0 0 6	0 6 0
15	Shahjehanpore,...	Ditto, ...	11,582	31¾	352 1 7	7 9 10	3 13 0	2 4 9
16	Muttra, ...	Ditto, ...	12,906	35¼	481 10 9	11 6 5	0 5 2	1 3 6
17	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	181	0½	7 1 11	...	...	...
18	Do., ...	Magistrate, ...	10,882	29¾	624 15 4	83 8 8	...	...
19	Do., ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	335	1	20 15 0	...	...	...
20	Etawah, ...	Jail Officer, ...	11,752	32	373 0 10	15 0 2	7 11 9	1 14 4
21	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto, ...	13,572	37	569 15 0	0 11 6	2 6 2	...
22	Etah, ...	Ditto, ...	8,479	23¼	278 10 3	0 7 8	...	0 15 0
23	Futtehgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	7,334	20	245 0 0	7 1 0	0 15 7	0 12 0
24	Ditto, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	142	0½	8 14 0	...	...	...
25	Cawnpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	18,334	50	639 12 5	18 3 2	...	0 10 0
26	Futtehpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	13,495	36¾	639 5 0	5 6 3	0 3 4	0 3 0
27	Allahabad, ...	Jail Officer, ...	8,855	24¼	387 0 6	...	1 2 8	...
28	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	30,788	84	1,624 0 3	...	6 3 6	1 7 0
29	Banda, ...	Jail Officer, ...	11,606	31¾	455 7 9	8 1 11	0 12 10	3 11 5
30	Kirwee, ...	Joint Magistrate,	4,172	11½	204 3 0	...	...	...
31	Humeerpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	8,608	23½	351 8 9	8 15 6	0 1 6	...
32	Mirzapore, ...	Magistrate, ...	17,169	47	882 2 0	1 0 4	...	0 5 7
33	Chunar, ...	Joint Magistrate,	983	2¾	48 11 10	...	...	...
34	Benares, ...	Jail Officer, ...	1,178	3¼	41 15 8	6 2 5	1 4 7	...
35	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	12,088	33	683 8 11	4 0 0	1 11 2	...
36	Ghazeepore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	14,663	40	556 5 8	1 9 7	0 12 6	...
37	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	13,766	37½	445 4 0	23 1 10	...	2 7 0
38	Goruckpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	21,609	59	1,085 8 4	...	...	...
39	Bustee, ...	Ditto, ...	6,418	17½	262 0 8	...	...	...
40	Jounpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	11,552	31½	442 3 2	23 3 9	6 6 2	5 10 7
41	Almorah, ...	Ditto, ...	3,467	9½	212 10 3	1 0 2	1 4 0	1 [illegible] 0
42	Nynee Tal, ...	Magistrate, ...	1,384	3¾	80 6 7	...	...	...
43	Gurhwal, ...	Ditto, ...	3,274	9	194 0 9	...	...	...
44	Ooraie, ...	Jail Officer, ...	4,126	11½	168 1 8	9 4 1	0 6 8	0 10 0
45	Jhansie, ...	Ditto, ...	7,764	21¼	351 15 5	11 3 7	...	...
46	Mhow, ...	Joint Magistrate,	5,016	13¾	305 1 4	...	...	...
47	Lullutpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	8,908	24½	439 12 1	4 8 5	2 6 9	0 2 0
48	Ajmere, ...	Ditto, ...	4,338	11¾	238 11 2	9 4 3	1 0 2	3 12 0
49	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	5,582	15¼	420 0 4	...	...	...
50	Beaur, ...	Jail Officer, ...	3,708	10¼	233 11 1	6 3 1	0 15 0	0 10 0
	Total, ...	...	4,05,429	1,108	17,924 2 11	273 11 9	41 7 5	29 15 5

No. 2.

Statement of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance of the Prisoners under Trial in the Hawalâts of the North-Western Provinces for the Year 1868, *showing the amount under each head of charge, number of Prisoners, and the cost per head.*—(Concluded.)

1.	2.		9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Number.	Name of Zillah.	Officer in Charge.	Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	Cost of Petty Contingencies.	Total.	Average cost per Prisoner per annum, including all charges in column 11.	Average cost of diet per head per day.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	59 10 0	15 4 0	8	15 4 0
2	Suharunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	29 1 0	8 12 10	363 0 7	16 4 5	7⅝	14 9 0
3	Roorkee, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	...	20 8 0	64 13 11	25 15 2	9	17 4 7
4	Moozuffernuggur,	Jail Officer, ...	...	2 7 2	288 10 1	15 4 0	8	15 4 0
5	Meerut, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	81 9 5	575 13 3	20 12 0	9½	17 11 11
6	Boolundshuhur,	Jail Officer, ...	...	10 1 11	116 10 0	11 10 7	5½	10 10 9
7	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Allygurh, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	4 2 2	349 10 5	12 7 9	6¼	12 2 3
9	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	30 4 0	12 0 6	187 1 8	19 11 1½	8	15 1 3
10	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	415 12 7	17 8 7	9½	17 8 7
11	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	255 13 8	16 8 1¼	8½	16 4 9
12	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	142 12 1	911 0 0	19 6 1¾	8½	16 5 8
13	Pillibheet, ...	Joint Magistrate,	...	....	...	...	...	...
14	Budaon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	25 10 11	358 0 3	14 10 6¾	7	13 11 0
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	269 10 0	25 9 7	661 0 9	20 13 1½	5½	11 1 10
16	Muttra, ...	Ditto, ...	...	12 10 4	507 4 2	14 4 8¼	7	13 10 4
17	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	7 1 11	14 6 3	7½	14 6 3
18	Do., ...	Magistrate, ...	...	146 3 11	854 11 11	28 11 8¼	11	21 0 1
19	Do., ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	...	2 0 0	22 15 0	22 15 0	12	22 14 0
20	Etawah, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	397 11 1	12 6 10	6	11 9 9
21	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto, ...	...	69 0 8	642 1 4	17 5 8	8	15 5 10
22	Etah, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	280 0 11	18 1 1	6¼	12 0 1
23	Futtehgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	...	13 0 6	266 13 1	13 5 5½	6¼	12 3 6
24	Ditto, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	...	12 0 0	20 14 0	41 12 0	12	22 14 0
25	Cawnpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	0 5 0	658 14 7	13 2 10½	6¾	12 12 0
26	Futtehpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	107 0 10	752 2 5	20 7 5½	9	17 5 3
27	Allahabad, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	9 5 9	397 8 11	16 6 3½	8½	15 15 10
28	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	105 7 9	201 14 10	1,939 1 4	23 1 4	10	19 4 11
29	Banda, ...	Jail Officer, ...	27 10 0	11 11 4	507 7 3	15 15 8½	7½	14 5 8
30	Kirwee, ...	Joint Magistrate,	...	87 9 5	291 12 5	25 5 11½	9¼	17 14 4
31	Humeerpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	0 11 0	361 4 9	15 6 0	7⅞	14 15 1
32	Mirzapore, ...	Magistrate, ...	77 8 0	243 7 5	1,204 7 4	25 10 0¼	9⅝	18 12 8
33	Chunar, ...	Joint Magistrate,	...	11 10 4	60 6 2	21 15 4	9½	18 2 4
34	Benares, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	49 6 8	15 3 3¼	6⅜	13 0 7
35	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	115 10 0	147 14 1	952 12 2	28 13 11½	10⅜	20 10 11
36	Ghazeepore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	558 11 4	13 15 6	7¼	13 14 0
37	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	470 12 10	12 8 10½	6¼	11 13 4
38	Goruckpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	43 2 0	181 2 3	1,309 12 7	22 3 2¼	9⅛	18 6 0
39	Bustee, ...	Ditto, ...	...	7 12 0	269 12 8	15 6 8	7⅜	14 15 1
40	Jounpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	477 7 8	15 2 6¼	7½	13 15 10
41	Almorah, ...	Ditto, ...	...	20 5 6	236 7 11	24 14 3	11⅜	22 6 11
42	Nynee Tal, ...	Magistrate, ...	5 3 6	18 15 0	104 9 1	27 14 2	11¼	21 4 1
43	Gurhwal, ...	Ditto, ...	...	26 9 3	220 10 0	24 8 2⅛	11⅛	21 11 1
44	Ooraie, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	...	178 6 5	15 8 2⅛	7⅜	14 14 6
45	Jhansie, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	363 3 0	17 1 5⅛	8½	16 9 4
46	Mhow, ...	Joint Magistrate,	...	37 5 0	342 6 4	24 14 5	11½	22 3 11
47	Lullutpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	28 2 0	...	474 15 3	19 6 2	9½	18 0 10
48	Ajmere, ...	Ditto, ...	2 8 0	14 12 4	269 15 11	23 15 11¾	10½	20 2 1
49	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	21 12 9	86 2 4	527 15 5	34 9 11	14¼	27 8 5
50	Beaur, ...	Jail Officer, ...	...	21 8 10	263 0 0	25 10 8½	12	23 1 0
	TOTAL, ...	...	755 15 0	1,824 12 6	20,850 1 0	18 13 1	8½	16 2 11

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.,
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 3.

Summary of Total Expenditure of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the past 25 years, from 1844 to 1868, inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Year.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Prison and Hospital Diet.	Permanent Jail Establishment.	Permanent Jail Guard.	Contingent Jail Guard.	Compensation in lieu of Convict Labour.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844,	70,34,043	[illegible],271	3,59,912 15 3	39,536 0 0	1,56,410 0 0	1,83,126 3 10	...
1845,	68,01,367	18,634	3,43,058 4 1	40,460 1 0	1,74,198 0 0	1,74,241 4 4	...
1846,	69,81,984	19,129	3,37,344 1 8	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 0	1,70,700 1 6	...
1847,	68,84,219	18,861	2,68,041 11 7	45,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	1,53,968 8 0	...
1848,	68,14,021	18,668	2,53,262 9 0	62,003 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	1,46,300 9 3	...
1849,	71,72,180	19,650	2,58,504 8 6	64,991 1 5	1,60,461 8 6	1,52,663 2 2	...
1850,	73,92,815	20,254	2,44,787 1 0	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	1,53,928 6 1	...
1851,	72,76,164	19,935	2,22,659 2 3	64,724 3 6	1,64,110 10 6	1,52,634 1 4	...
1852,	77,34,743	21,183	2,65,110 4 0	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	1,60,194 5 9	...
1853,	77,92,298	21,349	2,64,747 2 6	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	1,62,952 10 11	...
1854,	80,88,311	22,160	2,61,825 13 0	67,010 0 3	1,55,904 1 7	1,59,787 13 0	6,870 7 4
1855,	81,63,577	22,366	2,27,700 3 10	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	1,61,903 4 7	13,975 9 6
1856,	78,71,005	21,505	2,60,856 7 2	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	1,49,658 7 8	27,783 9 3
1857,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858,	36,29,835	11,024	1,50,588 1 7	58,143 6 1	95,205 14 6	64,634 1 9	15,132 0 0
1859,	43,09,662	11,807	1,75,622 14 3	62,558 9 5	1,34,444 13 3	77,425 2 10	25,227 1 6
1860,	45,29,893	12,377	2,34,773 13 10	64,620 6 7	1,29,165 9 2	67,579 4 6	33,988 6 2
1861,	56,41,240	15,465	2,86,617 6 10	77,488 1 9	1,14,518 8 3	78,436 9 4	45,906 0 0
1862,	57,95,233	15,877	2,02,959 10 3	97,811 9 1	1,19,893 13 5	77,419 1 8	17,100 0 0
1863,	56,67,086	15 526	1,99,640 3 0	1,37,431 8 3	1,20,448 5 6	54,477 8 0	15,300 0 0
1864,	57,26,182	15,644	2,78,319 4 4	1,49,189 0 10	1,07,365 11 10	49,290 7 0	15,000 0 0
1865,	59,87,866	16,404	3,50,804 12 11	1,60,525 11 1	1,03,811 14 10	53,729 15 0	14,700 0 0
1866,	61,22,646	16,774	3,70,264 4 2	1,69,935 3 11	72,812 15 11	54,557 12 9	16,247 5 0
1867,	58,22,518	16,074	2,85,570 4 4	1,91,042 1 0	57,241 13 1	57,841 14 9	16,100 0 0
1868,	61,36,899	16,812	3,19,744 4 9	2,23,183 2 9	58,579 8 0	61,371 2 0	16,100 0 0

No.

Summary of Total Expenditure of the Jails of the North-Western

1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Year.	Clothing and Bedding.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	Europe Medicine.	Native Medicine.	Total.	Average cost of Permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844,	45,737 13 8	41,350 13 4	19,746 8 6	...	7,665 8 3	8,53,485 14 10	8 1 10¾
1845,	37,828 14 0	36,434 12 0	7,909 9 0	...	5,434 3 3	8,19,564 15 9	9 5 6¼
1846,	38,345 14 2	30,291 12 7	17,133 0 11	...	4,576 0 10	8,[illegible],376 4 3	9 2 5½
1847,	23,101 8 9	20,877 9 4	19,796 3 2	...	3,485 11 8	6,98,565 0 3	8 3 4½
1848,	30,621 9 2	27,494 13 4	20,078 6 11	...	2,869 15 2	7,00,979 7 5	7 7 8¼
1849,	32,085 6 8	23,561 14 6	27,084 9 9	...	2,263 8 4	7,20,922 15 0	8 2 8
1850,	27,763 13 11	21,266 15 3	6,369 0 7	...	1,596 4 8	6,80,630 9 2	7 15 9¼
1851,	28,371 12 9	22,441 0 3	14,911 3 9	...	1,137 12 5	6,70,989 14 9	8 3 8½
1852,	30,788 12 4	32,358 10 5	18,625 8 8	...	1,382 13 8	7,41,747 4 9	7 11 5
1853,	31,527 4 3	26,923 3 3	21,901 15 2	...	1,726 3 1	7,40,533 4 3	7 9 7¾
1854,	34,469 6 11	26,846 6 2	30,525 4 6	...	1,698 10 0	7,44,937 14 9	7 0 6¾
1855,	31,477 9 2	35,690 10 0	11,204 12 11	...	2,013 14 6	6,98,150 13 10	7 10 11¼
1856,	38,194 6 11	32,430 12 9	9,838 6 2	...	2,354 15 4	7,39,294 15 2	6 12 7
1857,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858,	25,251 5 11	25,749 4 3	15,004 15 10	...	1,452 9 2	4,50,561 11 1	6 9 1¾
1859,	31,377 4 9	24,688 13 2	8,391 7 7	...	1,253 12 11	5,40,989 15 8	11 6 2
1860,	29,343 14 0	23,531 5 7	8,106 6 11	1,472 9 4	1,020 14 2	5,92,130 0 11	10 6 11¾
1861,	26,434 0 3	26,138 8 10	14,089 5 2	915 15 2	883 14 7	6,71,500 14 6	7 6 5¼
1862,	21,477 10 1	22,254 2 5	11,006 15 3	1,235 5 6	811 11 0	5,72,024 2 10	7 8 10
1863,	28,902 12 7	26,657 14 7	18,978 15 2	1,089 9 2	811 9 8	6,03,738 5 11	7 12 1½
1864,	51,028 5 8	34,382 12 8	7,861 8 6	938 0 0	661 4 3	6,94,536 7 1	6 13 9¾
1865,	50,409 5 5	32,483 9 6	12,410 5 11	782 5 2	693 0 10	7,80,351 0 8	6 5 3
1866,	46,388 14 4	37,656 1 9	26,837 1 5	913 13 4	759 10 3	7,96,373 2 10	4 5 5½
1867,	46,437 12 5	46,813 10 3	33,155 10 5	798 7 1	768 14 0	7,35,770 7 4	3 8 11¾
1868,	54,918 5 4	45,616 15 6	99,124 9 10	861 6 6	886 1 10	8,80,385 8 6	3 7 9

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.,
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

3.

Provinces during the past 25 years, from 1844 to 1868, inclusive.

16.	17.		18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Average cost of Contingent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Diet per head per day.	Average cost of Diet per head per annum.	Average cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum.	Ditto ditto ditto, exclusive of Compensation.	Ditto ditto ditto, exclusive of Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	Ditto ditto ditto, exclusive of Permanent Establishments, Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9 8 0½	9¾	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6¼
9 5 7¼	9¾	18 6 7	2 0 5¾	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
8 14 9¼	9¼	17 10 2	2 0 0¾	42 9 2	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7¼	37 0 7½	35 15 8½	25 5 11
7 15 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7¼
7 9 7	6¼	12 1 1	1 5 11¼	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11½
7 10 6	5¾	11 2 6	1 6 9¼	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
7 9 3¼	6½	12 8 8	1 7 3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¾
7 10 1½	6½	12 6 4	1 7 4	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	33 10 6¼	22 13 7¾
7 3 4½	6¼	11 13 0	1 8 10¾	33 9 10¾	33 4 10¼	31 14 10¼	21 13 11
7 3 9¾	5¼	10 2 10	1 6 6	31 3 5¼	30 9 5¼	30 1 5	20 8 2½
6 15 4¼	6¼	12 1 11	1 12 5	34 6 0½	33 1 4½	32 10 0½	22 7 8½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1 1¼	8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	39 7 11½	58 2 2¼	25 15 8
6 8 11	7¾	14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 15 1¼	43 10 11	42 15 6½	26 4 7
5 7 4¼	10	18 15 5	2 5 11¼	47 13 5½	45 1 6¼	44 7 0½	28 12 6¼
5 1 1¾	9¾	18 8 6½	1 11 4	43 6 8¾	40 7 2¾	39 8 7¾	27 2 10½
4 14 0¾	6¾	12 12 6¼	1 5 7¾	36 0 5½	34 15 2½	34 4 1½	21 2 9¾
3 8 1¾	6¾	12 13 8¾	1 13 9½	38 14 2	37 14 4¾	36 10 10	20 1 1
3 2 5	9¼	17 12 8	3 4 2¼	44 6 4	43 6 11¾	42 14 11¼	26 8 6½
3 4 5	11¼	21 6 2	3 1 2	47 9 1½	46 10 9½	45 14 8½	29 12 10¼
3 4 0¾	11½	22 2 8	2 12 3	47 7 7½	46 8 1½	44 14 6¼	30 6 11¾
3 9 7	9½	17 12 3	2 14 2¾	45 12 4½	44 12 4½	42 11 4¼	27 4 2½
3 10 5	10	19 0 4	3 4 3¼	52 5 10¼	51 6 6½	45 8 2½	28 12 0½

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing the Out-turn of Manufactures in the

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number.	Name of Zillah.	Daily average number of Prisoners employed in Manufactory.	Articles sold in the Bazar.	Articles consumed for public purposes.	Total Receipts.	Articles remaining in store.	Grand Total.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	17	778 9 3	42 11 6	821 4 9	216 9 5	1,037 14 2
2	Suharunpore, ...	45	2,696 6 3	147 9 8	2,843 15 11	1,532 9 1	4,376 9 0
3	Moozuffernuggur,	33¾	1,774 13 0	111 6 6	1,886 3 6	1,267 8 0	3,153 11 6
4	Meerut Ctl. Prison,	324¾	26,796 7 6	3,548 15 0	30,345 6 6	8,003 8 4	38,348 14 10
5	Ditto District Jail,	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	65½	2,737 14 7	356 15 8	3,094 14 3	1,393 5 1	4,488 3 4
7	Allygurh, ...	85¼	7,461 3 7	...	7,461 3 7	1,216 15 4	8,678 2 11
8	Bijnour, ...	35¾	2,402 14 3	95 9 1	2,498 7 4	390 7 8	2,888 15 0
9	Moradabad, ...	97	3,629 10 3	449 4 3	4,078 14 6	827 15 0	4,906 13 6
10	Bareilly C. Prison,	209¾	12,759 15 6	12,793 15 1	25,553 14 7	13,430 13 4	38,984 11 11
11	Budaon, ...	25	302 5 2	257 5 8	559 10 10	187 5 9	747 0 7
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	16¼	984 3 9	288 8 3	1,272 12 0	190 11 0	1,463 7 0
13	Muttra,, ...	10¼	148 1 0	...	148 1 0	76 10 11	224 11 11
14	Agra Ctl. Prison...	629½	66,725 3 10	9,282 1 6	76,007 5 4	9,850 10 2	85,857 15 6
15	Do. District Jail,...	23½	982 7 6	2,140 10 6	3,123 2 0	249 8 11	3,372 10 11
16	Etawah, ...	62¾	2,197 3 6	...	2,197 3 6	828 5 9	3,025 9 3
17	Mynpoorie, ...	83¾	5,049 13 11	934 2 11	5,984 0 10	1,004 4 8	6,988 5 6
18	Etah, ...	48¼	2,473 1 3	...	2,473 1 3	509 9 9	2,982 11 0
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison.	14	297 5 7	477 5 9	774 11 4	...	774 11 4
20	Futtehgurh Dt. Jail,	117	10,542 11 8	2,111 3 3	12,653 14 11	2,133 14 10	14,787 13 9
21	Cawnpore, ...	33	3,935 3 11	378 13 11	4,314 1 10	731 7 6	5,045 9 4
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	410½	21,782 0 11	14,162 13 8	35,944 14 7	8,793 10 2	44,738 8 9
24	Allahabad Dt. Jail,	86¾	2,791 3 0	4,305 2 0	7,096 5 0	769 2 1	7,865 7 1
25	Banda, ...	114½	4,583 14 2	...	4,583 14 2	1,989 14 7	6,573 12 9
26	Humeerpore, ...	46¾	1,224 9 4	275 12 9	1,500 6 1	98 3 3	1,598 9 4
27	Mirzapore, ...	82½	2,360 4 8	915 0 10	3,275 5 6	708 8 0	3,983 13 6
28	Benares C. Prison,	187½	17,580 0 9	...	17,580 0 9	4,637 4 10	22,217 5 7
29	Ditto District Jail,	129	4,122 7 1	...	4,122 7 1	806 1 5	4,928 8 6
30	Ghazeepore, ...	144½	4,612 15 1	2,316 13 9	6,929 12 10	1,963 11 11	8,893 8 9
31	Azimgurh, ...	99½	4,467 3 11	82 6 0	4,549 9 11	1,365 3 6	5,914 13 5
32	Goruckpore, ...	165½	3,733 15 3	...	3,733 15 3	943 2 0	4,677 1 3
33	Bustee, ...	27½	280 13 1	28 0 0	308 13 1	121 15 6	430 12 7
34	Jounpore, ...	31½	636 6 10	648 0 10	1,284 7 8	453 15 8	1,738 7 4
35	Almorah, ...	42¾	1,360 1 2	...	1,360 1 2	940 1 1	2,300 2 3
36	Ooraie, ...	10½	488 15 4	840 4 1	1,329 3 5	263 0 1	1,592 3 6
37	Jhansie, ...	78¼	4,137 4 7	1,141 10 0	5,278 14 7	2,411 1 1	7,689 15 8
38	Lullutpore, ...	69½	1,620 1 11	520 2 0	2,140 3 11	168 6 9	2,308 10 8
39	Ajmere, ...	129¼	8,433 13 6	...	8,433 13 6	3,112 10 6	11,546 8 0
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	3,832	2,38,891 13 10	58,652 12 5	2,97,544 10 3	73,588 4 11	3,71,132 15 2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W.P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

4.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

8. Deduct articles of past year.	9. Gross Receipts during the year.	10. Charges incurred during the year.	11. Excess of Charges (Profit).	12. Excess of Receipts (Loss).	13. Total Profit to Government.	14. Average earning of each Prisoner per annum.	15. Cash remitted to the Treasury.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
173 10 11	864 3 3	621 13 6	242 5 9	...	242 5 9	14 4 1½	...
1,760 9 6	2,615 15 6	1,661 14 1	954 1 5	...	954 1 5	21 3 2¾	1,000 0 0
631 10 10	2,522 0 8	1,413 9 9	1,108 6 11	...	1,108 6 11	32 13 5¾	1,000 0 0
2,756 1 11	35,592 12 11	19,191 5 4	16,401 7 7	...	16,401 7 7	50 8 1	7,500 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,242 0 11	3,246 2 5	2,189 5 9	1,056 12 8	...	1,056 12 8	16 2 1¾	200 0
615 0 7	8,063 2 4	4,338 13 0	3,724 5 4	...	3,724 5 4	43 11 0	1,000 0 0
631 0 6	2,257 14 6	1,489 9 2	768 5 4	...	768 5 4	21 7 10½	800 0 0
915 14 9	3,990 14 9	2,788 5 6	1,202 9 3	...	1,202 9 3	12 6 4¼	800 0 0
11,136 5 0	27,848 6 11	20,982 8 9	6,865 14 2	...	6,865 14 2	32 11 9	1,000 0 0
228 3 4	518 13 3	281 4 3	237 9 0	...	237 9 0	9 8 0½	...
452 1 6	1,011 5 6	613 6 3	397 15 3	...	397 15 3	24 7 10	200 0 0
...	224 11 11	213 7 11	11 4 0	...	11 4 0	1 1 1¾	...
12,557 14 11	73,300 0 7	40,978 13 4	32,321 3 3	...	32,321 3 3	51 5 10	30,000 0 0
386 4 0	2,986 6 11	1,676 5 11	1,310 1 0	...	1,310 1 0	55 11 11½	1,200 0 0
405 2 8	2,620 6 7	1,422 14 7	1,197 8 0	...	1,197 8 0	19 1 4	1,500 0 0
554 15 4	6,433 6 2	4,042 3 2	2,391 3 0	...	2,391 3 0	28 5 9¼	1,000 0 0
343 1 0	2,639 10 0	1,930 12 5	708 13 7	...	708 13 7	14 11 0¾	865 3 4
...	774 11 4	313 9 0	461 2 4	...	461 2 4	32 15 0¼	...
2,176 3 10	12,611 9 11	7,967 6 3	4,644 3 8	...	4,644 3 8	39 11 1¼	2,000 0 0
539 1 1	4,506 8 3	2,855 2 4	1,651 5 11	...	1,651 5 11	50 0 8	1,616 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,526 13 1	38,211 11 8	26,442 0 4	11,769 11 4	...	11,769 11 4	28 10 7½	4,000 0 0
412 11 5	7,452 11 8	5,382 9 5	2,070 2 3	...	2,070 2 3	23 13 9¾	500 0 0
2,143 2 8	4,430 10 1	2,777 9 9	1,653 0 4	...	1,653 0 4	14 7 6	1,274 1 6
106 12 1	1,491 13 3	753 8 1	738 5 2	...	748 5 2	15 12 8¼	...
780 2 0	3,203 11 6	2,272 6 1	931 5 5	...	931 5 5	11 5 2	500 0 0
3,110 2 2	19,107 3 5	14,644 6 4	4,462 13 1	...	4,462 13 1	23 13 4	...
...	4,928 8 6	3,468 7 5	1,460 1 1	...	1,460 1 1	11 5 1	...
1,417 1 11	7,476 6 10	4,899 7 1	2,576 15 9	...	2,576 15 9	17 13 10	900 0 0
1,626 11 5	4,288 2 0	2,679 11 3	1,608 6 9	...	1,608 6 9	16 2 7½	1,200 0 0
1,055 1 8	3,621 15 7	2,459 2 4	1,162 13 3	...	1,162 13 3	7 0 5	807 0 0
42 8 10	388 3 9	181 14 9	206 5 0	...	206 5 0	7 8 0½	...
542 10 8	1,195 12 8	675 6 5	520 6 3	...	520 6 3	16 8 4	500 0 0
726 7 7	1,573 10 8	1,093 3 2	480 7 6	...	480 7 6	11 3 10	...
553 12 3	1,038 7 3	748 10 8	289 12 7	...	289 12 7	27 9 7	400 0 0
1,879 9 0	5,810 6 8	3,697 10 4	2,112 12 4	...	2,112 12 4	27 0 0	2,000 0 0
368 15 9	1,939 10 11	1,137 8 0	802 2 11	...	802 2 11	11 9 4	500 0 0
3,435 0 10	8,111 7 2	6,060 11 11	2,050 11 3	...	2,050 11 3	15 13 10¼	1,300 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,233 1 11	3,08,899 13 3	1,96,346 15 7	1,12,552 13 8	...	1,12,552 13 8	29 5 11½	65,562 4 10

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Abstract of Prisoners' Employment and of their Earnings in the

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Daily Average Number of Prisoners.					
Number.	Name of Zillah.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Inefficient from Age or Disease.	Employed as Jail Servants.	Employed on Jail Building.	Working on Roads.	Miscellaneous Works.	Employed in Jail Manufactory.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	13,328	36½	4½	10	2¼	...	2¾	17
2	Suharunpore, ...	42,552	116¼	17¾	31	15½	...	7	45
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	30,380	83	17½	17¼	11½	...	3	33¾
4	Meerut Central Prison,...	389,638	1,064½	293¾	125	143¾	...	177¼	324¾
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	83,673	273½	39¾	67½	144	...	22¼	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	48,272	132	18	24½	21¼	...	2¾	65½
7	Allygurh, ...	112,879	308½	51¾	44	88¼	...	39¼	85¼
8	Bijnour, ...	50,665	138½	19	29¼	35½	...	19	35¾
9	Moradabad, ...	70,149	191¾	29½	30	17	...	18½	97
10	Bareilly Central Prison,	410,449	1,121¾	173	260¾	296½	...	181¾	209¾
11	Budaon, ...	64,416	176	24	33	78	...	16	25
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	66,124	180½	28½	44¼	63½	...	28	16¼
13	Muttra, ...	52,445	143¼	19¾	38	25¾	...	49¼	10½
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	654,264	1,787½	459	231	349¾	...	118½	629¼
15	Do. District Jail, ...	127,212	347½	80	29¼	205	...	9¾	23½
16	Etawah, ...	69,166	189	25	36¾	48¾	...	15¾	62¾
17	Mynpoorie, ...	104,875	286½	48¾	54½	76	...	23½	83¾
18	Etah, ...	59,671	163	20¾	35¾	49¾	...	8½	48¼
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	182,907	499¾	79½	73½	332¼	...	0½	14
20	Ditto District Jail,...	82,757	226	32¼	53½	22½	...	0¾	117
21	Cawnpore, ...	90,952	248½	57¾	51½	94	...	12¼	33
22	Futtehpore, ...	98,633	269½	31¼	84¾	131	...	22½	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison,	677,197	1,850¼	263¾	226	718	...	232	410½
24	Ditto District Jail,...	156,156	426¾	70¼	100¼	128½	...	41	86¾
25	Banda, ...	122,045	333½	65½	77½	67	...	9½	114¼
26	Humeerpore, ...	40,518	110¾	19	25	16¾	...	3¼	46¾
27	Mirzapore, ...	80,928	221	36¾	44¾	55	...	2¼	82¼
28	Benares Central Prison,	308,558	843	40	131	462	...	22¾	187¼
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	157,966	431½	63½	93¾	112	...	33¼	129
30	Ghazeepore, ...	149,551	408¾	66	99¼	21	...	78¼	144¼
31	Azimgurh, ...	98,929	270¼	32	60¼	47	...	31½	99½
32	Goruckpore, ...	166,714	455½	58½	126¼	84½	...	20¾	165½
33	Bustee, ...	33,598	91¾	13¼	21¾	1¾	...	27½	27½
34	Jounpore, ...	47,891	130¾	21	32½	36	...	9¾	31½
35	Almorah, ...	34,840	95¼	14	14¾	7¾	...	16	42¾
36	Ooraie, ...	38,003	103¾	11½	28¼	45¾	...	8	10½
37	Jhansie, ...	73,255	200	34½	46¾	35	...	5¾	78¼
38	Lullutpore, ...	42,616	116½	17½	21½	0¾	...	7¾	69¼
39	Ajmere, ...	119,418	326¼	52¾	61	21½	...	61¾	129¼
40	Beaur, ...	18,408	50½	12¼	11¾	0½	22	3¾	...
	Total, ...	52,71,998	14,449	2,462	2,628	4,112	22	1,393	3,832

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

5.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	NET PROFIT ON ACCOUNT OF PRISON LABOUR.				
On Columns 5, 6, 7, *and* 8.		*On Column* 9.		*Grand Total. On Columns* 5, 6, 7, 8, *and* 9.	
Total.	Annual average of each prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each prisoner.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
328 3 0	21 14 0¾	242 5 9	14 4 1¼	570 8 9	17 13 3¼
1,627 14 0	30 7 0½	954 1 5	21 3 2¾	2,581 15 5	26 3 4¾
1,088 14 6	34 4 9	1,108 6 11	32 13 5⅝	2,197 5 5	33 8 5⅛
12,997 10 5	29 2 3½	16,401 7 7	50 8 1	29,399 2 0	38 2 3½
5,377 10 11	23 0 1⅛	...	...	5,377 10 11	23 8 1¾
1,244 3 3	25 10 5⅛	1,056 12 8	16 2 1⅜	2,300 15 11	20 2 11¼
4,609 14 4	26 14 1	3,724 5 4	43 11 0	8,334 3 8	32 7 4⅛
3,382 14 0	40 6 3¼	768 5 4	21 7 10½	4,151 3 4	34 11 10
2,275 0 0	34 11 8⅜	1,202 9 3	12 6 4¼	3,477 9 3	21 6 5
30,614 4 0	41 6 10	6,865 14 2	32 11 9	37,480 2 2	39 8 1
4,311 11 9	33 15 2⅛	237 9 0	9 8 0½	4,549 4 9	29 14 10¼
4,653 2 6	34 4 5¼	397 15 3	24 7 10	5,051 1 9	34 8 9
4,027 9 0	35 10 3¼	11 4 0	1 1 1⅜	4,038 13 0	32 11 3
24,008 6 4	34 5 4¼	32,321 3 3	51 5 10	56,329 9 7	42 6 5
8,242 7 1	33 12 5⅜	1,310 1 0	55 11 11½	9,552 8 1	35 11 4¼
3,280 2 0	32 6 4	1,197 8 0	19 1 4	4,477 10 0	27 6 3½
7,478 6 6	48 8 11½	2,391 3 0	28 5 9¾	9,869 9 6	41 8 2¼
3,922 1 0	41 11 7	708 13 7	14 11 0¾	4,630 14 7	32 8 10½
13,872 10 10	34 2 4⅛	461 2 4	32 15 0¾	14,333 13 2	34 1 8⅜
2,472 15 9	32 3 6⅛	4,644 3 8	39 11 1¼	7,117 3 5	36 11 9
6,898 8 1	43 11 8¾	1,651 5 11	50 0 8	8,549 14 0	44 13 1¾
10,932 12 0	45 14 2½	...	...	10,932 12 0	45 14 2½
54,911 14 0	46 11 1¼	11,769 11 4	28 10 7½	66,681 9 4	42 0 5¾
10,677 3 3	39 9 0	2,070 2 3	23 13 9¾	12,747 5 6	35 12 1¼
3,874 8 1	25 3 2¼	1,653 0 4	14 7 6	5,527 8 5	20 15 10
1,132 0 0	25 2 6	748 5 2	15 12 8¼	1,880 5 2	20 7 11
2,732 4 9	26 12 7	931 5 5	11 5 2	3,663 10 2	19 14 1¾
15,178 14 0	24 10 5	4,462 13 1	23 13 4	19,641 11 1	24 7 4½
5,244 15 10	21 15 1⅛	1,460 1 1	11 5 1	6,705 0 11	18 3 6¼
4,675 8 0	23 8 10½	2,576 15 9	17 13 10	7,252 7 9	21 2 6¾
2,984 4 6	21 8 1⅛	1,608 6 9	16 2 7⅛	4,592 11 3	19 4 5
4,023 11 0	17 6 1	1,162 13 3	7 0 5	5,186 8 3	13 1 0¼
904 8 10	17 11 9¼	206 5 0	7 8 0¼	1,110 13 10	14 2 5
1,509 7 6	19 4 7¾	520 6 3	16 8 4	2,029 13 9	18 7 11
1,346 8 6	34 15 7	480 7 6	11 3 10	1,827 0 0	22 7 8¾
2,324 9 6	28 5 7	289 12 7	27 9 7	2,614 6 1	28 4 2¾
2,436 10 9	27 13 6⅜	2,112 12 4	27 0 0	4,549 7 1	27 7 2
974 8 0	32 7 8⅜	802 2 11	11 9 4	1,776 10 11	17 14 5
5,011 12 6	34 11 10⅜	2,050 11 3	15 13 10¼	7,062 7 9	26 0 1
1,242 15 3	32 11 4¼	...	...	1,242 15 3	32 11 4¼
2,78,833 9 6	34 3 0¾	1,12,552 13 8	29 5 11⅛	3,91,386 7 2	32 10 5

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	2. Balance of the last year.	3. Advance received from purchasers.	4. Materials bought on credit.	5. By sale of manufactured articles.	6. Vegetables supplied to prisoners.
		Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	79 6 4	...	200 0 0	760 15 9	42 11 6
2	Saharunpore, ...	868 0 0	...	...	2,480 10 9	149 14 10
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2,786 13 10	...	...	2,434 9 0	104 15 0
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	4,393 8 0	404 11 8	...	30,685 6 6	618 12 7
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	107 7 1
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	513 14 0	...	...	2,598 0 4	147 15 7
7	Allygurh, ...	543 11 11	...	...	5,369 4 3	358 3 6
8	Bijnour, ...	448 8 8	...	...	1,694 7 3	82 4 2
9	Moradabad, ...	806 2 0	...	...	3,599 13 3	179 6 9
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	2,609 11 11	3,227 9 9	...	24,955 9 1	473 11 2
11	Budaon, ...	164 5 7	...	...	203 11 10	257 15 8
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	174 1 11	...	...	984 3 9	158 13 2
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	100 0 0	148 1 0	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	18,563 12 6	1,163 10 2	3,237 10 1	75,578 6 4	1,030 7 5
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	368 7 6	...	211 0 0	3,123 2 0	374 14 6
16	Etawah, ...	1,502 6 6	...	...	2,814 9 3	233 5 0
17	Mynpoorie, ...	270 2 10	...	...	5,023 7 4	418 13 11
18	Etah, ...	963 4 1	...	...	2,515 0 3	170 0 0
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	16 3 5	...	...	...	478 1 0
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,042 0 9	...	...	9,565 13 0	196 0 8
21	Cawnpore, ...	981 14 9	...	...	4,049 0 0	510 1 3
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	4,045 12 7	...	...	35,945 10 8	1,198 1 4
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	632 6 10	...	...	6,193 1 8	360 12 9
25	Banda, ...	437 5 3	...	340 2 9	4,143 9 0	310 9 8
26	Humeerpore, ...	177 9 5	...	...	1,097 8 4	275 12 9
27	Mirzapore, ...	646 5 3	...	...	2,882 7 11	307 0 5
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	1,374 14 0	...	...	17,155 10 3	1,347 3 2
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	3,985 7 11	503 3 0
30	Ghazeepore, ...	1,358 0 6	...	821 13 9	5,882 14 0	354 1 6
31	Azimgurh, ...	645 12 7	...	...	3,962 8 9	583 12 3
32	Goruckpore, ...	655 11 10	...	...	3,667 15 7	197 0 0
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	308 13 1	86 11 1
34	Jounpore, ...	450 1 11	...	...	1,275 2 7	152 11 10
35	Almorah, ...	802 1 6	...	...	1,287 3 8	238 12 5
36	Ooraie, ...	248 12 3	...	...	1,177 11 5	149 1 0
37	Jhansie, ...	1,343 3 7	...	...	5,111 15 3	100 0 0
38	Lullutpore, ...	82 13 2	...	...	1,954 4 5	152 12 7
39	Ajmere, ...	1,007 1 2	...	150 0 0	8,434 5 6	152 13 11
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	51,004 8 4	4,795 15 7	5,060 10 7	2,83,050 8 11	12,564 6 5

6

of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

7.	8.	9.	10	11	12	13
			Disbursements.			
Vegetables sold in Bazar.	Other Miscellaneous Funds.	Total.	Paid for Raw Materials.	Factory Servants and Extra ditto.	Machinery and Tools.	Commission to Jail Umlah.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
17 9 5	...	1,100 11 0	539 8 8	142 5 9	7 5 0	33 0 10
395 2 3	...	3,893 11 10	1,070 4 6	333 9 4	8 5 11	127 9 5
52 12 0	...	5,379 1 10	1,409 14 0	132 0 0	3 11 9	100 0 0
632 4 11	2,306 12 2	39,041 7 10	19,547 6 1	2,816 11 0	142 0 8	1,282 13 8
1 1 9	3 5 3	111 14 1	...	...	...	...
39 14 3	...	3,299 12 2	1,991 11 3	132 0 0	37 7 8	...
309 0 0	69 1 8	6,649 5 4	3,996 7 4	394 12 4	262 11 7	...
310 3 3	...	2,535 7 4	1,058 11 9	52 5 3	2 13 9	115 3 0
29 13 0	...	4,615 3 0	2,726 14 0	216 0 0	32 12 0	121 10 0
124 10 4	136 4 10	31,527 9 1	20,476 6 9	2,564 12 11	923 0 9	...
...	...	626 1 1	229 11 9	24 0 0	27 10 6	...
...	...	1,317 2 10	415 11 7	115 3 3	12 2 0	55 5 5
...	...	248 1 0	161 14 2	...	51 9 9	...
429 11 2	...	1,00,003 9 8	40,741 11 6	2,123 14 4	1,629 4 3	4,318 13 4
...	...	4,077 8 0	2,176 5 11	...	...	...
163 8 7	...	4,713 13 4	1,915 14 4	216 0 0	34 13 3	169 12 0
324 14 7	...	6,037 6 8	3,273 10 9	337 3 5	25 5 0	100 0 0
77 9 5	...	3,725 13 9	1,748 12 11	168 0 0	13 15 6	56 1 5
297 5 7	...	791 10 0	...	22 0 0	216 12 0	...
366 6 7	...	11,170 5 0	7,141 9 0	359 12 7	81 0 4	445 11 2
186 3 11	67 5 8	5,794 9 7	2,653 6 5	232 11 0	11 2 0	108 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619 10 8	342 11 6	42,151 14 9	28,876 3 10	2,403 1 6	0 8 0	1,537 8 9
289 15 2	14 8 0	7,490 12 5	5,366 13 8	296 14 11	15 11 9	236 12 0
47 8 3	...	5,279 2 11	2,584 4 6	325 4 0	67 1 6	204 2 7
127 1 0	...	1,677 15 6	828 1 4	119 2 2	12 9 0	55 15 2
91 0 0	...	3,926 13 7	2,129 13 6	216 0 0	10 0 0	112 14 9
424 6 6	...	20,302 1 11	13,005 3 5	1,128 10 3	164 6 5	348 0 8
53 8 11	...	4,542 3 10	3,422 7 5	32 3 0	13 13 0	...
293 3 10	...	8,710 1 7	4,637 13 5	685 13 11	57 6 7	224 8 6
57 3 2	24 8 1	5,273 12 10	2,645 10 9	250 0 6	...	147 14 8
66 0 0	...	4,586 11 5	2,459 2 4	468 0 0	...	165 4 9
...	...	395 8 2	181 14 9	...	...	...
...	...	1,878 0 4	661 11 11	216 5 6	12 5 0	50 12 9
72 14 6	...	2,401 0 1	1,207 9 7	329 5 4	173 14 0	...
2 7 0	...	1,577 15 8	736 9 8	185 6 6	...	33 3 2
16 15 4	38 6 6	6,610 8 8	3,182 6 4	297 4 7	13 1 7	166 0 0
39 2 11	...	2,229 1 1	1,110 3 0	139 3 0	24 15 0	50 0 0
171 4 1	106 0 5	10,021 9 1	5,890 10 10	294 12 6	232 14 4	101 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,130 8 4	3,019 0 1	3,65,715 10 3	1,92,202 13 0	17,770 12 10	4,322 9 10	10,468 2 6

No.

Statement showing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	14. For Prisoners' Education, &c.	15. For Garden Seeds, &c.	16. By Profit and Loss.	17. Total.	18. Balance on the 1st January, 1868.
		Disbursements.—(*Concluded.*)				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	8 5 6	64 1 3	...	794 11 0	306 0 0
2	Saharunpore, ...	0 14 0	4 8 0	...	1,545 3 2	2,348 8 8
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	35 10 0	...	1,681 3 9	3,697 14 1
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	197 7 6	475 10 7	1,263 8 10	25,726 10 4	13,315 13 6
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	4 7 0	...	4 7 0	107 7 1
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	10 8 4	17 10 5	2,189 5 9	1,110 6 5
7	Allygurh, ...	...	137 2 1	...	4,791 1 4	1,858 4 0
8	Bijnour, ...	...	112 4 5	...	1,341 6 2	1,194 1 2
9	Moradabad, ...	7 5 3	28 11 6	...	3,133 4 9	1,481 14 3
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	640 0 2	192 15 6	271 6 6	25,068 10 7	6,458 14 6
11	Budaon, ...	...	23 14 0	...	305 4 3	320 12 10
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	15 0 0	...	...	613 6 3	703 12 7
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	213 7 11	34 9 1
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	55 7 4	1,342 3 2	...	50,211 5 11	49,792 3 9
15	Do. District Jail, ...	...	12 9 4	...	2,188 15 3	1,888 8 9
16	Etawah, ...	9 0 0	69 0 0	...	2,414 7 7	2,299 5 9
17	Mynpoorie, ...	53 15 7	159 12 2	...	3,949 14 11	2,087 7 9
18	Etah, ...	3 0 0	94 11 7	...	2,084 9 5	1,641 4 4
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	...	74 13 0	...	313 9 0	478 1 0
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	190 12 6	194 3 10	...	8,413 1 5	2,757 3 7
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	13 2 3	107 8 3	3,125 13 11	2,668 11 8
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison,	284 3 6	425 12 0	352 11 6	33,880 1 2	8,271 13 7
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	27 4 8	278 12 10	8 5 3	6,230 11 1	1,260 1 4
25	Banda, ...	78 1 0	50 6 9	...	3,309 4 4	1,969 14 7
26	Humeerpore, ...	22 6 9	11 1 0	...	1,049 3 5	628 12 1
27	Mirzapore, ...	2 4 0	132 8 7	...	2,603 8 10	1,323 4 9
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	55 13 5	113 14 9	...	14,816 0 11	5,486 1 0
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	7 8 0	20 12 6	...	3,496 11 11	1,045 7 11
30	Ghazeepore, ...	21 7 2	295 12 0	124 12 5	6,047 10 0	2,662 7 7
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	51 0 5	...	3,094 10 4	2,179 2 6
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	...	3,092 7 1	1,494 4 4
33	Bustee, ...	...	2 14 4	...	184 13 1	210 11 1
34	Jounpore, ...	27 15 0	...	...	969 2 2	908 14 2
35	Almorah, ...	...	26 8 9	...	1,737 5 8	663 10 5
36	Ooraie, ...	...	12 1 0	...	967 4 4	610 11 4
37	Jhansie, ...	10 0 0	28 13 10	...	3,697 10 4	2,912 14 4
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	2 6 0	...	1,326 11 0	902 6 1
39	Ajmere, ...	7 14 0	36 3 7	...	6,563 7 9	3,458 1 4
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	1,726 1 4	4,539 4 5	2,145 15 2	2,33,175 11 1	1,32,539 15 2

6.

of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.—(Continued.)

19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
			Deduction.				
Manufactured Goods in Store.	Raw Materials in Store.	Total of Columns 18, 19, & 20.	Due to Purchasers' Advance.	To Materials bought on credit.	Net Profit to Government.	Loss to Government.	Amount remitted to Treasury as Profit.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
204 4 2	12 5 3	522 9 5	...	200 0 0	322 9 5	...	...
1,405 6 10	127 2 3	3,881 1 9	...	...	3,881 1 9	...	1,000 0 0
1,267 8 0	...	4,965 6 1	...	...	4,965 6 1	...	1,000 0 0
*7,271 12 6	731 11 10	21,319 5 10	...	...	21,319 5 10	...	7,500 0 0
...	...	107 7 1	...	...	107 7 1	...	...
1,315 4 3	78 0 10	2,503 11 6	...	...	2,503 11 6	...	200 0 0
813 2 3	403 13 1	3,075 3 4	...	...	3,075 3 4	...	1,000 0 0
371 14 0	18 9 8	1,584 8 10	...	...	1,584 8 10	...	800 0 0
645 10 6	182 4 6	2,309 13 3	...	...	2,309 13 3	...	800 0 0
†3,489 10 5	6,941 2 11	19,889 11 10	3,227 9 9	...	16,662 2 1	...	1,000 0 0
144 1 9	43 4 0	508 2 7	...	...	508 2 7	...	...
98 14 0	91 13 0	894 7 7	...	...	894 7 7	...	200 0 0
66 3 1	10 7 10	111 4 0	...	100 0 0	11 4 0	...	...
8,089 9 9	1,761 0 5	59,642 13 11	1,163 10 2	3,237 10 1	55,241 9 8	...	30,000 0 0
120 8 0	129 0 11	2,138 1 8	...	211 0 0	1,927 1 8	...	1,200 0 0
724 7 9	103 14 0	3,127 11 6	...	...	3,127 11 6	...	1,500 0 0
809 15 1	194 5 7	3,091 12 5	...	...	3,091 12 5	...	1,000 0 0
387 7 0	122 9 0	2,151 4 4	...	...	2,151 4 4	...	865 3 4
...	...	478 1 0	...	...	478 1 0	...	...
1,921 2 0	212 12 10	4,891 2 5	...	...	4,891 2 5	...	2,000 0 0
674 4 3	57 3 3	3,400 3 2	...	...	3,400 3 2	...	1,616 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,014 12 3	1,778 13 11	17,065 7 9	...	...	17,065 7 9	...	4,000 0 0
557 7 2	211 10 11	2,029 3 5	...	...	2,029 3 5	...	500 0 0
1,731 1 8	258 12 11	3,959 13 2	...	340 2 9	3,619 10 5	...	1,274 1 6
87 10 3	10 9 0	726 15 4	...	...	726 15 4	...	...
527 7 3	181 0 9	2,031 12 9	...	...	2,031 12 9	...	500 0 0
3,886 13 10	750 7 0	10,123 5 10	...	...	10,123 5 10	...	...
704 15 11	101 1 6	1,851 9 4	...	...	1,851 9 4	...	...
1,376 1 11	587 10 0	4,626 3 6	...	821 13 9	3,804 5 9	...	900 0 0
1,089 1 5	276 2 1	3,544 6 0	...	...	3,544 6 0	...	1,200 0 0
885 10 0	57 8 0	2,437 6 4	...	...	2,437 6 4	...	807 0 0
99 15 6	22 0 0	332 10 7	...	...	332 10 7	...	...
418 3 2	35 12 6	1,362 13 10	...	...	1,362 13 10	...	500 0 0
690 13 3	249 3 10	1,603 11 6	...	...	1,603 11 6	...	...
178 4 1	84 12 0	873 11 5	...	...	873 11 5	...	400 0 0
1,882 10 0	528 7 1	5,323 15 5	...	...	5,323 15 5	...	2,000 0 0
157 4 11	11 1 10	1,070 12 10	...	...	1,070 12 10	...	500 0 0
2,534 6 1	578 4 5	6,570 11 10	...	150 0 0	6,420 11 10	...	1,300 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56,643 12 3	16,944 14 11	2,06,128 10 4	4,391 3 11	5,060 10 7	1,96,676 11 10	...	65,562 4 10

* Rs. 4,695 cost of Tools.

† Rs. 2,581 cost of Tools.

No. 6.

Statement showing the Financial Results in the Manufactory Department of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	27. Advance repaid to Purchasers, and of Materials bought on Credit of the last year.	28. Amount expended in Factory Buildings, &c.	29. On account of Vegetables supplied to the Prisoners.	30. Net Balance on the 31st December, 1868. Outstanding Debts.	31. Cash in hand.	32. Estimated profit on articles consumed for Jail purposes.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	42 11 6	5 5 5	257 15 1	42 11 6
2	Saharuupore, ...	...	...	149 14 10	1,066 12 4	131 13 6	121 10 11
3	Mobzuffernuggur, ...	...	...	104 15 0	745 0 0	1,847 15 1	55 0 0
4	Meerut Centl. Prison, ...	...	...	618 12 7	3,528 15 10	1,668 1 1	2,728 5 10
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	107 7 1	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	147 15 7	278 1 8	484 5 2	201 7 4
7	Allygurh, ...	...	307 9 0	358 3 6	...	192 7 6	620 6 0
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	82 4 2	233 9 0	78 4 0	201 5 2
9	Moradabad, ...	...	262 12 3	179 6 9	37 2 6	202 8 9	449 15 3
10	Bareilly Centl. Prison, ...	2,014 6 9	...	473 11 2	2,736 3 2	234 9 5	985 8 6
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	257 15 8	58 3 7	4 9 7	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	158 13 2	...	344 15 5	76 0 0
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	34 9 1	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	3,751 7 9	...	1,030 7 5	14,424 3 2	586 1 5	2,031 11 6
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	6 9 4	...	374 14 6	37 0 6	270 0 5	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	233 5 0	320 9 4	245 7 5	233 5 0
17	Mynpoorie, ...	...	208 0 0	418 13 11	391 13 9	68 12 1	196 0 0
18	Etah, ...	...	...	170 0 0	185 6 11	420 10 1	159 2 6
19	Futtehgurh Centl. Prison,	...	...	478 1 0	...	...	...
20	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	196 0 8	540 11 1	20 7 10	1,810 0 0
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	510 1 3	443 5 0	99 5 5	2,213 13 5
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Centl. Prison,	...	...	1,198 1 4	1,696 7 7	1,377 4 8	4,103 1 1
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	86 0 0	...	360 12 9	69 6 0	243 14 7	1,886 12 9
25	Banda, ...	...	...	310 9 8	340 2 9	45 0 8	690 8 0
26	Humeerpore, ...	...	189 0 0	275 12 9	100 13 2	63 2 2	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	307 0 5	244 9 0	271 11 4	267 15 0
28	Benares Centl. Prison, ...	...	...	1,347 3 2	570 12 7	3,568 1 3	1,596 1 3
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	503 3 0	354 13 4	187 7 7	597 1 7
30	Ghazeepore, ...	266 2 9	293 3 5	354 1 6	785 2 8	63 13 3	423 4 6
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	583 12 3	345 12 0	49 10 3	82 6 0
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	197 0 0	362 4 0	128 0 4	278 12 0
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	86 11 1	...	124 0 0	14 0 0
34	Jounpore, ...	...	...	152 11 10	84 10 3	171 8 1	112 10 0
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	238 12 5	...	424 14 0	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	149 1 0	...	61 10 4	340 0 0
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	100 0 0	572 11 10	240 2 6	281 0 7
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	152 12 7	176 8 4	73 1 2	520 2 0
39	Ajmere, ...	433 11 3	178 15 4	152 13 11	1,196 5 6	196 2 11	170 0 0
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	6,558 6 3	1,439 8 0	12,564 6 5	31,932 14 3	14,482 7 4	23,490 1 8

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the *of* 1869.

S. CLARK,
Insptr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 7.

Statement showing the Population and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	2. Remaining in confinement on the 1st of January, 1868.		3. Received during the year.		4. Total population.		5. Transported beyond seas.		6. Transferred to other Zillahs.		7. Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		8. Removed to Central Prison.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	39	...	89	3	128	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	104	4	562	16	666	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	32	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	71	...	536	13	607	13	...	...	15	...	...	...	152	3
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	1,241	53	1,264	65	2,505	118	3	...	426	1	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	529	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	99	5	482	17	581	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3
7	Allygurh, ...	283	3	819	19	1,102	22	...	...	6	...	...	...	118	6
8	Bijnour, ...	147	3	398	4	545	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	1
9	Moradabad, ...	203	8	1,016	28	1,219	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	72	4
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	1,202	37	1,642	46	2,814	83	29	3	187	...	2	...	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	201	5	1,075	21	1,276	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	116	1
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	244	6	1,335	34	1,579	40	...	...	...	...	5	1	303	8
13	Muttra, ...	112	1	669	22	781	23	2	...	4	...	...	...	129	1
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	1,704	101	704	109	2,408	210	66	5	128	1	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	392	...	1,078	1	1,470	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	...
16	Etawah, ...	218	6	671	15	889	21	11	...	121	2	...	...	14	5
17	Mynpoorie, ...	317	11	996	28	1,313	39	19	1	1	...	...	...	311	9
18	Etah, ...	221	...	618	11	839	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	133	1
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	396	...	676	5	1,072	5	2	...	19	5	2	...	1	...
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	271	17	762	21	1,033	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	34	13
21	Cawnpore, ...	261	23	1,508	93	1,769	116	46	2	53	...	...	...	485	42
22	Futtehpore, ...	283	12	862	36	1,145	48	1	...	7	...	...	...	128	4
23	Allahabad Central Prison,	1,681	69	1,163	93	2,844	162	148	18	167	54	4	...	...	...
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	441	52	1,565	148	2,006	200	...	...	12	10	13	1	304	18
25	Banda, ...	294	15	752	44	1,046	59	1	1	1	...	...	...	79	10
26	Humeerpore, ...	99	9	493	52	592	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2
27	Mirzapore, ...	220	8	1,027	61	1,247	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	172	14
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	913	...	868	...	1,781	...	17	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	258	73	1,153	137	1,411	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	344	24	917	47	1,261	71	...	...	3	...	...	...	188	4
31	Azimgurh, ...	299	15	800	31	1,099	46	9	...	3	...	...	...	171	3
32	Goruckpore, ...	395	10	1,184	70	1,579	80	...	...	3	...	...	...	229	8
33	Bustee, ...	178	3	444	23	622	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	266	7
34	Jounpore, ...	93	4	922	87	1,015	91	2	...	...	...	...	...	98	...
35	Almorah, ...	125	7	239	11	364	18	4	2	...	...	...	...	17	1
36	Ooraie, ...	83	...	415	23	498	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	21	3
37	Jhansie, ...	136	10	595	66	731	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	92	6	411	64	503	70	2	...	68	4	...	...	1	...
39	Ajmere, ...	304	8	730	28	1,034	36	...	...	11	...	...	...	61	3
40	Beaur, ...	51	1	336	13	387	14	...	...	83	2	...	...	16	1
	Total, ...	14,015	609	32,275	1,605	46,290	2,214	370	33	1,342	80	27	2	4,050	175

No. 7.

Statement showing the Population and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

1.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.	16.
Number.	Name of Zillah.	Released on expiry of sentence.		Released before expiry of sentence.		Escaped.		Died.		Executed.		Remaining on the 31st of December, 1868.		Total aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	Daily average number of prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Dehra Doon, ...	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	14,402	39
2	Saharunpore, ...	434	17	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	195	2	56,827	155
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	339	6	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	93	4	36,787	100½
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	947	63	2	...	3	...	26	1	...	...	1,098	53	4,02,528	1,100
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	199	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	314	...	83,762	274
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	428	17	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	108	2	49,054	134
7	Allygurh, ...	585	11	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	389	5	1,21,387	331½
8	Bijnour, ...	335	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	107	2	54,151	148
9	Moradabad, ...	889	23	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	253	9	82,739	226
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	1,263	33	2	...	2	...	17	...	5	...	1,307	47	4,31,822	1,180
11	Budaon, ...	841	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	316	8	95,676	261½
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,050	28	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	210	3	82,362	225
13	Muttra, ...	475	17	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	166	5	58,258	159
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	624	60	...	...	...	...	31	5	1	...	1,558	139	6,54,244	1,787½
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,046	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	399	...	1,27,212	347½
16	Etawah, ...	559	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	181	4	66,443	181½
17	Mynpoorie, ...	680	19	1	...	5	...	6	...	3	1	287	9	1,19,499	326½
18	Etah, ...	535	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	167	1	63,184	172½
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	330	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	711	...	1,82,914	500
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	706	19	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	283	6	99,156	271
21	Cawnpore, ...	858	56	...	...	...	1	16	...	3	...	308	15	1,17,780	322
22	Futtehpore, ...	756	38	6	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	235	6	1,13,320	310
23	Allahabad Central Prison,	657	20	1	...	5	...	34	2	...	...	1,828	68	6,75,457	1845½
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,206	127	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	463	42	2,04,531	559
25	Banda, ...	609	32	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	345	16	1,27,015	347
26	Humeerpore, ...	346	32	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	145	27	51,652	141
27	Mirzapore, ...	806	44	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	260	11	90,981	248½
28	Benares Central Prison,	649	...	5	...	10	...	48	...	...	...	1,043	...	3,51,793	961
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	871	117	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	412	91	1,61,288	440½
30	Ghazeepore, ...	635	35	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	430	31	1,61,509	441
31	Azimgurh, ...	631	33	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	282	10	1,16,517	318
32	Goruckpore, ...	655	42	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	666	30	2,03,388	555
33	Bustee, ...	258	19	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	90	...	37,133	101½
34	Jounpore, ...	679	73	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	232	18	60,057	164
35	Almorah, ...	230	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	108	2	47,004	128½
36	Ooraie, ...	309	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	156	4	42,840	117
37	Jhansie, ...	520	62	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	197	14	78,211	214
38	Lullutpore, ...	288	51	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	140	14	52,902	144½
39	Ajmere, ...	551	20	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	404	12	1,33,490	365
40	Beaur, ...	231	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	56	6	22,195	60½
	Total, ...	24,094	1,189	36	...	42	1	307	15	46	1	15,976	718	57,31,470	15,704

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N. W. P.,
Dated Allahabad, the of 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces.

No. 8.

Statement showing Population and Disposal of Prisoners under Trial in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868.

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	2. Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868.		3. Received during the year.		4. Total population.		5. Discharged without trial, or acquitted after trial.		6. Convicted and sentenced.		7. Committed to Sessions, and transferred, &c.		8. Escaped.		9. Died.		10. Remaining on the 31st of December, 1868.		11. Total aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	12. Daily average number of prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Dehra Doon, ...	8	...	101	4	109	4	69	3	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,422	4
2	Saharunpore, ...	5	...	454	13	459	13	189	7	214	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1	7,582	20¾
3	Roorkee, ...	2	...	99	4	101	4	27	1	70	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	939	2½
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	4	...	514	11	518	11	278	7	221	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	6,905	18¾
5	Meerut, ...	32	3	1,144	48	1,176	51	427	29	707	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	8,156	22¼
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	13	1	398	32	411	33	229	18	168	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	3,608	9¾
7	Ditto Lock-up, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Allygurh, ...	28	...	662	18	690	18	306	6	361	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	9,958	27¼
9	Bijnour, ...	9	...	287	2	296	2	114	...	170	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3,541	9¾
10	Moradabad, ...	15	...	798	29	813	29	336	10	452	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	10,509	28¾
11	Bareilly, ...	26	...	232	1	258	1	123	...	106	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	8,204	22½
12	Ditto Lock-up, ...	33	1	2,058	46	2,091	47	686	17	1,197	25	144	2	1	...	...	...	68	3	15,510	42¼
13	Pilibheet, ...	6	...	274	5	280	5	101	1	130	3	25	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	2,155	6
14	Budaon, ...	21	1	1,029	18	1,050	19	532	6	484	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	2	9,057	24¾
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	14	...	1,195	24	1,209	24	595	13	586	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	26	...	12,155	33¼
16	Muttra, ...	29	1	1,035	46	1,064	47	508	29	512	16	...	...	1	...	1	1	42	1	12,931	35¼
17	Agra, ...	2	...	319	6	321	6	217	4	99	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5,443	14¾
18	Ditto Lock-up, ...	21	...	1,407	52	1,428	52	416	20	898	24	90	3	...	...	...	...	24	5	8,109	22¼
19	Ditto Cantonment,	5	...	71	4	76	4	17	1	56	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	748	2
20	Etawah, ...	17	...	598	28	615	28	364	14	233	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	11,389	31
21	Mynpoorie, ...	28	2	833	26	861	28	392	16	457	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	13,565	37
22	Etah, ...	37	1	669	14	706	15	471	10	220	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	8,712	23¾
23	Futtehgurh, ...	24	...	718	13	742	15	427	6	285	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	6,906	18¾
24	Ditto Cantonment,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cawnpore, ...	28	2	1,460	81	1,488	83	698	43	743	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	17,692	48¼
26	Futtehpore, ...	32	1	668	38	700	39	318	19	315	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	66	1	10,096	27½
27	Allahabad, ...	...	...	123	23	123	23	27	8	86	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	4	7,483	20½
28	Ditto Lock-up, ...	36	...	2,816	207	2,852	207	1,008	81	1,681	102	125	22	...	...	1	...	37	2	25,244	69
29	Banda, ...	13	1	501	36	514	37	150	17	354	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	4	11,708	31¾
30	Kirwee, ...	19	...	399	27	418	27	160	15	219	7	34	4	...	...	1	...	4	1	4,820	13¼
31	Humeerpore, ...	21	3	382	32	403	35	209	10	172	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	8,618	23½
32	Mirzapore, ...	48	2	1,842	112	1,890	114	686	55	1,010	42	157	15	...	...	...	...	37	2	16,160	44¼
33	Chunar, ...	...	...	165	4	165	4	46	2	105	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	*988	8
34	Benares, ...	3	...	59	13	62	13	12	1	49	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,140	3
35	Dittò Lock-up, ...	47	5	1,991	165	2,038	170	781	62	1,176	97	51	10	1	...	...	...	29	1	12,859	35
36	Ghazeepore, ...	22	1	1,350	65	1,372	66	737	27	604	34	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	5	12,778	34¾
37	Azimgurh, ...	59	1	890	52	949	53	465	30	439	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	14,962	41
38	Goruckpore, ...	53	2	1,527	85	1,580	87	480	21	1,058	63	...	...	2	...	3	...	37	3	14,291	39
39	Bustee Lock up, ...	17	2	419	13	436	15	248	6	171	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	6,437	17½
40	Jounpore, ...	14	1	949	58	963	59	549	31	352	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	6	11,680	32
41	Almorah, ...	...	1	71	4	71	5	35	4	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2,156	6
42	Nynee Tal, ...	5	...	93	9	98	9	29	7	63	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	3¾
43	Gurhwal, ...	5	...	106	10	111	10	54	6	44	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	3,264	9
44	Ooraie, ...	21	...	239	13	260	13	161	9	97	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3,617	10
45	Jhansie, ...	18	3	560	66	578	69	387	43	175	25	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	...	7,285	20
46	Mhow, ...	5	1	461	57	466	58	176	24	281	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3,045	8¼
47	Lullutpore, ...	46	1	567	61	613	62	395	20	192	42	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	8,492	23¼
48	Ajmere, ...	29	3	96	6	125	9	77	5	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4,741	13
49	Ditto Lock-up ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Beaur, ...	24	1	508	20	532	21	260	11	229	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	42	2	8,879	24¼
	Total, ...	944	41	33,137	1,701	34,081	1,742	14,972	775	17,339	850	654	58	18	...	14	2	1084	57	3,87,823	1063

*Aggregate number for four months only.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No.

Statement showing the Particulars of Crimes for which Female Prisoners

No.	Name of Zillah.	Murder.	Attempt to murder.	Theft.	Attempt at theft.	Highway robbery.	Possessing stolen property.	Attempt at suicide.	Abortion.	Concealing birth, or infanticide.	Accomplice in rape.	Enticing women, or kidnapping.	Fraud.	Assault.	Affray.	Culpable homicide.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut Central Prison,	3	...	20	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	...	8	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
10	Bareilly Central Prison,	5	...	25	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	1	...	12	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	...	16	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	17	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	9	1	30	...	...	11	7	...	4	...	13	1	...	...	10
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	5	2	4	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehgurh Cen. Prison	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	3	2	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	2	...	30	...	...	17	10	...	6	...	4	4	...	...	5
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	1	20	...	...	6	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Cen. Prison,	3	...	11	...	...	7	1	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto District Jail, ..	1	...	28	1	...	19	19	...	6	...	9	1	...	4	3
25	Banda, ...	1	...	20	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	1	...	25	...	...	4	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	31	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
28	Benares Central Prison,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	1	1	61	...	1	9	16	1	5	...	16	...	4	...	1
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	16	...	...	15	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	1	...	14	...	...	1	8	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	3
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	19	...	...	7	3	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	...	9	...	...	2	9	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1
35	Almorah, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	1	...	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	10	64	...	...	5	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	29	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	Ajmere, ...	1	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total, ...	41	18	587	3	2	173	134	8	77	...	102	12	9	6	0

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

9.

were Imprisoned during the year 1868, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces.

Stealing cattle.	Wounding.	Selling, purchasing, or stealing children.	Poisoning.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Embezzlement.	Drunkenness.	Breach of Custom and Abkaree Act.	Breach of peace or contract.	Bribery.	Concealing crime.	False complaint or evidence.	Trespass.	Escape.	Bad livelihood, and misconduct.	Wanton injury of property.	Disobedience of orders.	Other offences.	Under transference.	Insane.	Civil and Revenue.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	13
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	29
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	46
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	28
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	92
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	45
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	138
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	45
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	51
...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	70
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	64
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2	35	17	6	3	1	1	...	90	8	1	7	45	67	3	6	10	11	129	...	...	5	1,649

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons of the N.-W. P.

No.

Statement of Boys in Confinement in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Sentence.														
		Up to 15 days.	Exceeding that and up to 1 month.	Do. do. 2 months.	Do. do. 3 months.	Do. do. 4 months.	Do. do. 5 months.	Do. do. 6 months.	Do. do. 7 months.	Do. do. 8 months.	Do. do. 9 months.	Do. do. 10 months.	Do. do. 11 months.	Do. do. 1 year.	Do. do. 2 years.	Do. do. 3 years.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
4	Meerut Centl. Prison, ...	1	3	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	4	2	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
10	Bareilly Centl. Prison, ...	1	7	...	1	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1
11	Budaon, ...	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	6	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Muttra, ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
14	Agra Centl. Prison, ...	8	20	6	8	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	8	8	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	Mynpoorie, ...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehgurh Centl. Prison,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	1	6	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	5	19	2	5	2	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	8	7	...
23	Allahabad Centl. Prison,	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	1
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	1	4	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
25	Banda, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	4	5	3	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
28	Benares Centl. Prison,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	7	5	10	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	7	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
39	Ajmere, ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	86	112	38	43	11	...	101	...	3	5	...	...	72	56	7

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

10.

during the year 1868, *showing their Sentences and Age.*

Do. do. 4 years.	Do. do. 5 years.	Do. do. 7 years.	Do. do. 10 years.	Do. do. 14 years.	Do. do. 21 years	Life.	Executed.	Total.	Ages. 8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	7
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	2	3	7	1	9	8	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	8
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	10	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	10	7	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	10
...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	78	2	...	2	6	4	6	12	22	23	1	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	15	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	6
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	8
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	61	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	12	21	10	14	61
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	8	...	...	...	19
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	11	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	5	8	...	3	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	26	14	3	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	2	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	12
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	9	14	12	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	8	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1	8	10	4	...	...	5	...	562	3	1	11	14	53	40	105	178	88	29	40	562

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Gen'l of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No.

Statement showing the Population, daily average Strength of Prisoners, number of Admis-
and Deaths to Strength, in the Jails of the North-

1. Number.	Name of Zillah.	2. Total Population.	3. Daily average number of Strength.	4. Daily average number of Sick.	5. Total number of Admissions.	6. Cured, Discharged, and Transferred, &c.	7. Number of Deaths.	8. Remaining on the last day of the month.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	131	39	·61	33	33	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	686	155	4·45	127	121	3	3
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	620	100½	1·87	100	96	2	2
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	2,623	1,100	13·85	342	302	27	13
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	529	274	2·30	75	71	1	3
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	603	134	1·16	41	40	1	...
7	Allygurh, ...	1,124	331½	6·88	304	294	3	7
8	Bijnour, ...	552	148	1·51	59	58	1	...
9	Moradabad, ...	1,255	226	2·34	88	85	2	1
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	2,897	1,180	22·28	1,001	960	17	24
11	Budaon, ...	1,301	261½	1·16	42	40	...	2
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,619	225	6·38	135	122	6	7
13	Muttra, ...	804	159	2·99	137	132	2	3
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	2,618	1,787½	30·73	567	517	35	15
15	Do. District Jail, ...	1,471	347½	2·84	102	95	6	1
16	Etawah, ...	910	181½	1·15	75	74	1	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	1,352	326½	4·34	101	92	6	3
18	Etah, ...	850	172½	2·07	82	80	1	1
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	1,077	500	7·81	358	348	4	6
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,071	271	5·79	201	192	1	8
21	Cawnpore, ...	1,885	322	12·56	265	237	16	12
22	Futtehpore, ...	1,193	310	10·65	363	346	10	7
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	3,606	1,845½	31·40	846	774	36	36
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	2,206	559	12·89	395	379	9	7
25	Banda,...	1,105	347	14·08	396	376	9	11
26	Humeerpore, ...	653	141	6·40	171	161	6	4
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,316	248½	7·59	210	198	6	6
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	1,781	961	35·80	1,222	1,147	48	27
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,621	440½	14·66	355	333	6	16
30	Ghazeepore, ...	1,332	441	1·30	59	51	6	2
31	Azimgurh, ...	1,145	318	8·77	285	280	2	3
32	Goruckpore, ...	1,659	555	5·47	246	220	18	8
33	Bustee, ...	648	101½	5·11	116	107	7	2
34	Jounpore, ...	1,106	164	9·39	306	295	1	10
35	Almorah, ...	382	128½	6·67	186	179	5	2
36	Ooraie, ...	521	117	2·48	110	104	2	4
37	Jhansie, ...	807	214	4·56	202	198	3	1
38	Lullutpore, ...	573	144½	2·32	186	181	5	...
39	Ajmere, ...	1,070	365	10·82	260	251	5	4
40	Beaur, ...	401	60½	5·93	173	171	1	1
	TOTAL, ...	48,503	15,704	331	10,322	9,740	320	262

11.

sions, Cured and Discharged, Died, and remaining in Hospital, with ratio per cent. of Sick Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Ratio per cent. of										
Total Sick to Population.	Total Sick to Strength.	Average sick to strength.	Deaths to Population.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Sick.	Cost of Europe Medicine.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of Hospital Diet.	Cost of Extra Diet.	Total Cost of Hospital Charges.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
25·21	84·61	1·56	...	...	...	0 10 2	3 13 9	6 18 11	0 8 6	11 14 4
18·45	81·93	2·87	·43	1·93	2·36	8 10 8	8 15 3	72 7 6	4 12 3	94 13 8
16·12	99·50	1·86	·32	1·99	2·00	...	...	22 9 5	0 4 9	22 14 2
13·03	31·09	1·25	1·03	2·45	7·89	70 10 5	26 0 2	197 7 0	205 12 6	499 14 1
14·17	27·37	·88	·19	·36	1·33	...	5 12 5	45 0 9	16 6 3	67 3 5
6·79	30·59	·86	·16	·74	2·43	2 34 10	11 12 7	16 0 10	1 4 3	32 0 6
27·04	91·40	2·07	·26	·90	·98	3 14 7	7 11 3	101 11 3	11 6 9	124 11 10
10·68	39·86	1·02	·18	·67	1·69	3 11 10	11 11 8	19 0 7	2 1 7	36 9 8
7·01	38·92	1·03	·16	·88	2·27	6 12 9	4 3 6	30 14 10	0 12 6	42 11 7
34·55	84·83	1·88	·58	1·44	1·69	97 7 3	38 2 0	325 4 2	17 11 1	478 8 6
3·22	16·06	·44	...	...	...	1 15 3	7 6 0	20 12 6	0 5 3	30 7 0
8·33	60·00	2·83	·37	2·66	4·44	6 2 3	16 10 7	74 7 11	23 10 11	120 15 8
17·03	87·48	1·88	·25	1·25	1·46	30 1 5	6 13 9	41 0 6	3 7 9	81 7 5
21·65	31·72	1·71	1·33	1·95	6·17	97 14 4	102 9 0	643 15 6	248 3 10	1,092 10 8
6·93	29·35	·81	·41	1·72	5·88	...	22 5 6	50 13 8	6 7 11	79 11 1
8·24	41·32	·63	·11	·55	1·33	3 1 1	10 10 0	8 12 3	5 2 0	27 9 4
7·47	30·93	1·33	·44	1·83	5·94	2 7 5	1 2 0	49 2 5	27 0 0	79 11 10
9·64	47·53	1·20	·12	·58	1·21	...	9 10 8	22 10 3	10 1 1	42 6 0
33·24	71·60	1·56	·37	·80	1·11	35 8 0	19 8 3	97 15 9	7 9 0	160 9 0
18·76	74·17	2·13	·09	·36	·49	7 1 10	9 0 9	70 12 4	7 5 0	94 3 11
14·05	82·30	3·90	·85	4·96	6·03	2 12 1	19 14 4	152 14 10	9 12 8	185 5 11
30·04	117·09	3·43	·84	3·22	2·75	11 10 2	17 6 1	148 6 0	15 15 7	193 6 10
28·14	45·54	1·70	1·19	1·95	4·25	121 4 7	49 13 7	556 8 5	189 6 11	917 1 6
17·90	70·66	2·30	·41	1·61	2·27	...	21 15 10	121 4 8	51 5 6	194 10 0
35·83	114·12	4·05	·81	2·59	2·27	9 4 6	32 5 4	269 0 6	10 12 4	321 6 8
26·18	121·27	4·53	·92	4·25	8·45	18 3 3	9 15 0	100 10 11	15 11 8	144 8 10
15·95	84·50	3·05	·45	2·41	2·85	2 6 0	11 0 5	115 2 4	0 10 0	129 2 9
68·61	127·16	3·72	2·69	4·99	3·92	66 9 7	34 14 8	649 8 10	223 8 3	974 9 4
21·90	80·59	3·32	·37	1·36	1·69	...	16 9 7	230 7 0	107 7 7	354 8 2
4·42	13·38	·29	·45	1·36	10·17	8 4 11	20 7 6	21 8 8	17 5 10	67 10 11
24·89	89·62	2·75	·17	·62	·70	13 4 11	40 13 4	116 7 0	22 1 9	192 11 0
14·82	44·32	·98	1·08	3·24	7·31	13 14 2	46 4 0	68 11 7	19 4 1	148 1 10
17·90	114·28	5·03	1·08	6·89	6·03	46 1 3	26 0 0	76 10 7	16 11 6	165 7 4
27·66	186·58	5·72	·09	8·61	·32	16 10 2	34 0 6	152 7 3	19 10 1	222 12 0
48·69	144·74	5·19	1·31	3·89	2·68	31 14 0	36 10 4	126 14 1	113 12 6	309 2 11
21·11	94·01	2·12	·38	1·70	1·81	43 3 8	29 7 8	42 14 10	46 3 4	161 13 6
25·03	94·39	2·13	·37	1·40	1·48	31 13 1	11 9 11	72 0 10	3 13 2	119 5 0
32·46	178·65	1·60	·87	3·46	2·68	9 9 8	7 6 8	30 13 2	15 5 5	63 2 11
24·29	71·23	2·96	·46	1·37	1·92	35 8 5	56 11 8	232 14 5	62 14 7	388 1 1
43·14	285·95	9·80	·25	1·65	·57	...	8 12 11	119 5 8	2 14 10	131 1 5
21·28	65·72	2·11	·66	2·03	3·10	861 6 6	856 2 5	5,322 8 11	1,565 0 9	8,605 2 7

No. 11.—*(Concluded.)*

Statement showing the Population, daily average Strength of Prisoners, number of Admissions, Cured and discharged, Died, and remaining in Hospital, with ratio per cent of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	20. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum of Europe Medicine. Calculated by the daily average number of Sick.	21. Native Medicine.	22. Total Hospital Charge.	23. Europe Medicine. Calculated by the daily average number of Strength.	24. Native Medicine.	25. Total Hospital Charge.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	1 0 8	6 5 2¾	19 8 0½	0 0 3	0 1 7	0 4 10½
2	Saharunpore, ...	1 15 1¾	2 0 2¼	21 5 0⅓	0 0 10⅝	0 0 11	0 9 9½
3	Meozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	12 3 9¼	...	...	0 3 7½
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	5 1 7¼	1 14 0⅓	27 1 1¾	0 1 0¼	0 0 4½	0 7 3¼
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	2 8 2¼	29 3 7	...	0 0 4	0 3 11
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	2 8 4½	10 2 7¾	27 9 9¾	0 0 4	0 1 4¾	0 3 9¾
7	Allygurh, ...	0 9 1	1 1 11	18 2 1	0 0 2¼	0 0 4½	0 6 0½
8	Bijnour, ...	2 7 7½	7 12 3¼	24 3 10¼	0 0 4¾	0 1 3	0 3 11½
9	Moradabad, ...	2 14 5½	1 12 10½	18 4 1½	0 0 5¾	0 0 3½	0 3 0¼
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	4 5 11¾	1 11 4½	21 7 7¾	0 1 3¾	0 0 6	0 6 5¾
11	Budaon, ...	1 10 11½	6 5 8¾	26 3 10	0 0 1½	0 0 5½	0 1 10½
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	0 15 4⅝	2 9 9½	18 15 4¾	0 0 5¼	0 1 2	0 8 7
13	Muttra, ...	10 1 0	2 4 8½	27 3 11	0 3 0¼	0 0 8¼	0 8 2¼
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	3 2 11½	3 5 4¾	35 8 11	0 0 10½	0 0 11	0 9 9½
15	Do. District Jail, ...	...	7 13 10⅓	28 0 11¾	...	0 1 0¼	0 3 8
16	Etawah, ...	2 10 8	9 3 10	23 15 9½	0 0 3½	0 0 11	0 2 5
17	Mynpoorie, ...	0 9 1	0 4 1¾	18 5 11½	0 0 1¼	0 0 0⅓	0 3 10¾
18	Etah, ...	...	4 10 8½	20 7 6½	...	0 0 10¼	0 3 11
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	4 8 8¾	2 7 11¾	20 8 11	0 1 1½	0 0 7½	0 5 1½
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	1 3 7⅝	1 8 11¾	16 4 5¼	0 0 5	0 0 6½	0 5 6¾
21	Cawnpore, ...	0 3 6	1 9 4	14 12 1¾	0 0 1⅓	0 0 11¾	0 9 2⅔
22	Futtehpore, ...	1 1 5¾	1 9 11½	18 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 10⅜	0 9 11⅜
23	Allahabad Central Prison ...	3 13 9½	1 9 4¾	29 3 3¾	0 1 0½	0 0 5	0 7 11¼
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	1 11 3½	15 1 7	...	0 0 7½	0 5 6¾
25	Banda, ...	0 10 6½	2 4 9	22 13 3	0 0 5	0 1 6	0 14 10
26	Humeerpore, ...	2 13 6	1 8 10	21 12 4¼	0 2 0⅜	0 1 1½	1 0 4½
27	Mirzapore, ...	0 5 0	1 7 3	17 0 3½	0 0 1½	0 0 8½	0 8 3¼
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	1 13 9	0 15 7¼	27 3 6¾	0 1 1¼	0 0 6½	1 0 2½
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	1 12 1¼	23 12 1	...	0 0 7	0 12 10½
30	Ghazeepore, ...	6 6 2¾	15 11 11	52 1 0¼	0 0 3½	0 0 8¾	0 2 5¼
31	Azimgurh, ...	1 8 3¼	4 10 6	21 15 6½	0 0 8	0 2 0⅝	0 9 8¼
32	Goruckpore, ...	2 8 7¼	8 7 3½	27 1 3	0 0 4¾	0 1 4	0 4 3
33	Bustee, ...	9 0 3¼	5 1 5	32 6 0¾	0 7 3	0 4 1	1 2 2¼
34	Jounpore, ...	1 12 4	3 9 11⅜	23 11 6½	0 1 7¼	0 3 0¾	1 5 8⅜
35	Almorah, ...	4 12 5½	5 7 10⅜	46 5 8	0 3 11½	0 4 6¾	2 6 5¾
36	Ooraie, ...	17 6 10¾	11 14 2¼	65 4 2	0 5 10⅜	0 4 0¼	1 6 1½
37	Jansie, ...	6 15 7½	2 8 9½	26 3 5¾	0 2 4½	0 0 10¼	0 8 11
38	Lullutpore, ...	4 2 2¾	3 3 1¾	27 3 9	0 1 0¾	0 0 9¾	0 6 11¾
39	Ajmere, ...	3 4 6¼	5 3 10¾	35 13 10½	0 1 6½	0 2 5¾	1 1 0
40	Beaur	...	1 7 9¼	22 1 8¼	...	0 2 3¾	2 2 8
	TOTAL, ...	2 9 7¾	2 9 4½	25 15 11½	0 0 10½	0 0 10½	0 8 9¼

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 12.

Statement showing the Daily Average Strength of Under-trial Prisoners, number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and remaining in Hospital, with ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Hawaldts of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1868.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number.	Name of Zillah.	Officer in Charge.	Daily average number of Strength.	Daily average number of Sick.	Total number of Admissions.	Number Cured and Discharged.	Number Died.	Number remaining on the last day of the year.	RATIO PER CENT. OF: Total Sick to Strength.	Average Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Sick.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	20¾	·03	1	1	...	...	4·82	0·14	...	...
3	Roorkee, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	Jail Officer, ...	18¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Meerut, ...	Magistrate, ...	22½	·01	2	2	...	...	8·98	·04	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	Jail Officer, ...	9¾	·01	1	1	...	...	10·25	·10	...	...
7	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Allygurh, ...	Jail Officer, ...	27½	·34	17	16	1	...	62·36	1·25	3·67	5·88
9	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	9¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	28¾	·14	3	3	...	...	10·43	·48	...	...
11	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	22¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	42½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pillibheet, ...	Joint Magistrate, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Budaon, ...	Jail Officer, ...	24½	·14	7	7	...	...	28·28	·56	...	...
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	38¼	·75	19	17	1	1	57·14	2·25	3·	5·26
16	Muttra, ...	Ditto, ...	35½	·75	24	17	2	5	68.09	2·12	5·67	8·33
17	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	14½	·09	1	1	...	...	6·77	·61	...	...
18	Do., ...	Magistrate, ...	22½	·15	28	28	...	...	125·84	·67	...	...
19	Do., ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Etawah, ...	Jail Officer, ...	31	1·01	30	30	...	...	96·77	3·26	...	...
21	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto, ...	37	·51	14	13	...	1	37·84	1·38	...	...
22	Etah, ...	Ditto, ...	23¾	·04	1	1	...	...	4·21	·17	...	...
23	Futtehgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	18¾	·63	16	16	...	...	85·33	3·36	...	...
24	Ditto, ...	Cantt. Magistrate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cawnpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	48½	1·41	39	39	...	...	80·82	2·82	...	...
26	Futtehpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	27½	·25	10	9	1	...	36·36	·90	3·64	10
27	Allahabad, ...	Jail Officer. ...	20½	·13	8	7	1	...	39·02	·63	4·87	12·50
28	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	69	1.07	28	28	...	...	40·58	1·55	...	...
29	Banda, ...	Jail Officer, ...	31¾	·43	31	30	1	...	97·63	1·36	3·14	3·23
30	Kirwee, ...	Joint Magistrate, ...	13¼	·01	1	...	1	...	7·54	·07	7·54	100
31	Humeerpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	23½	·55	20	17	2	1	85·10	2·34	8·51	10
32	Mirzapore, ...	Magistrate, ...	44½	1·57	66	66	...	...	149·15	3·55	...	...
33	Chunar, ...	Joint Magistrate, ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Benares, ...	Jail Officer, ...	3	·46	31	31	...	...	103333	15·33	...	...
35	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	35	·24	12	12	...	...	34·29	·68	...	...
36	Ghazeepore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	34¾	·23	6	6	...	...	17·23	·65	...	...
37	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	41	1·73	44	43	...	1	107·32	4·22	...	...
38	Goruckpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	39	·01	3	...	3	...	7·69	·03	7·69	100
39	Bustee, ...	Ditto, ...	17½	·53	20	20	...	...	114·28	3·03	...	...
40	Jounpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	32	1·58	58	56	...	2	181·25	4·93	...	...
41	Almorah, ...	Ditto, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Nynee Tal, ...	Magistrate, ...	3¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Gurhwal, ...	Ditto, ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Ooraie, ...	Jail Officer, ...	10	·50	10	9	...	1	100	5	...	...
45	Jhansie, ...	Ditto, ...	20	·52	9	8	1	...	45	2·60	5·	11·11
46	Mhow, ...	Joint Magistrate, ...	8¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Lullutpore, ...	Jail Officer, ...	23¼	·35	29	28	1	...	124·73	1·50	4·30	3·45
48	Ajmere, ...	Ditto, ...	13	·54	14	14	...	...	107·69	4·15	...	...
49	Ditto, ...	Magistrate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Beaur, ...	Jail Officer, ...	24¼	·12	3	3	...	...	12·37	·47	...	...
		TOTAL, ...	1,063	16·83	606	579	15	12	57·01	1·58	1·41	2·47

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N. W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Insptr.-Genl. of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

No.

Abstract Statement of Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, Cured Charges and ratio of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Jails of the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
							Ratio per cent. of					
Year.	Daily Average Strength.	Daily Average number of Sick.	Total Number of Admissions.	Number Cured and Discharged, &c.	Total number of Deaths.	Number remaining on the last day of the year.	Total Sick to Strength.	Average Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Sick.	Cost of European Medicine.	Cost of Native Medicine.
											Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1845,	18,770	987	27,801	25,299	1,670	832	148·24	5·25	8·90	6	...	5,434 3 3
1846,	18,435	967	25,511	23,528	1,122	861	138·38	5·24	6·08	4·40	...	4,576 0 10
1847,	18,964	897	24,511	22,635	1,105	771	129·25	4·73	5·82	4·51	...	3,485 11 8
1848,	18,248	792	20,401	18,945	867	589	111·80	4·34	4·75	4·25	...	2,869 15 2
1849,	19,774	770	21,040	19,467	1,012	561	106·40	3·89	5·12	4·81	...	2,263 8 4
1850,	20,222	691	20,592	19,208	842	542	101·83	3·41	4·16	4·09	...	1,596 4 8
1851,	19,925	652	18,851	17,380	962	509	95·08	3·29	4·85	5·10	...	1,137 12 5
1852,	21,185	731	21,857	20,144	966	747	103·17	3·45	4·56	4·42	...	1,382 13 8
1853,	21,355	754	21,735	19,383	1,293	559	101·78	3·53	6·05	5·95	...	1,785 8 11
1854,	22,097	812	22,752	21,115	1,000	637	102·96	3·67	4·52	4·39	...	1,698 10 0
1855,	22,311	848	22,531	20,170	1,595	775	100·98	3·80	7·14	7·08	...	2,013 14 6
1856,	21,466	924	24,514	21,558	2,151	805	114·20	4·30	10·02	8·77	...	2,354 15 4
1857,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858,	12,798	685	16,030	14,244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07	...	2,660 13 4
1859,	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71	...	2,413 1 3
1860,	14,468	845	24,980	22,446	2,056	474	172·65	5·84	14·21	8·23	1,950 12 6	1,690 15 7
1861,	17,393	667	23,147	20,202	2,368	577	133,08	3·83	13·61	10·23	1,106 15 6	1,097 6 2
1862,	15,742	628	19,791	17,973	1,174	644	125·08	3·99	7·45	5·93	1,235 5 6	791 14 11
1863,	15,825	615	18,854	17,366	1,143	345	119·14	3·88	7·22	6·06	1,089 9 2	811 9 8
1864,	15,899	506	15,676	14,370	1,007	299	98·60	3·18	6·33	4·42	938 0 0	661 4 3
1865,	16,705	397	13,702	12,830	530	342	82·02	2·37	3·17	3·87	782 5 2	693 0 10
1866,	16,946	360	12,437	11,751	424	262	73·39	2·12	2·50	3·40	913 13 4	809 10 3
1867,	16,084	360	11,779	11,115	394	270	73·23	2·24	2·45	3·34	798 7 1	768 14 0
1868,	16,767	348	10,928	10,319	335	274	65·17	2·07	2·03	3·06	861 6 6	886 1 10

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

13.

and Discharged, Died, and remaining in Hospital at the close of each year, with their North-Western Provinces, from the year 1845 *to* 1868, *inclusive.*

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Cost of Hospital Diet.	Cost of Extra Diet.	Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum of		
			European Medicine.	Native Medicine.	Total Hospital Charges.
			Calculated by the daily number of sick.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	...	...	...	5 8 1	...
...	...	...	...	4 11 8½	...
9,270 14 0	2,633 0 4	15,389 10 0	...	3 14 2	17 2 6
8,520 10 6	2,516 15 1	13,907 8 9	...	3 9 11¾	17 8 11½
8,033 0 7	2,226 9 2	12,523 2 1	...	2 15 0½	16 4 2½
6,664 3 1	1,273 11 2	9,534 2 11	...	2 4 10	13 12 9
5,830 12 10	1,097 6 7	8,065 15 10	...	1 11 11	12 5 11½
7,100 8 0	1,202 15 11	9,686 6 0	...	1 14 3½	13 4 0
7,407 13 7	1,919 1 0	11,052 7 6	...	2 4 7½	14 10 6½
7,591 2 3	2,119 0 11	11,408 4 2	...	2 1 5½	14 0 9½
7,009 8 7	3,100 10 1	12,124 1 2	...	2 6 0	14 4 9
9,142 13 2	2,701 14 10	14,199 11 4	...	2 8 9½	15 5 10½
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	...	3 14 1¾	17 7 10
8,127 14 3	2,686 11 2	13,427 10 8	...	3 3 3½	17 13 10¾
10,823 8 1	4,438 7 9	16,952 15 5	...	2 0 0½	20 1 0
8,287 12 0	1,823 9 9	12,315 11 5	1 10 6½	1 10 4	18 7 5
6,062 10 9	1,556 10 5	9,646 9 7	1 15 5¾	1 4 2	15 5 8
6,238 6 0	1,561 8 4	9,700 12 2	1 12 4	1 5 1½	15 12 4½
7,160 12 6	2,038 4 11	10,798 5 8	1 13 8	1 4 11	21 5 5½
7,121 11 11	1,099 3 6	9,696 5 5	1 15 6½	1 11 11	24 6 9½
6,840 12 11	980 13 10	9,545 2 4	2 8 7½	2 4 0	26 8 2¾
5,389 9 1	1,282 7 2	8,239 5 4	2 3 6	2 2 2	22 14 2½
5,596 4 8	1,606 8 2	8,950 5 2	2 7 7½	2 8 9	25 11

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N. W. Provinces.

No.

Statement of Deaths, showing the Age and Diseases from which the Prisoners died

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Age.														
		Up to 15 years.	From 16 to 20 years.	21 to 25 years.	26 to 30 years.	31 to 35 years.	36 to 40 years.	41 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	51 to 55 years.	56 to 60 years.	61 to 65 years.	66 to 70 years.	71 to 75 years.	76 to 80 years.	81 to 85 years.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	1	3	3	5	2	3	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	...	1	2	3	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	...	...	3	6	5	2	4	3	1	5	3	2	1	...	...
15	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	4	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	...	1	1	1	5	7	4	5	1	3	...	4	2	2	...
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...
25	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	...	...	5	6	8	6	6	6	...	8	1	1	1	...	...
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	2	1	4	6	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	1	12	31	47	40	46	24	29	10	40	10	14	6	10	1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

14.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1868.

					Diseases.										
„ 86 to 90 years.	„ 91 to 95 years.	„ 96 to 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Scurvy.	Diseases of Brain.	Diseases of Lungs.	Diseases of Liver.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Deaths occurring out of the Hospital.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	27	3	10	1	...	1	7	...	...	5	...	27
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	17	7	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	36	3	7	2	...	...	10	1	...	12	1	36
...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	3	...	1	5	4	...	3	...	16
...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	10
...	...	...	...	36	4	8	5	...	...	12	...	2	5	...	36
...	...	...	...	9	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	9
...	...	...	...	9	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	9
...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
...	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
...	...	...	...	48	9	18	11	...	...	3	1	1	5	...	48
...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	18	1	5	6	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	322	40	92	51	...	4	58	9	9	57	2	322

S. CLARK,

Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 15.

Statement showing the number of Escapes and Reapprehensions of Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Remaining Uncaptured on the last day of the past year.		Escaped during the year.						Grand Total.		Recaptured during the year.						Remaining Uncaptured on the 31st December, 1868.						Amount of Reward paid for Reapprehension.		
					From inside the Jail.		From outside the Jail.		Total.				Of those escaped during the present year.		Of those escaped in previous years.		Total.		Of present year.		Of previous years.		Total.		Of those escaped during the present year.	Of those escaped in previous years.	Total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	39	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...
2	Suharunpore, ...	155	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur,	100½	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	26	2	...	...	...
4	Meerut (C. P.,) ...	1,100	13	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	16	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	...	60	60
5	Do. District Jail,	274	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	134	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	331½	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
8	Bijnour, ...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	226	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	55	55
10	Bareilly (C. P.,)	1,180	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	40	...	40
11	Budaon, ...	261½	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	225	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	159	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
14	Agra (C. P.,) ...	1,787½	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	380	380
15	Do. District Jail,	347½	4	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	5
16	Etawah, ...	181½	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	326½	2	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	10
18	Etah, ...	172½	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehgurh(C.P.,)	500	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
20	Do. District Jail,	271	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	50	50
21	Cawnpore, ...	322	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	25	...	25
22	Futtehpore, ...	310	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
23	Allahabad (C. P.,)	1,845½	35	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	40	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	32	...	33	...	10	...	10
24	Do. District Jail,	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	347	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	141	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	248½	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	...	120	120
28	Benares (C. P.,)...	961	39	1	5	...	5	...	10	...	49	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	38	1	46	1	10	15	25
29	Do. District Jail,	440½	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	441	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	25	25
31	Azimgurh, ...	318	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	555	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	10	1	...	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	101½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	164	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	128½	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	117	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	100	100
37	Jhansie, ...	214	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	144½	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	365	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	75	75
40	Beaur, ...	60½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL, ...	15,704	375	4	16	1	26	...	42	1	417	5	20	1	20	...	40	1	22	...	355	4	377	4	100	905	1,005

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

No. 16.

Statement showing the Crimes of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	Dacoity or Thuggy.	Robbery or Plundering.	Highway Robbery.	Wounding.	Theft.	Burglary.	Attempt to commit Theft or Burglary.	Assault.	Affray.	Fraud or Deceit.	Rape.	Adultery.	Abduction of Women.	Abortion.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	3	1	...	1	...	2	40	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	12	177	...	1	10	...	7	...	...	6	...
3	Moozuffernuggur,	4	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	72	...	1	...	...	19	...
4	Meerut C. P., ...	13	...	25	8	...	96	391	...	...	23	...	16	14	...	28	...
5	Do. District Jail,	...	...	...	5	...	41	229	5	1	6	1	5	...	...	7	...
6	Boolundshuhur,	...	...	...	...	...	28	111	...	...	45	...	5	...	...	3	1
7	Allygurh, ...	3	2	2	6	1	87	233	...	...	7	8	6	6	7	6	...
8	Bijnour, ...	2	1	3	...	1	32	72	...	...	18	14	8	...	...	2	...
9	Moradabad, ...	15	...	6	...	...	142	226	...	...	42	16	1	2	4	20	...
10	Bareilly C. P.,...	59	12	13	...	...	134	424	16	2	17	71	44	3	...	21	...
11	Budaon, ...	13	7	...	4	...	118	303	...	...	65	49	13	1	7	8	1
12	Shahjehanpore,	12	...	13	2	...	240	253	...	...	49	30	15	2	1	14	1
13	Muttra, ...	2	1	1	5	...	36	123	4	...	49	9	3	3	...	14	1
14	Agra, ...	71	29	32	14	2	80	204	16	12	8	...	9	4	...	28	2
15	Do. District Jail,	6	...	6	...	...	68	454	21	...	66	6	3	...	...	8	...
16	Etawah, ...	15	3	4	3	...	68	174	...	8	60	...	3	2	...	7	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	36	6	...	20	...	72	234	...	...	18	4	5	1	...	19	3
18	Etah, ...	...	...	...	3	...	85	120	2	...	26	25	...	2	...	12	...
19	Futtehgurh C. P.,	...	4	1	12	...	51	195	...	...	17	11	7	6	1	16	1
20	Do. District Jail,	6	3	...	2	...	82	245	...	...	47	15	1	...	1	8	1
21	Cawnpore, ...	13	3	14	19	...	124	356	...	1	43	40	29	10	3	15	8
22	Futtehpore, ...	8	1	...	4	...	143	311	5	...	...	...	1	15	...	1	1
23	Allahabad C. P.,	260	6	19	21	...	49	312	...	...	9	...	4	18	...	34	2
24	Do. District Jail,	11	2	6	9	...	134	567	44	...	39	78	29	1	...	14	6
25	Banda, ...	5	3	...	2	...	161	199	...	...	7	60	12	3	...	7	1
26	Humeerpore, ...	5	...	...	3	...	37	214	1	3	4	5	1	...	1	11	1
27	Mirzapore, ...	5	...	19	1	...	82	453	...	...	87	1	4	1	2	15	3
28	Benares C. P.,...	47	...	32	...	...	46	379	69	100	14	...	1	9	...	10	...
29	Do. District Jail,	17	1	4	...	...	5	598	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	2	1	1	6	6	88	210	13	10	19	...	4	...	...	6	2
31	Azimgurh, ...	10	...	11	...	10	49	266	...	...	1	8	1	1	...	4	2
32	Goruckpore, ...	14	3	5	...	...	22	158	85	...	44	4	5	3	28	14	1
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	2	...	1	42	252	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
34	Jounpore, ...	14	1	4	...	...	39	244	10	3	10	12	12	3	...	1	10
35	Almorah, ...	3	...	...	1	...	6	47	...	...	13	...	6	10	5	14	2
36	Ooraie, ...	11	...	6	...	...	13	132	2	...	20	4	4	2	...	8	...
37	Jhansie, ...	4	...	8	12	...	24	323	4	...	3	...	5	2	1	5	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	2	...	...	3	...	24	129	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
39	Ajmere, ...	10	...	77	22	1	31	173	26	...	14	9	10	2	...	2	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	9	...	33	118	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	703	90	314	197	22	2,576	9,845	370	143	1,223	481	285	127	61	413	56

No.

Statement showing the Crimes of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Sodomy.	Suicide.	Attempt at Suicide.	Arson.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Embezzlement.	Homicide, Culpable.	Escape.	Poisoning.	Administering Poisonous Drugs.	Poisoning Cattle.	Murdering Cattle.	Seizing or Stealing Cattle.	Exposing Infant Child.	Selling or Purchasing Child.	Selling or Purchasing Slave.
1	Dehra Dhoon.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	Moozuffernuggur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut C. P., ...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	26	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District Jail,	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur,	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Allygurh, ...	...	2	6	...	4	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	1	2	8	...	6	...	...	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10	Bareilly C. P., ...	2	9	...	1	4	...	...	47	3	...	...	...	...	58	...	2	...
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	11	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	Agra, ...	...	4	3	...	3	...	1	72	39	1	2	...	...	5	...	3	...
15	Do. District Jail,	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
17	Mynpoorie, ...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	22	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
19	Futtehgurh C. P.,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20	Do. District Jail,	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	5	2	21	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad C. P.,	43	...	...	...	3	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Do. District Jail,	1	2	33	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	1	3	12	...	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	1	1	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	1	...	20	...	2	7	...	10	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	...
28	Benares C. P., ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Do. District Jail,	...	3	39	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	20	2	...	10	...	...	16	4	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	7	...	...	5	13	17	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	5	17	...	5	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	65	69	252	1	121	29	18	457	240	2	20	10	5	88	11	19	37

16.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.—(Continued.)

Bribery.	Gambling.	Summary.	Maiming.	Usurping.	Riot.	Calumny.	Conspiracy.	Drunkenness.	Mischief or Injury.	Personal Injury.	Trespass.	Dispossessing Property.	Wanton Injury of Property.	Mutiny or Rebellion.	Arms' Act—Breach of	Breach of Peace or Contract, &c.	Custom and Abkaree Laws—Breach of	Smuggling Salt.	Resistance of Process.	Contempt of Court.	Disobedience of Orders.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	...	21	20	4	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	3
3	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	123	47	...	...	...	10	...	...	44	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	40	61	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	19	14	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...
5	34	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	27	...	45	20	...	...	2	10	...	1	8	...	10
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	64	25	...	...	1	3	5	...	7	...	4
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	43	30	...	...	...	4	...	...	19	...	12
11	33	...	...	...	32	...	...	6	121	17	8	37	...	...	4	37	26	...	9	...	31
13	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	51	...	11	25	...	...	9	8	19	1	8	2	19
7	20	...	...	...	28	...	...	2	42	...	51	40	...	...	10	11	10	5	14	...	13
10	3	...	...	...	9	...	18	...	13	3	45	38	...	...	4	8	38	...	16	...	8
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	45	...	...	...	9	3	1	...	...	9
5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	...	...	...	2	2	61	...	...	40
6	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	34	25	...	...	...	2	5	1	31	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	25	1	53	49	...	...	3	7	9	7	35	...	2
5	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	35	4	43	14	...	...	6	9	26	...	1	...	9
2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	56	45	...	...	...	13	...	...	4	...	1
2	3	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	4	...	23	15	...	1	8	3	38	8	5	...	1
8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	...	92	45	...	1	3	14	2	...	51	2	2
4	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	9	...	53	14	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	108	47	...	...	...	28	...	...	29	...	6
15	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	17	...	41	31	...	...	...	14	69	...	33	...	20
5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	33	26	...	...	1	6	9	...	...	...	9
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	44	13	...	...	...	6	2	...	14	...	6
3	29	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	14	28	1	...	5
1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	38	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	10	...	78	60	...	...	2	9	22	...	8	...	3
4	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	30	...	21	31	...	...	6	2	42	...	1	...	7
1	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	38	160	...	...	2	1	43	...	...	...	6
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	9	...	21	1	...	...	9
1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	79	6	66	22	...	3	1	2	99	26	10	1	25
1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	19	14	...	...	...	16	...	...	14	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	...	53	8	...	...	...	1	7	5	6	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47	26	...	...	...	2	49	...	2	...	3
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	58	24	...	...	...	2	58	...	36	...	...
2	35	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	10	4	...	2	3	2	...	...	4	...	3
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	8
160	326	...	...	...	281	3	28	15	683	32	1,584	1,152	4	8	83	281	643	145	438	8	336

No. 16.

Statement showing the Crimes of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.—(Concluded).

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Neglect of Duty.	Counterfeiting Coin.	Selling Gunpowder.	False Complaint.	False Witness.	Giving False Information.	Concealment of Crime.	Complicity after fact.	Harbouring Offender.	Bad livelihood or Budmâshee.	Keeping False Weight.	Other Offences.	Civil and Revenue.	In Transit.	Unknown.	Possessing Stolen Property.	TOTAL
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	1	92
2	Saharunpore, ...	10	1	...	5	...	15	...	...	1	25	3	73	70	...	...	49	578
3	Moozuffernuggur,	1	1	...	1	6	24	...	...	...	102	...	4	7	14	...	...	549
4	Meerut C. P., ...	...	...	...	7	27	10	...	...	2	4	5	113	127	...	...	134	1,329
5	Do. District Jail,	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	33	529
6	Boolundshuhur,	1	2	...	17	6	25	...	...	...	32	1	94	8	...	...	21	499
7	Allygurh, ...	2	1	...	2	24	9	...	...	1	18	...	59	95	...	...	47	838
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	45	...	2	53	402
9	Moradabad, ...	1	...	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	200	51	...	..	31	1,044
10	Bareilly C. P. ...	16	3	...	4	16	24	1	...	2	55	4	87	...	...	...	132	1,658
11	Budaon, ...	3	13	...	7	5	7	7	...	1	138	...	77	31	...	...	25	1,096
12	Shahjehanpore,	5	4	...	10	4	9	...	...	2	36	3	149	42	5	2	177	1,369
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	4	9	8	...	...	1	15	15	108	30	...	...	15	691
14	Agra, ...	6	2	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	8	...	16	53	1	...	26	813
15	Do. District Jail,	12	5	...	4	7	8	2	...	...	45	6	13	50	...	...	54	1,079
16	Etawah, ...	4	6	...	8	9	21	...	...	...	...	3	79	54	...	...	19	686
17	Mynpoorie, ...	2	4	...	10	30	28	...	...	...	3	4	133	85	...	...	52	1,024
18	Etah, ...	6	...	...	7	3	18	2	...	...	47	1	55	...	...	...	36	629
19	Futtehgurh C. P.,	1	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	153	681
20	Do. District Jail,	3	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	36	1	18	88	...	...	43	783
21	Cawnpore, ...	3	4	...	4	19	48	...	...	2	1	4	287	78	68	...	96	1,601
22	Futtehpore, ...	5	19	...	10	43	8	...	...	...	...	...	100	39	...	...	41	898
23	Allahabad C.P.,	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	108	...	...	1	44	1,256
24	Do. District Jail,	15	5	...	4	4	7	...	...	...	114	2	164	133	7	2	2	1,713
25	Banda, ...	16	...	...	11	6	27	...	...	...	7	12	55	31	...	...	23	796
26	Humeerpore, ...	4	1	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	11	5	65	10	...	...	35	545
27	Mirzapore, ...	5	1	...	6	...	11	2	...	7	80	6	94	57	...	...	...	1,088
28	Benares C. P., ...	3	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	51	868
29	Do. District Jail,	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	82	...	...	...	1,282
30	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	124	2	62	28	...	...	84	964
31	Azimgurh, ...	34	...	...	5	18	1	...	...	...	86	...	27	41	3	...	40	831
32	Goruckpore, ...	2	4	...	3	...	2	8	...	3	164	5	75	17	...	...	236	1,254
33	Bustee, ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	11	467
34	Jounpore, ...	9	1	1	1	9	4	4	...	...	39	4	104	55	...	...	27	1,009
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	...	...	7	250
36	Ooraie, ...	2	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	64	19	...	...	29	438
37	Jhansie, ...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	5	1	36	21	...	1	37	661
38	Lullutpore, ...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	82	7	...	...	24	475
39	Ajmere, ...	1	8	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	69	209	...	...	8	758
40	Beaur, ...	1	3	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	3	36	20	...	...	33	349
	Total, ...	182	102	4	153	333	377	30	2	25	1,461	90	2,810	1,708	98	8	1,929	33,872

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 17.

Statement showing Sentences of Prisoners of all Classes admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Up to 3 months.	After ditto and up to 6 months.	Ditto ditto and up to 1 year.	Ditto ditto 2 years.	Ditto ditto 3 years.	Ditto ditto 5 years.	Ditto ditto 7 years.	Ditto ditto 10 years.	Ditto ditto 14 years.	Ditto ditto 21 years.	More than 21 years.	Life.	Till security is given.	To be discharged without security after a limited period.	Thuggy and Dacoity.	Civil and Revenue.	To Death.	In Transit.	Total.	Deduct Prisoners transferred from other Jails.	Actual number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	32	28	11	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92
2	Saharunpore, ...	268	90	85	51	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	71	...	...	578	...	578
3	Moozuffernuggur,	222	92	120	57	4	8	5	8	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	15	549	14	535
4	Meerut C. P., ...	227	179	264	302	87	86	20	16	4	...	...	17	...	...	...	127	...	...	1,329	595	734
5	Do. District Jail,	1	19	167	129	193	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	527	2
6	Boolundshuhur,	314	72	54	41	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	499	...	499
7	Alligurh, ...	280	109	100	115	52	32	11	3	1	...	...	1	13	26	...	95	...	...	838	84	754
8	Bijnour, ...	159	59	42	82	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	45	...	...	402	...	402
9	Moradabad, ...	443	148	169	124	57	20	11	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	51	...	...	1,044	13	1,031
10	Bareilly C. P., ...	620	296	274	214	87	35	30	24	...	...	...	54	2	22	...	...	...	...	1,658	361	1,297
11	Budaon, ...	531	178	234	68	26	5	10	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	31	...	1	1,096	...	1,096
12	Shahjehanpore,...	784	186	119	115	25	23	9	7	...	...	...	2	37	...	...	42	4	12	1,369	14	1,355
13	Muttra, ...	287	119	122	62	32	15	12	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	36	1	1	691	3	688
14	Agra C. P., ...	97	62	61	145	88	103	50	34	7	2	...	104	...	...	...	55	...	5	813	463	350
15	Do. District Jail,	557	197	140	89	14	10	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	58	...	2	1,079	84	995
16	Etawah, ...	295	106	106	45	25	19	8	3	...	...	...	11	14	...	...	54	...	...	686	4	682
17	Mynpoorie, ...	348	124	144	137	38	34	12	6	...	...	...	28	60	...	...	89	4	...	1,024	1	1,023
18	Etah, ...	344	113	64	39	7	20	3	3	...	..	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	629	2	627
19	Futtehgurh C. P.,	21	66	210	235	69	45	18	11	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	681	645	36
20	Do. District Jail,	368	75	85	91	22	12	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	34	...	88	...	...	783	75	708
21	Cawnpore, ...	568	199	324	227	63	79	6	46	1	.	...	54	12	31	1	78	2	10	1,601	21	1,580
22	Futtehpore, ...	284	241	165	84	45	13	6	12	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	39	1	...	898	4	894
23	Allahabad C. P.,	18	46	215	205	128	106	100	82	59	4	1	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	306	950
24	Do. District Jail,	705	243	281	177	44	37	21	16	1	...	...	7	35	...	...	133	...	13	1,713	2	1,711
25	Banda, ...	364	121	64	99	25	21	9	13	10	...	...	3	35	1	...	31	...	...	796	...	796
26	Humeerpore, ...	249	88	87	54	29	11	3	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	10	2	...	545	...	545
27	Mirzapore, ...	616	132	95	33	24	29	8	5	2	...	...	2	12	68	...	61	...	1	1,088	1	1,087
28	Benares C. P.,	14	53	203	201	178	83	33	53	24	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	812	56
29	Do. District Jail,	466	335	162	89	66	37	29	8	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	83	...	...	1,282	45	1,237
30	Ghazeepore, ...	337	155	116	147	36	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	54	62	...	29	...	...	964	2	962
31	Azimgurh, ...	348	131	292	69	5	12	10	9	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	41	...	3	831	3	828
32	Goruckpore, ...	229	209	303	284	83	35	5	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	1,254	...	1,254
33	Bustee, ...	127	93	140	58	34	8	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	467
34	Jounpore, ...	612	141	139	30	7	3	5	3	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	55	2	...	1,009	...	1,009
35	Almorah, ...	45	21	54	44	26	16	10	1	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	...	250	15	235
36	Ooraie, ...	228	81	35	35	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	20	...	...	438	2	436
37	Jhansie, ...	371	103	63	52	30	6	4	1	...	..	...	5	2	2	...	22	...	...	661	73	588
38	Lullutpore, ...	217	72	87	62	18	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	475	4	471
39	Ajmere, ...	182	114	86	63	19	1	63	2	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	202	...	2	758	134	624
40	Beaur, ...	144	86	49	47	1	9	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	349	...	349
	Total, ...	12,332	5,062	5,331	4,213	1,718	1,046	531	397	140	11	1	704	316	255	1	1,731	16	67	33,872	4,309	29,563

OFFICE OF INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated-Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing the Caste of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rajpoot, Thakoor, or Chuttree.	Brahmin.	Khettree.	Kayeth.	Bunneeah or Merchant.	Bhoochar.	Jat.	Goozer.	Lodha.	Meinah.	Khangur.	Kachee.	Goldsmith.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Thuttehrah.	Hulwace.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	8	8	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	76	21	5	3	26	...	3	85	2	...	...	...	6	1	1	4	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	51	13	...	3	33	...	63	53	...	...	7	...	8	4	4	...	...
4	Meerut C. P., ...	166	64	4	11	67	...	75	121	28	...	3	6	12	7	3	...	...
5	Do. District Jail, ...	70	21	1	1	22	...	17	43	10	...	2	...	6	3	5	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	78	42	1	1	21	1	29	59	12	13	...	2	8	4	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	95	100	...	9	57	...	72	3	27	1	2	14	6	6	6	1	2
8	Bijnour, ...	30	13	...	2	10	...	53	25	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	101	34	1	6	46	...	66	13	11	...	3	1	12	5	13	...	...
10	Bareilly C. P., ...	168	116	8	20	41	...	7	18	25	...	...	...	6	9	14	2	...
11	Budaon, ...	253	68	...	6	27	...	7	11	4	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	290	141	6	11	47	...	2	13	...	...	...	25	18	11	8	...	1
13	Muttra, ...	103	97	2	5	35	...	143	27	8	...	...	7	15	3	1	1	...
14	Agra C. P., ...	132	84	1	10	24	...	39	8	25	14	2	27	11	3	2	...	...
15	Do. District Jail, ...	207	117	3	14	56	...	85	18	36	1	...	51	15	5	...	5	2
16	Etawah, ...	114	125	...	9	28	...	...	...	47	...	...	17	9	2	6	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	157	104	...	20	54	...	1	...	42	...	...	26	18	3	2	...	5
18	Etah, ...	104	68	...	8	46	...	1	...	42	...	...	14	5	...	4	...	...
19	Futtehgurh, C. P., ...	94	86	...	9	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	1	...	...
20	Do. District Jail, ...	97	85	3	10	36	...	1	...	14	...	7	16	9	7	2	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	166	277	3	20	61	...	...	...	93	...	4	46	17	8	10	...	4
22	Futtehpore, ...	198	145	...	9	11	...	...	...	47	...	...	18	17	4	...	...	1
23	Allahabad, C. P., ...	156	181	...	18	48	...	...	1	26	...	...	19	10	9	...	...	...
24	Do. District Jail, ...	162	245	2	27	37	...	2	...	16	...	...	37	15	11	5	1	...
25	Banda, ...	159	207	...	9	19	...	...	...	16	...	...	38	16	3	4	1	1
26	Humeerpore, ...	84	83	1	7	11	...	...	1	50	...	38	6	17	6	4	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	73	155	7	18	46	3	...	...	1	...	...	35	10	6	7	3	10
28	Benares C. P., ...	109	68	...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	...	...	...
29	Do. District Jail, ...	121	77	...	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	148	67	...	12	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	2	4
31	Azimgurh, ...	94	65	1	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	2	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	100	100	9	15	12	5	...	...	2	...	...	40	10	...	3	1	...
33	Bustee, ...	25	86	...	3	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	2	1	4	...
34	Jounpore, ...	166	131	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	6	2	1	5
35	Almorah, ...	107	40	6	1	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	57	60	...	11	11	...	...	3	15	...	22	13	7	...	...	1	...
37	Jhansie, ...	64	87	3	...	28	1	2	4	42	...	73	39	8	...	1	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	54	41	...	2	27	...	...	...	34	...	65	35	5	5	5	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	62	28	...	4	74	8	33	46	...	8	1	...	14	1	...	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	9	3	...	2	27	...	9	5	1	1	...	45	4	5	...	...	...
	TOTAL, ...	4,508	3,553	67	349	1,259	57	711	562	679	38	229	659	352	149	124	27	53

18.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

Barber.	Washerman.	Malee.	Tumolee.	Baree.	Telee.	Koomhar.	Bhoorjee or Kandoo.	Aheer.	Koormee.	Kahar.	Mullah.	Guddareah.	Nooneeah.	Krishan.	Patwar.	Kullal.	Dhannook.	Chumar.	Khutick.	Pasee.	Dooshad.	Dome.	Bhungee.
1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	3
2	2	13	...	...	6	1	2	7	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	41	2	...	...	...	2
3	1	21	...	1	4	5	1	2	...	16	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	24	3	...	...	...	8
11	15	20	...	3	8	8	7	54	27	42	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	93	9	...	...	...	27
5	1	7	...	...	7	3	6	49	5	18	...	7	...	12	...	3	...	18	2	8	...	...	4
2	2	7	...	...	6	1	2	6	2	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	...	...	...	7
8	14	9	...	3	3	4	3	34	5	10	1	8	4	...	...	1	2	41	7	8	...	...	16
6	1	2	...	...	3	...	4	7	1	4	6	20	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	...	...	1	7
10	9	24	...	...	8	8	...	11	2	28	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	23	2	10	...	...	29
13	5	5	4	...	7	9	3	113	91	57	1	16	...	93	...	1	...	73	15	20	...	...	24
4	12	2	1	1	9	6	2	211	3	42	...	13	5	19	...	...	1	59	6	33	1	1	24
7	12	2	2	1	11	4	23	128	15	40	...	12	8	109	...	10	13	65	11	19	...	...	10
3	9	4	...	...	8	3	2	14	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	19	3	1	...	...	16
7	6	3	...	8	3	8	1	60	4	12	10	17	...	...	...	...	3	47	1	...	...	...	12
8	15	...	...	...	5	12	6	64	1	3	30	10	...	1	...	5	...	69	2	...	...	...	22
8	9	3	...	...	2	6	8	110	4	7	...	3	6	...	...	...	14	35	...	1	...	...	8
9	12	2	2	1	3	5	12	250	...	10	10	15	20	...	...	1	33	56	3	...	...	...	13
6	7	...	3	...	5	2	1	107	...	16	...	17	12	...	...	...	3	21	1	...	...	...	16
4	4	...	2	...	5	2	5	124	19	13	...	7	1	66	...	...	9	44	...	4	...	...	5
8	4	1	4	2	14	5	10	76	23	13	...	10	23	51	...	...	9	38	...	...	...	...	5
15	9	6	4	1	9	3	4	132	32	37	19	6	5	...	...	18	29	88	4	3	...	...	12
6	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	56	16	1	...	11	10	...	...	4	...	29	1	150	...	...	3
3	6	1	2	...	7	4	1	56	28	20	3	5	5	...	...	1	2	61	...	212	...	2	8
5	10	3	1	3	15	5	4	91	66	17	8	4	57	...	1	14	...	101	...	319	...	7	23
5	4	1	...	...	9	2	2	54	42	7	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	26	...	5	...	3	2
3	3	2	2	...	6	1	1	51	9	10	...	7	2	...	1	1	...	34	...	...	...	2	5
4	3	5	...	8	10	5	11	60	27	14	8	7	44	...	...	30	2	90	9	117	10	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	193	15	3	5	...	12	...	...	6	...	137	...	29	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	275	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	100	...	...	12	30	...
1	2	...	...	2	4	3	24	232	12	12	8	1	21	...	...	12	...	102	...	9	43	10	1
5	...	2	...	1	3	5	27	159	14	6	4	1	30	...	...	12	...	105	5	47	6	9	...
7	3	...	2	2	7	2	20	258	34	9	9	3	24	...	...	14	...	87	6	30	9	159	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	111	20	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	5	24	...	7	...
5	...	...	...	1	3	4	8	115	11	7	53	2	77	...	...	11	...	134	3	65	...	...	1
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	...
2	4	2	1	1	8	3	2	19	17	3	12	7	...	...	...	4	...	11	2	...	...	...	12
2	1	...	1	3	18	3	...	59	4	13	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	29	...	...	...	...	7
8	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	58	3	3	3	3	4	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	3	1
4	3	13	...	...	11	9	...	23	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	1	1	7
1	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
206	200	165	32	47	243	144	272	3,430	559	561	202	271	379	363	5	174	121	2,029	116	1,116	82	301	353

No.

Statement showing the Caste of Prisoners of all Classes admitted in the

Numbers.	Name of Zillah.	Kootee (Weaver.)	Bhât.	Bhur.	Kunjur, Nutt, &c.	Banjarah.	Bowreeah.	Aheereah or Buheeleah.	Durzee.	Chippee.	Sheikh.	Syud.	Mogul.	Pathan.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	5
2	Saharunpore, ...	10	3	...	...	8	2	...	...	2	28	6	1	12
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	12	...	...	3	3	35	...	...	1	13	10	2	12
4	Meerut C. Prison, ...	18	1	3	12	...	27	5	8	1	136	15	...	48
5	Do. District Jail, ...	13	...	...	...	1	9	...	4	...	37	5	2	28
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	18	14	1	10
7	Allygurh, ...	11	5	...	10	...	...	16	3	3	13	3	3	30
8	Bijnour, ...	2	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	4	35	5	2	11
9	Moradabad, ...	1	3	...	11	...	...	...	3	4	154	24	5	38
10	Bareilly C. Prison,...	87	2	...	35	6	...	...	7	5	96	23	18	159
11	Budaon, ...	7	4	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	38	3	11	68
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	5	2	...	9	...	...	1	2	...	108	10	4	97
13	Muttra, ...	3	1	...	12	...	...	11	1	1	10	4	1	19
14	Agra C. Prison, ...	7	3	...	12	...	...	21	3	4	25	3	5	30
15	Do. District Jail,...	8	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	45	10	8	29
16	Etawah, ...	19	...	...	1	...	...	15	4	...	18	3	...	33
17	Mynpoorie, ...	13	3	...	8	2	3	22	2	...	22	5	...	23
18	Etah, ...	13	4	...	7	...	...	18	9	2	15	1	2	13
19	Futtehgurh C. Prison,	2	3	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	52	2	1	22
20	Do. District Jail, ...	16	2	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	79	3	1	66
21	Cawnpore, ...	46	6	...	10	1	113	9	8	...	124	15	5	56
22	Futtehpore, ...	9	10	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	59	20	...	30
23	Allahabad C. Prison,	35	3	1	6	...	6	1	1	...	84	87	...	41
24	Do. District Jail, ...	13	7	...	6	...	2	7	3	...	191	27	3	55
25	Banda, ...	2	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	1	6
26	Humeerpore, ...	15	2	...	5	...	...	4	2	2	21	1	...	2
27	Mirzapore, ...	13	7	12	6	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Benares C. Prison,	8	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	14
29	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	55	...	113
30	Ghazeepore, ...	8	1	42	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	38
31	Azimgurh, ...	13	2	79	5	...	...	2	...	...	20	1	...	15
32	Goruckpore, ...	25	9	37	11	...	...	...	1	...	33	3	1	35
33	Bustee, ...	4	1	16	3	...	2	2	...	...	21	...	...	24
34	Jounpore, ...	14	1	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	...	10
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	1	1
36	Ooraie, ...	10	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	18
37	Jhansie, ...	22	...	...	38	...	...	...	2	...	25	4	2	17
38	Lullutpore, ...	27	6	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5
39	Ajmere, ...	1	8	...	2	...	11	4	4	...	42	15	6	19
40	Beaur, ...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	3
	Total, ...	520	110	572	316	26	227	150	91	32	1,864	407	87	1,255

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS N.-W. P.
Dated Allahabad the 14th April, 1869.

18.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1868.—(Concluded).

Malkanah or Mussulman Rajpoot.	Rungrez.	Moochar.	Julaha.	Dhooneeah.	Butcher.	Bhistee.	Ghoosee.	Koonjrah.	Mewatee.	Mussulman.	Sheikh.	Christian.	Other caste.	Insane.	Unknown.	Total.
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	8	...	...	92
9	...	...	18	...	7	...	...	1	...	77	...	8	65	...	...	578
12	4	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	39	...	...	42	...	14	549
...	2	...	6	10	11	4	6	...	21	7	...	5	60	...	...	1,329
1	1	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	10	8	...	...	42	...	...	529
11	...	...	12	4	...	1	2	1	10	23	...	...	22	...	...	499
14	7	1	6	...	20	3	7	1	19	19	...	1	56	...	...	838
1	...	1	29	...	2	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	40	...	...	402
...	3	...	52	54	6	...	29	...	25	46	2	2	94	...	...	1,044
3	...	5	6	10	13	5	4	1	47	30	1	3	108	...	...	1,658
...	2	...	13	6	2	4	...	4	4	12	...	...	58	...	1	1,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	52	...	...	1,369
4	...	1	3	3	4	3	1	7	19	5	...	...	35	...	...	691
...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	3	37	3	11	54	...	...	813
12	3	2	2	4	2	7	1	...	3	2	...	4	60	...	...	1,079
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	686
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	22	...	...	1,024
...	...	...	1	...	4	3	3	...	2	5	...	...	18	...	...	629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	783
...	...	...	13	2	1	...	...	2	...	13	...	8	24	...	...	1,601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	898
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	5	21	...	...	1,256
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	53	...	...	1,713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	2	...	60	...	...	796
...	...	...	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	25	...	...	545
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	95	...	8	87	...	...	1,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	868
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,282
...	2	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	39	...	...	964
...	2	...	28	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	11	...	3	831
...	...	2	24	12	4	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	68	...	...	1,254
...	...	...	4	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	467
...	2	...	7	7	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	24	...	...	1,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	250
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	36	...	...	438
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	1	...	3	...	2	25	...	...	661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	475
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	6	2	231	...	...	758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	159	...	...	349
69	32	14	247	143	105	40	96	21	169	583	17	105	1,826	...	19	33,872

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing the occupation of Prisoners of all classes (previous to their being

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Zemindar.	Cultivator.	Service.	Merchant.	Shop-keeper or Bunneea.	Laborer.	Bearer.	Mullah.	Dullallee.	Goldsmith.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	15	2	35	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	3	259	73	5	50	129	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	Moozuffurnuggur, ...	...	284	34	3	28	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut C. Prison, ...	3	616	225	3	99	194	...	...	...	7	7	6
5	Do. District Jail, ...	...	284	68	...	42	74	...	...	...	3	...	3
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	290	50	...	57	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	15	352	110	4	55	91	2	...	4	6	8	5
8	Bijnour, ...	5	156	48	1	30	97	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Moradabad, ...	15	358	137	...	64	378	...	...	...	...	1	11
10	Bareilly C. Prison, ...	22	881	259	24	66	135	1	...	...	4	7	16
11	Budaon, ...	98	693	60	...	58	95	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	65	925	142	...	96	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	390	73	...	84	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Agra C. Prison, ...	...	374	114	...	95	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Do. District Jail, ...	...	560	139	...	93	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	386	61	...	29	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	42	565	105	...	97	125	...	...	...	5	...	3
18	Etah, ...	20	353	46	5	64	44	2	...	...	1	...	3
19	Futtehgurh C. Prison,	10	345	102	1	56	108	...	3	...	...	...	...
20	Do. District Jail, ...	23	320	115	7	84	160	...	...	5	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	43	591	341	...	251	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	47	519	80	1	74	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad C. Prison,	6	463	307	34	121	245	...	1	...	...	1	...
24	Do. District Jail, ...	73	645	367	8	55	475	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	...	485	101	...	53	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	9	238	87	...	39	125	...	...	...	4	...	2
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	439	195	2	70	237	...	7	7	7	2	1
28	Benares C. Prison, ...	42	394	114	...	131	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Do. District Jail, ...	74	336	189	...	190	239	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	557	104	2	31	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	8	628	70	...	38	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	1	875	27	...	39	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	384	37	...	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	3	618	82	...	61	232	...	2	...	...	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	158	43	...	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	206	62	...	38	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	3	236	154	...	56	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	3	232	30	...	51	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	1	357	73	...	75	91	...	...	2	11	1	1
40	Beaur, ...	...	199	21	...	23	46	...	...	...	5	3	1
	TOTAL, ...	649	16,953	4,480	100	2,699	6,018	5	13	18	54	32	51

19.

convicted) admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

Barber.	Washerman.	Potter.	Oilman.	Milkman.	Tamolee.	Malee.	Gundhee.	Bhoorjée.	Sweetmeat-maker.	Utensil-maker.	Salt-maker.	Saltpetre-maker.	Lime-maker.	Basket-maker.	Paper-maker.	Choorie-maker.	Vegetable-seller.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	...	5	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	10	2	3	5	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	9	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	51	20	35	11	2	13	...	9	4	6	24	40	3	...	...	8	3

No.

Statement showing the Occupation of Prisoners of all Classes (previous to their being

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Cartman.	Syce or Coachman.	Priesthood or Pundittaree.	Physician.	Tailor.	Masonry.	Dyer.	Painter.	Cheepee.	Weaver.	Dooneeah.	Cook.
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut C. Prison, ...	...	...	8	...	13	2	...	1	...	14	...	..
5	Do. District Jail, ...	2	...	4	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	1	1	2	...	3	2	3	...	2	12	1	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	1	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	70	...	...
10	Bareilly C. Prison,	2	...	3	1	7	11	...	1	...	69	10	1
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Agra C. Prison, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
18	Etah, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	19	2	...
19	Futtehgurh C. Pn.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
20	Do. District Jail, ...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	14	2	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad C. Prison,	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
24	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	3	...	5	...	7	3	3	...	...	2	3	...
28	Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
29	Do. District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	12	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
	TOTAL, ...	11	1	29	3	50	28	16	2	4	448	20	1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April 1868.

19.

convicted) admitted in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

Baker.	Bhistee.	Butcher.	Abkaree.	Shepherd.	Shoemaker or Mochee.	Sweeper.	Dancing and singing.	Prostitute.	Bazeegur.	Beggar.	Dacoity and Budmashee.	Patwar.	Fowler.	Other Occupations.	Insane.	Unknown.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	7	...	...	578
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	14	549
...	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	4	...	50	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,329
...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	499
...	4	11	1	...	4	11	8	5	...	28	...	7	...	43	...	...	838
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	3	...	...	402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	1,044
...	5	10	...	...	8	12	1	2	...	51	...	1	...	20	...	...	1,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	67	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	4	...	...	...	691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,079
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
...	...	...	...	1	...	11	2	...	...	32	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,024
...	1	4	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	27	2	...	...	5	...	...	629
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	898
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	1	...	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	796
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	...	545
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	38	...	...	...	19	...	...	1,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	868
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	130	...	...	1,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	62	...	5	964
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
...	8	1	...	3	4	6	...	3	...	66	...	...	...	12	...	...	758
...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	2	1	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	349
1	21	30	3	5	37	81	35	32	2	1,250	3	10	4	360	...	22	33,872

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 20.

Statement showing Age of Prisoners of all classes admitted in the Jails of the N.-W. P. during the year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Up to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 25 years.	26 to 30 years.	31 to 35 years.	36 to 40 years.	41 to 45 years.	46 to 50 years.	51 to 55 years.	56 to 60 years.	61 to 65 years.	66 to 70 years.	71 to 75 years.	76 to 80 years.	81 to 85 years.	86 to 90 years.	91 to 95 years.	96 to 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
1	Debra Doon, ...	...	13	25	27	5	6	4	6	1	4	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
2	Saharunpore, ...	9	53	122	129	74	65	32	50	8	19	4	8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	578
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	8	64	116	116	60	48	29	31	17	26	9	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	14	549
4	Meerut Central Prison, ..	31	210	278	342	124	139	50	76	16	40	7	7	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	1,329
5	Do. District Jail, ...	6	95	155	138	53	56	6	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	529
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	9	68	93	126	54	65	13	27	8	22	3	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	499
7	Allygurh, ...	23	164	165	158	87	98	26	69	14	24	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	838
8	Bijnour, ...	2	59	81	86	45	59	14	30	6	12	1	5	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	402
9	Moradabad, ...	19	188	208	234	97	129	33	76	7	31	9	5	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1,044
10	Bareilly Central Prison,	30	330	395	346	151	176	34	96	20	55	7	7	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	1,658
11	Budaon, ...	6	169	247	245	154	91	51	69	15	32	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	]	1,096
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	16	208	298	362	238	93	53	47	14	25	5	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1,369
13	Muttra, ...	9	114	153	149	61	96	18	49	4	22	2	7	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	691
14	Agra, Central Prison, ...	74	109	154	156	100	92	47	29	22	16	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
15	Do. District Jail, ...	5	145	252	231	146	99	69	46	30	24	20	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,079
16	Etawah, ...	23	125	168	146	49	96	11	34	6	17	3	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	686
17	Mynpoorie, ...	6	167	202	225	110	39	32	84	9	21	10	7	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	1,024
18	Etah, ...	7	112	143	134	27	95	14	51	8	25	3	2	1	6	1	...	..	...	...	629
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison,	2	124	208	141	54	68	15	40	3	19	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	681
20	Do. District Jail, ...	9	146	186	168	72	74	29	43	10	25	14	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	783
21	Cawnpore, ...	10	308	391	295	241	121	117	49	27	17	5	9	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	1,601
22	Futtehpore, ...	18	129	123	118	152	144	63	72	49	20	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	898
23	Allahabad Central Prison,	50	240	269	235	200	144	49	32	19	11	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256
24	Do. District Jail, ...	2	262	471	399	154	220	58	88	25	19	6	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,713
25	Banda, ...	9	136	218	169	79	88	22	40	7	19	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	796
26	Humeerpore, ...	4	108	125	120	45	72	16	32	10	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	545
27	Mirzapore, ...	14	206	276	240	92	130	37	49	6	25	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
28	Benares Central Prison,	20	242	185	166	90	52	50	32	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	868
29	Do. District Jail, ...	41	33	232	318	269	147	114	58	47	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282
30	Ghazeepore, ...	12	103	133	237	162	101	78	64	35	31	5	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	964
31	Azimgurh, ...	6	85	159	238	117	105	43	41	16	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	831
32	Goruckpore, ...	17	112	280	335	166	198	45	65	28	12	3	2	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254
33	Bustee, ...	...	37	102	145	134	45	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	467
34	Jounpore, ...	2	106	242	238	150	124	40	60	13	25	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,009
35	Almorah, ...	...	46	60	48	27	30	9	22	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
36	Ooraie, ...	4	100	113	89	44	31	27	15	7	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	438
37	Jhansie, ...	28	139	120	144	51	53	46	37	13	22	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
38	Lullutpore, ...	8	74	117	106	43	68	12	29	4	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
39	Ajmere, ...	17	116	167	172	97	78	32	43	9	16	3	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	758
40	Beaur, ...	7	78	90	69	34	23	11	17	4	8	1	6	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	349
	Total, ...	563	5,323	7,522	7,540	4,108	3,749	1,451	1,806	546	778	163	154	40	77	15	5	2	3	27	33,372

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April 1869.

S. CLARK
Inspector-General of Prisons of the N.-W. P.

No. 21.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces sentenced during the year 1868 *who have previously been convicted.*

Number.	1. Name of Zillah.	2. Number of prisoners sentenced during the year.	3. Number of Column 2 never before convicted.	4. Number once before convicted.	5. Number twice before convicted.	6. Number frequently convicted.	7. Remarks.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	92	81	7	1	3	
2	Saharunpore, ...	578	540	32	5	1	
3	Moozuffernugger, ...	535	500	13	20	2	
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	734	656	45	23	10	
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	2	2	...	...	...	
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	499	461	33	3	2	
7	Allygurh, ...	754	723	20	9	2	
8	Bijnour, ...	402	357	31	14	...	
9	Moradabad, ...	1,031	985	40	3	3	
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...	1,297	1,144	100	31	22	
11	Budaon, ...	1,096	1,062	12	14	8	
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,355	1,198	104	34	19	
13	Muttra, ...	688	623	50	6	9	
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	350	325	18	5	2	
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	995	858	101	21	15	
16	Etawah, ...	682	649	24	6	3	
17	Mynpoorie, ...	1,023	977	29	14	3	
18	Etah, ...	627	584	34	5	4	
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	36	36	...	...	...	
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	708	644	30	19	15	
21	Cawnpore, ...	1,580	1,499	40	22	19	
22	Futtehpore, ...	894	831	39	18	6	
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	950	918	27	5	...	
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,711	1,356	248	82	25	
25	Banda, ...	796	728	54	12	2	
26	Humeerpore, ...	545	524	19	2	...	
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,087	910	105	43	29	
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	56	44	6	3	3	
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	1,237	529	220	174	314	
30	Ghazeepore, ...	962	913	41	8	...	
31	Azimgurh, ...	828	812	13	...	3	
32	Goruckpore, ...	1,254	1,231	21	...	2	
33	Bustee, ...	467	466	1	...	...	
34	Jounpore, ...	1,009	914	50	45	...	
35	Almorah, ...	235	223	6	4	2	
36	Ooraie, ...	436	401	28	6	1	
37	Jhansie, ...	588	545	19	20	4	
38	Lullutpore, ...	471	447	22	2	...	
39	Ajmere, ...	624	571	32	15	6	
40	Beaur, ...	349	293	32	7	17	
	Total, ...	29,563	26,560	1,746	701	556	

Office of Insptr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Datad Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Insptr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No.

Register of Offences committed in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Offences for which Prisoners												
		Having forbidden articles in possession.	Smoking.	Fighting or Wrangling.	Injury of Property.	Refusing to or idling at work.	Escape or attempt to escape.	Assisting another's escape.	Theft.	Assault.	Affray.	Fraud.	Disobedience or insubordination.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt at Suicide.
1	Dehra Dhoen, ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...
2	Saharanpore, ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
4	Meerut Centl. Prison,	11	...	4	2	46	6	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto District Jail,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	3	1	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
8	Bijnour, ...	15	16	1	10	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bareilly Central Prison.	5	...	8	2	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	15	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	16	3	5	1	4	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Agra Central Prison,	57	...	17	6	32	...	...	5	5	1	...	23	...	1
15	Ditto District Jail,...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	Mynpoory, ...	3	7	9	7	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
18	Etah, ...	15	7	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison.	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto District Jail,...	...	...	5	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	2	...	5	...	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	12	...	...
22	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	..	...
23	Allahabad Central Prison.	27	1	12	8	22	11	...	25	...	...	1	4	...	...
24	Ditto District Jail,	3	...	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	Humeerpore, ...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Benares Centl. Prison.	5	...	5	4	42	1	...	16	14	...	...	4	...	...
29	Ditto District Jail, ..	28	17	4	6	24	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	17	...	...	1	15	2	...	21	2	...	...	2	...	...
31	Azimgurh, ...	...	1	8	1	7	...	...	19	...	...	...	15	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	5	7	...	2	9	1	...	10	1	...	2	4	...	...
33	Bustee, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	Almorah, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
37	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Ajmere, ...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
40	Beaur, ...	13	...	...	4	14	...	...	23	...	2	1	3	...	...
	Total, ...	269	63	108	78	314	39	...	182	36	15	4	111	...	4

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, N. W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

22

during the year 1868, *with punishment awarded.*

WERE PUNISHED.						PUNISHMENTS.								
Attempt to murder.	Having stolen articles in possession.	Giving false evidence.	Other offences.	Breach of other minor Jail discipline.	Total.	Flogging.	Solitary cells.	Extra imprisonment.	Shortening diet.	Increase of labour.	Double or heavy fetters.	Forfeiting number of marks.	Other punishments.	Total.
...	...	...	...	3	19	6	1	...	...	2	10	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	2	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	1	...	4	1	84	41	24	5	...	...	...	13	1	84
...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	1	3	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	1	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	2	...	59	48	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	59
...	1	...	...	...	9	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	2	2	2	31	12	...	...	...	6	8	4	1	31
...	...	...	3	3	34	11	11	...	1	11	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	3	40	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	4	5	156	75	7	...	4	36	5	28	1	156
...	...	...	1	...	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	6	47	32	...	2	...	9	3	1	...	47
...	...	...	2	2	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	2	2	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	8	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	2	4	34	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	8	23	8	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	23
1	...	...	18	17	147	34	4	8	...	54	30	15	2	147
...	...	...	...	1	14	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
...	...	...	3	2	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	4	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	5	15	111	52	...	...	4	2	18	35	...	111
...	...	...	5	34	129	55	18	...	19	8	19	10	...	129
...	...	...	...	5	65	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	2	8	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	3	44	38	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	1	2	18	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	2	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	3	5	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	1	1	6	2	70	44	13	...	8	1	1	1	2	70
1	3	3	69	160	1,459	897	142	19	39	153	95	107	7	1,459

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N W. Provinces.

No. 23.

Statement containing the information regarding the Conduct of Time-expired Convicts in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1868.

1. Number.	Name of Zillah.	2. Number of Prisoners betaken themselves to useful occupation and are of good character.	3. Number of Prisoners re-imprisoned.	4. Number of Prisoners died and emigrated.	5. Number of Prisoners of whom nothing is known.	6. Number doubtful.	7. Total.
1	Dehra Doon, ...						
2	Saharunpore, ...	...	No	return.			
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...						
4	Meerut Central Prison, ...	151	8	5	386	28	578
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	6	2	1	...	2	11
7	Allygurh, ...						
8	Bijnour, ...	...	No	return.			
9	Moradabad, ...	154	8	20	24	56	262
10	Bareilly Central Prison, ...		No	return.			
11	Budaon, ...	436	24	31	91	246	828
12	Shahjehanpore, ...						
13	Muttra, ...	...	No	return.			
14	Agra Central Prison, ...						
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Etawah, ...	41	8	6	1	66	122
17	Mynpoorie, ...	1	7	4	7	19	38
18	Etah, ...	91	6	10	3	59	169
19	Futtehgurh Central Prison, ...	53	17	3	31	180	284
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cawnpore, ...	...	No	return.			
22	Futtehpore, ...	203	2	1	137	17	360
23	Allahabad Central Prison, ...	...	No	return.			
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Banda, ...	36	14	15	23	61	149
26	Humeerpore, ...	135	20	16	1	83	255
27	Mirzapore, ...	445	103	28	203	305	1,084
28	Benares Central Prison, ...	36	4	10	...	7	57
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazeepore, ...	53	5	10	10	28	106
31	Azimgurh, ...						
32	Goruckpore, ...						
33	Bustee, ...						
34	Jounpore, ...						
35	Almorah, ...	...	No	return.			
36	Ooraie, ...						
37	Jhansie, ...						
38	Lullutpore, ...						
39	Ajmere, ...	183	3	3	70	325	584
40	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL, ...	2,024	231	163	987	1,482	4,887

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.

No. 24.

Statement showing the degree and extent of Education among the Prisoners of the North-Western Provinces during December, 1868.

Number.	Names of Jails.	Number of Prisoners in Jail on the 31st December, 1868.	Those who could read and write.	Those who could read only.	Those who could neither read nor write.	Number of Prisoners Educated in Jail.			
						To read.	To write.	To read and write.	Total.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	36	10	3	23	33	...	...	33
2	Saharunpore, ...	197	20	...	177	...	60	20	80
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	97	...	...	97	...	19	...	19
4	Meerut Central Prison,	1,151	435	375	341	375	241	145	761
5	Ditto District Jail, ...	314	15	...	299	...	...	5	5
6	Boolundshuhur, ...	110	12	...	98	...	...	...	...
7	Allygurh, ...	394	11	...	383	184	...	16	200
8	Bijnour, ...	109	6	...	103	...	...	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	262	13	66	183	66	...	13	79
10	Bareilly, ...	1,354	333	300	721	290	384	227	901
11	Budaon, ...	324	2	...	322	...	...	...	...
12	Shahjehanpore, ...	213	9	...	204	...	43	9	52
13	Muttra, ...	171	12	...	159	...	...	25	25
14	Agra Central Prison, ...	1,697	693	934	70	934	...	436	1,370
15	Ditto District Jail, ...	399	2	5	392	5	...	2	7
16	Etawah, ...	185	18	19	148	19	28	18	65
17	Mynpoory, ...	296	12	40	244	40	...	7	47
18	Etah, ...	168	33	5	130	24	...	13	37
19	Futtehgurh Centl. Prison,	711	152	408	151	408	...	106	514
20	Ditto District Jail, ...	289	61	167	61	167	...	53	220
21	Cawnpore, ...	323	25	29	269	29	76	25	130
22	Futtehpore, ...	241	82	10	149	...	...	...	...
23	Allahabad Centl. Prison,	1,896	575	896	425	199	...	425	624
24	Ditto District Jail, ...	505	85	380	40	380	...	75	455
25	Banda, ...	361	32	15	314	15	165	32	212
26	Humeerpore. ...	172	6	16	150	16	123	6	145
27	Mirzapore, ...	271	25	19	227	2	...	3	5
28	Benares Central Prison,	1,043	120	322	601	322	...	120	442
29	Ditto District Jail, ...	503	75	40	388	150	...	25	175
30	Ghazeepore, ...	461	13	344	104	344	...	...	344
31	Azimgurh, ...	292	19	35	238	...	...	...	...
32	Goruckpore, ...	696	10	8	678	...	...	278	278
33	Bustee, ...	90	2	3	85	...	...	...	...
34	Jounpore, ...	250	24	21	205	21	100	24	145
35	Almorah, ...	110	70	5	35	5	...	30	35
36	Ooraie, ...	160	5	...	155	...	10	5	15
37	Jhansie, ...	211	3	5	203	...	...	...	...
38	Lullutpore, ...	154	37	42	75	42	...	14	56
39	Ajmere, ...	416	26	40	350	40	...	26	66
40	Beaur, ...	62	60	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	16,694	3,143	4,552	8,999	4,110	1,249	2,183	7,542

OFFICE OF INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS, N.-W. P.,
Dated Allahabad, the 14th April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.

Place these Returns, please, at the close of Appendix I. of the Prisons Administration Report for 1868, and before Appendix II. They are referred to in para. 50 of the Report as "Statistical Returns, Nos. 1 to 7."

No. 1A.

General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Aggregate Number of Prisoners in Jails during the year.	Average Number in Jails during the year.	Number of Prisoners during the year.										
				Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jails during the year.	Judicially Released by Acquittal, Expiry of Sentence, Payment of Fine, &c.	Released for Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.
	Central Prisons.														
1	Meerut, ...	402,522	1,100	1,294	741	588	2,623	1,010	1	1	...	3	27	...	430
2	Barielly, ...	488,230	1,197	1,265	1,490	409	3,164	1,534	1	1	2	2	17	5	219
3	Agra, ...	659,709	1,802	1,807	675	463	2,945	1,005	...	...	...	...	36	2	200
4	Futtehgurh, ...	182,907	500	396	35	646	1,077	330	1	...	...	2	4	...	29
5	Allahabad, ...	675,457	1,845	1,750	378	876	3,004	835	...	1	...	6	36	...	230
6	Benares, ...	351,649	961	1,247	2	864	2,113	999	1	5	...	10	48	...	7
	Total, ...	2,710,474	7,405	7,759	3,321	3,846	14,926	5,713	4	8	2	23	168	7	1,115
	Divisional Jails.														
1	Jhansie, ...	78,221	214	167	588	73	828	515	...	...	...	...	3	2	80
2	Ajmere, ...	138,231	377	344	726	134	1,204	694	...	...	...	1	5	2	76
3	Almorah, ...	49,360	135	133	248	16	397	244	...	...	...	...	5	...	24
	Total, ...	265,812	726	644	1,562	223	2,429	1,453	...	...	...	1	13	4	180
	District Jails.														
1	Dehra Doon, ...	15,863	43	47	105	...	152	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Saharunpore, ...	64,409	176	113	1,042	3	1,158	865	...	...	...	1	3	...	35
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	43,692	119	75	849	...	924	630	1	5	...	...	2	...	170
4	Meerut, ...	83,762	274	...	...	533	533	206	...	...	...	2	1	...	10
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	52,284	143	118	917	...	1,035	859	...	...	...	1	1	...	46
6	Allygurh, ...	131,365	359	314	754	84	1,152	602	...	...	...	1	3	...	130
7	Bijnour, ...	57,945	158	159	689	...	848	626	...	...	...	...	1	1	103
8	Moradabad, ...	93,152	254	226	1,038	6	1,270	902	...	...	...	...	3	1	77
9	Budaon, ...	104,233	285	228	3,059	3	3,290	2,810	...	...	1	3	...	1	117
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	94,532	258	264	2,573	14	2,851	2,282	...	...	6	...	7	5	314
11	Muttra, ...	73,189	200	143	697	4	844	492	1	...	...	...	2	1	134
12	Agra, ...	127,212	348	392	995	84	1,471	1,047	...	...	...	3	6	...	16
13	Etawah, ...	77,832	213	241	682	5	928	676	...	...	...	1	1	1	43
14	Mynpoorie, ...	119,827	327	328	1,024	...	1,352	759	1	...	...	5	6	4	281
15	Etah, ...	71,896	196	259	627	2	888	567	...	1	...	...	1	...	136
16	Futtehgurh, ...	106,062	290	312	1,439	75	1,826	1,449	1	...	...	1	1	5	49
17	Cawnpore, ...	135,472	370	314	1,549	69	1,932	914	...	...	...	1	16	3	628
18	Futtehpore, ...	113,320	310	295	891	4	1,190	795	...	6	...	...	10	2	186
19	Allahabad, ...	212,014	579	493	1,726	...	2,219	1,331	...	...	16	...	9	1	344
20	Banda, ...	138,723	379	323	796	...	1,119	641	...	...	...	...	10	2	92
21	Humeerpore, ...	60,270	165	132	541	...	673	378	...	...	...	...	6	2	95
22	Mirzapore, ...	90,981	249	228	1,066	1	1,295	829	...	...	...	...	6	2	185
23	Benares, ...	161,545	441	...	1,573	51	1,624	989	...	...	1	1	6	...	123
24	Ghazeepore, ...	174,287	476	391	2,377	2	2,770	2,072	...	...	...	3	6	...	195
25	Azimgurh, ...	131,479	359	374	836	...	1,210	685	...	...	...	...	2	...	187
26	Goruckpore, ...	203,388	555	405	1,031	227	1,663	705	...	...	...	...	13	...	244
27	Bustee, ...	43,570	119	200	468	5	668	280	...	...	...	...	7	...	273
28	Jounpore, ...	71,048	194	112	2,013	2	2,127	1,739	...	...	...	2	1	2	66
29	Ooraie, ...	46,457	127	104	436	2	542	343	...	...	...	...	2	5	30
30	Lullutpore, ...	61,394	168	145	471	4	620	361	...	...	...	...	5	...	75
31	Beaur, ...	31,074	85	77	877	...	954	744	...	...	...	1	1	...	102
	Total, ...	2,992,277	8,219	6,812	33,136	1,180	41,128	27,681	4	12	24	26	143	38	4,443
	Grand Total, ...	5,968,563	16,350	15,215	38,019	5,249	58,4	34,847	8	20	26	50	324	49	5,738

No. 1A.

General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.														Number of Punishments for Breach of Jail Discipline.	
		Under Sentence of Transportation.	*Under Sentence of Rigorous Imprisonment.*					*Under Sentence of Simple Imprisonment.*			Under Trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In Transit to other Jails.	Total.	By Flogging.	Other Punishments.
			Life.	More than 7 years.	More than 2 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	More than 7 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.							
	Central Prisons.																
1	Meerut, ...	11	1	181	453	368	101	...	26	5	...	4	1	...	1,151	41	43
2	Bareilly, ...	32	2	153	484	472	177	...	7	27	23	1	5	...	1,383	12	19
3	Agra, ...	37	76	364	781	377	55	...	...	4	5	...	...	*3	1,702	75	81
4	Futtehgurh, ...	2	...	83	420	202	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	16	...
5	Allahabad, ...	23	17	652	957	177	55	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	1,896	34	113
6	Benares, ...	17	8	270	535	209	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1,043	52	59
	Total, ...	122	104	1,703	3,630	1,805	393	...	47	40	28	5	6	3	7,886	230	315
	Divisional Jails.																
1	Jhansie, ...	...	...	2	35	77	87	...	3	7	15	2	...	...	228	1	...
2	Ajmere, ...	...	1	1	143	158	88	...	4	11	10	10	...	...	426	18	3
3	Almorah, ...	...	1	8	34	43	16	...	3	3	14	2	...	...	124	2	...
	Total, ...	...	2	11	212	278	191	...	10	21	39	14	...	...	778	21	3
	District Jails.																
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	1	...	...	20	13	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	40	6	13
2	Saharunpore, ...	2	...	5	5	85	72	...	10	11	57	3	4	...	254	15	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	1	9	43	29	...	4	10	19	1	...	...	116	8	15
4	Meerut, ...	...	...	...	169	139	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	6	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	10	43	37	...	13	7	18	...	...	...	128	16	...
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	...	75	203	74	...	26	7	22	9	...	...	416	16	...
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	2	52	50	...	1	3	8	...	1	...	117	48	11
8	Moradabad, ...	...	3	6	51	88	83	...	19	9	25	3	...	...	287	7	2
9	Budaon, ...	...	...	...	6	109	123	...	54	31	34	1	...	...	358	11	23
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	...	22	60	104	...	8	18	26	1	...	...	239	19	21
11	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	25	61	60	...	12	10	43	2	1	...	214	1	2
12	Agra, ...	...	...	...	36	184	144	...	16	16	...	2	1	...	399	10	1
13	Etawah, ...	...	...	3	54	70	55	...	...	1	21	2	...	...	206	1	...
14	Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	...	44	83	134	...	23	9	...	3	...	...	296	32	15
15	Etah, ...	...	...	3	18	57	60	...	26	3	15	1	...	...	183	33	...
16	Futtehgurh, ...	1	...	3	70	148	35	...	14	12	31	5	1	...	320	21	...
17	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	18	115	113	...	53	10	47	7	7	...	370	26	8
18	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	21	108	92	...	13	3	...	4	...	...	241	8	15
19	Allahabad, ...	...	...	15	36	213	123	...	68	44	13	6	...	...	518	9	5
20	Banda, ...	...	...	...	122	156	75	...	3	3	13	...	2	...	374	18	...
21	Humeerpore, ...	...	3	...	27	94	23	3	19	2	20	1	...	...	192	11	...
22	Mirzapore, ...	2	...	2	47	*47	149	...	6	10	...	5	5	...	273	8	2
23	Benares, ...	...	...	20	127	138	199	...	...	7	1	11	1	...	504	55	74
24	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	5	119	103	150	...	70	13	33	...	1	...	494	64	1
25	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	9	52	100	82	...	30	16	44	3	...	...	336	61	...
26	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	7	221	291	71	...	99	5	...	...	2	...	696	38	6
27	Bustee, ...	...	...	...	9	21	56	...	1	3	18	...	...	...	108	3	...
28	Jounpore, ...	...	...	5	28	49	80	...	25	58	67	5	...	...	317	11	...
29	Ooraie, ...	...	...	...	19	31	94	...	6	10	2	...	...	...	162	14	4
30	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	12	62	41	...	30	8	25	1	...	...	179	26	...
31	Beaur, ...	...	...	...	...	2	53	...	4	1	44	2	...	...	106	44	26
	Total, ...	5	7	84	1,454	2,975	2,480	3	653	342	650	78	26	...	8,757	646	244
	Grand Total, ...	127	113	1,798	5,296	5,058	3,064	3	710	403	717	97	32	3	17,421	897	562

* Criminal Lunatics.

Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 2A.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in Charge.	Average Percentage of Mortality to Strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings, and state whether crowded or otherwise, in present year.	Superficial Feet within walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic Feet inwards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dieting of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grains, &c., &c.	Average Number in the Jails during the year.
	Central Prisons.							
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	15·88	Good, and in good condition; not over-crowded.	1,639	805	Daily average allowance 1lb. 14¼ oz.; consisting of 20 oz. of wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 16 oz. rice; 4 oz. dál, or 8 oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2·9ths oz. salt; and 4 oz. gram; with 12 oz. fuel.	1,100
2	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	6·71		1,065	648		1,197
3	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	8·67		1,103	648		1,802
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	0·71		5,219	790		500
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto, ...	4·85		1,277	816		1,845
6	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	7·30		2,488	646		961
	Total, ...	...	7·35	...	2,132	725		7,405
	Divisional Jails.							
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	3·79	Good, & in good order. The Ajmere Jail has been overcrowded several times during the year.	2,811	648	Ditto.	214
2	Ajmere, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3·10		542	411		377
3	Almorah, ...	Surgeon, ...	6·21		289	534		135
	Total, ...	...	4·37	...	1,214	531	...	726
	District Jails.							
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	7·96	Very fair, and generally in good order; not over-crowded.	588	592	Ditto.	43
2	Saharunpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	2·02		2,011	650		176
3	Moozuffernuggur,	Ditto, ...	6·08		575	742		119
4	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	0·48		2,580	421		274
5	Boolundshuhur,...	Ditto, ...	3·45		551	500		143
6	Allygurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	9·20		1,996	624		359
7	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	2·25		961	648		158
8	Moradabad, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4·15		756	500		254
9	Budaon, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	4·05		396	648		285
10	Shahjehanpore,...	Ditto, ...	3·26		556	678		258
11	Muttra, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	8·09		1,070	763		200
12	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	1·66		2,324	648		348
13	Etawah, ...	Ditto, ...	2·70		622	800		213
14	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto, ...	2·13		828	608		327
15	Etah, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	2·15		2,561	487		196
16	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	4·71		928	786		290
17	Cawnpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·97		1,600	520		370
18	Futtehpore, ...	Asst. Magistrate, ...	4·12		611	576		310
19	Allahabad, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	2·20		1,586	576		579
20	Banda, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	5·30		691	652		379
21	Humeerpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3·96		1,279	997		165
22	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·04		1,070	500		249
23	Benares, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	0·36		696	460		441
24	Ghazeepore ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	2·80		2,200	658		476
25	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	4·19		372	371		359
26	Goruckpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	8·42		610	766		555
27	Bustee, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	6·63		3,954	250		119
28	Jounpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4·45		1,109	500		194
29	Ooraie, ...	Ditto, ...	5·96		661	913		127
30	Lullutpore, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	2·90		901	·812		168
31	Beaur, ...	Asst. Commissioner,	2·41		557	385		85
	Total, ...	...	4·16	...	1,200	614	...	8,219
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	5·29	...	1,341	624	...	16,350

No.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in the

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in Charge.	Average Weight— Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.
	Central Prisons.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 13 12	1 17 4	1 13 4	1 16 4
2	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	1 15 9	1 15 9	1 15 3	1 14 12
3	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	1 12 12	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 8
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 14 15	1 15 1	1 14 5	1 15 2
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto, ...	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 15 0
6	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	1 14 12	1 14 14	1 12 12	1 16 2
	Total, ...	... ...	1 14 7	1 14 15	1 13 12	1 15 2
	Divisional Jails.					
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	...	...	...	...
2	Ajmere, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 13 7	1 13 10	1 17 4	1 16 14
3	Almorah, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 14 8	1 15 0	1 7 8	1 20 8
	Total, ...	... ...	1 13 15	1 14 5	1 12 6	1 18 11
	District Jails.					
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	1 13 1	1 15 10	1 13 1	1 12 8
2	Saharunpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 11 9	1 9 12	1 15 15	1 14 11
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	Ditto, ...	1 15 0	1 16 0	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	1 9 14	1 11 2	1 11 0	1 13 0
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	Ditto, ...	1 15 0	1 17 0	...	1 16 3
6	Allygurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 19 8	1 18 8	...	1 16 0
7	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	1 10 12	1 10 12	1 13 6	1 14 14
8	Moradabad, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 20 14	1 20 14	1 20 14	1 20 14
9	Budaon, ...	Civil Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 17 8	1 14 12	1 19 8	1 14 12
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	1 6 13	1 11 5	1 14 6	1 15 13
11	Muttra, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 14 8	1 16 0	1 17 4	1 13 0
12	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	1 13 12	1 13 2	1 12 8	1 13 4
13	Etawah, ...	Ditto, ...	1 15 8	1 15 12	1 15 10	1 15 10
14	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto, ...	1 8 8	1 9 1	1 7 11	1 7 0
15	Etah, ...	Civil Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 15 0	1 6 12	1 7 0	1 3 8
16	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 15 3	1 14 15	1 13 10	1 10 3
17	Cawnpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 15 5	1 12 10	1 15 0	1 13 8
18	Futtehpore, ...	Assistant Magistrate, ...	1 8 11	1 8 11	1 8 12	1 10 7
19	Allahabad, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 20 15	1 20 0	1 20 10	1 20 12
20	Banda, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	1 21 0	1 20 0	1 18 0	1 17 4
21	Humeerpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 15 4	1 16 5	1 15 10	1 16 0
22	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 5 14	1 5 15	1 4 13	1 4 11
23	Benares, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 18 0	1 20 0	1 19 8	1 21 0
24	Ghazeepore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 14 8	1 14 2	...	...
25	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto, ...	1 11 8	1 12 12	1 11 12	1 13 12
26	Goruckpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 10 6
27	Bustee, ...	Civil Assistant Surgeon, ...	...	...	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1 6 5	1 6 6	1 7 5	1 6 7
29	Ooraie, ...	Ditto, ...	1 8 8	1 9 4	1 8 12	1 9 12
30	Lullutpore, ...	Assistant Surgeon, ...	1 7 8	1 10 5	1 9 4	1 13 5
31	Beaur, ...	Assistant Commissioner, ...	1 17 13	1 12 4	1 15 2	1 15 6
	Total, ...	... ...	1 15 0	1 11 7	1 4 10	1 8 3
	Grand Total, ...	... ...	1 14 7	1 13 9	1 10 4	1 14 0

Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

2A.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Sick in Hospital.										
Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, Cured, and Transferred.	Remaining.	Average Number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total Died and Released without cure.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.	Percentage to Average Strength of Deaths and Released for Sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
17	325	302	13	13·85	1	27	28	2·45	2·54	
25	976	960	24	22·22	1	17	18	1·42	1·50	
8	560	518	15	30·82	...	36	36	1·99	1·99	
8	350	348	6	7·81	...	4	4	0·80	0·80	
21	825	774	36	31·41	1	36	37	1·95	2·01	
24	1,198	1,147	27	35·80	5	48	53	4·99	5·51	
103	4,234	4,049	121	141·91	8	168	176	2·80	2·39	
4	207	206	1	5·08	...	4	4	1·87	1·87	
3	271	265	4	11·36	...	5	5	1·32	1·32	
6	180	179	2	6·67	...	5	5	3·70	3·70	
13	658	650	7	23·11	...	14	14	2·30	2·30	
1	32	33	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	
1	127	122	3	4·48	...	3	3	1·70	1·70	
...	100	96	2	1·87	...	2	2	1·68	1·68	
...	75	71	3	2·30	...	1	1	0·43	0·43	
...	42	41	...	1·16	...	1	1	0·70	0·70	
6	315	310	7	7·22	...	4	4	1·11	1·11	
1	58	58	...	1·51	...	1	1	0·63	0·63	
1	90	88	1	2·48	...	3	3	1·18	1·18	
1	48	47	2	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	
11	143	139	8	7·13	...	7	7	2·71	2·71	
2	159	149	8	3·74	...	4	4	2·00	2·00	
1	101	95	1	2·84	...	6	6	1·72	1·72	
...	105	104	...	2·16	...	1	1	0·47	0·47	
4	111	105	4	4·85	...	6	6	1·83	1·83	
3	83	84	1	2·11	1	1	2	0·51	1·02	
5	212	208	8	6·42	...	1	1	0·34	0·34	
12	292	276	12	13·97	...	16	16	4·32	4·32	
15	358	355	7	10·90	6	11	17	3·55	5·48	
10	393	386	7	13·02	...	10	10	1·73	1·73	
12	415	406	11	14·51	...	10	10	2·63	2·63	
7	184	178	5	6·95	...	8	8	4·84	4·84	
9	201	198	6	7·59	...	6	6	2·41	2·41	
2	384	364	16	15·12	...	6	6	1·36	1·36	
3	62	57	2	1·53	...	6	6	1·26	1·26	
6	323	323	4	10·50	...	2	2	0·54	0·54	
3	243	220	8	5·47	...	18	18	3·22	3·22	
15	121	127	2	5·64	...	7	7	5·89	5·89	
6	358	351	12	10·97	...	1	1	0·51	0·51	
2	118	113	5	2·98	...	2	2	1·57	1·57	
1	214	209	...	2·67	...	6	6	3·57	3·57	
9	167	174	1	6·07	...	1	1	1·18	1·18	
149	5,634	5,487	146	180·07	7	151	158	1·83	1·92	
265	10,526	10,186	274	345·09	15	333	348	2·03	2·13	

S. CLARK,

Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners

Number.	Name of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to												
		Employed.				*Industrial Manufac*								
		On Jail Service.	On Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.	On labour outside the Jail.	Weaving Cloth.	Weaving Blankets.	Making Durrees.	Making Carpets, &c.	Making Paper.	Spinning Cotton and making Cotton and Hemp Ropes.	Coarse matting, Tat-puttee, Ban, &c.	Smiths and Carpenters' Shop.	Oil Pressing.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Meerut, ...	125	54⅜	266	...	90¾	101½	41⅜	9⅜	18½	18¼	23½	2½	...
2	Bareilly, ...	260⅜	40	438¼	...	30	43⅝	13⅜	38	4⅝	...	4	4⅜	...
3	Agra, ...	231	93⅜	374	...	80⅜	47⅜	66	16	71⅝	6¾	112¾	7½	19¾
4	Futtehgurh, ...	73½	...	332⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	226	146	803½	...	72½	83¼	43¾	17	63½	...	107½	4	10½
6	Benares, ...	131	13½	471¼	...	98⅜	51	...	...	...	...	3⅜	23½	4
	Total, ...	1,047¼	348	2,685¾	...	372½	327¼	165¼	80⅜	158½	25	251½	42	34¼
	Divisional Jails.													
1	Jhansie, ...	46⅜	5⅜	35	...	23⅓	6½	12	5	12½	5	...	...	...
2	Ajmere, ...	61	8⅜	74⅓	...	33	1¾	46½	0⅓	33⅜	...	...	4½	...
3	Almorah, ...	14¾	12	11⅜	...	...	19	...	10⅜	13	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	122½	26½	121¼	...	56½	27¼	58½	16¼	59¼	5	...	4½	...
	District Jails.													
1	Dehra Doon, ...	10	2	3	...	7	...	6	...	...	0½	0½	0¼	3
2	Saharunpore, ...	31	2½	20	...	4⅜	1⅜	...	4	8	4	13¼	0¼	...
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	17¼	3	11½	...	...	19½	...	...	...	...	14¼	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	67½	7	159¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	24½	...	23½	...	10½	7½	2¼	8½	12¼	...	5¼	...	...
6	Allygurh, ...	44	26	101½	...	26⅜	20	7⅞	...	...	...	0¼	...	2
7	Bijnour, ...	29¼	2½	52	...	4¼	4	...	...	...	2	4¼	0½	...
8	Moradabad, ...	30	3⅜	31½	...	33½	15	...	...	8½	...	38⅜	...	...
9	Budaon, ...	33	15	78⅜	...	6¾	2	0⅜	...	...	...	0½	...	...
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	44¼	14½	77¼	...	2	...	0¼	0½	11⅜	...	1½	0¼	...
11	Muttra, ...	38	17½	52	...	...	8½	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
12	Agra, ...	29¼	5	209⅜	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	0½	0⅜	...
13	Etawah, ...	36⅜	13	51½	...	6⅜	3⅜	11	5¼	19¼	...	1	4⅜	...
14	Mynpoorie, ...	54½	8⅜	90⅜	...	10½	4¼	5⅜	1½	43¼	...	1¼	8½	...
15	Etah, ...	35⅜	5¼	52¾	...	21⅜	0½	13	...	...	...	6½	...	1½
16	Futtehgurh, ...	53½	...	23¼	...	18¼	19	7½	3	27½	4⅜	8⅜	1½	1
17	Cawnpore, ...	51½	9½	96¼	...	5	7	0¼	...	1½	...	1½	4	...
18	Futtehpore, ...	84⅜	9¼	143½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Allahabad, ...	100¼	20¼	148¼	...	20	16	...	...	37¼	...	5⅜	0⅜	3¼
20	Banda, ...	77½	4¼	67	...	24¼	15½	7¼	12¼	45½	...	3¼	...	...
21	Humeerpore, ...	25	2	18	...	9	2⅜	...	...	8⅜	12⅜	3	...	4⅜
22	Mirzapore, ...	44⅜	2¼	55	...	13⅜	12⅜	9⅜	17⅜	22¼	...	2	...	3½
23	Benares, ...	93¾	22	122¼	...	52	41	6	...	14	...	8	8	...
24	Ghazeepore, ...	99¼	4	95¼	...	38	5½	15	8	11½	...	36	0½	3
25	Azimgurh, ...	60¼	4¼	74	...	9	9½	12⅜	6¼	30	10⅜	9¾	5½	5
26	Gorucknore, ...	126⅜	11¼	93¾	...	59½	13½	13	5	17½	34½	14½	8	...
27	Bustee, ...	21⅜	17⅜	12	...	...	5½	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
28	Jounpore, ...	32⅜	7⅜	38¼	...	4½	4⅜	4½	2½	10⅜	...	3½	...	...
29	Oorale, ...	28¼	4⅜	49¼	...	2¼	4¼	...	...	1¼	...	1⅜	0¼	...
30	Lullutpore, ...	21½	5	3¼	...	17	3	19¾	7⅜	12½	2	...	2	1¼
31	Beaur, ...	11⅜	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	1,457⅜	249	2,058	22	421	246⅜	142¼	82¼	343¾	71¼	202¼	45¾	28¾
	Grand Total, ...	2,628	623	4,865	22	850	601	366	179	562	101	454	92	63

3A.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.

LABOUR DURING THE YEAR.									Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.	Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.	Net Amount Credited to Government.
tures, &c.											
Sewing, Dyeing, and Miscellaneous.	Lithographic and Type Press.	Making Tents.	Saddlery and Shoe-making.	Total.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick and Infirm.	Convalescent or exempted from labour.	Total.			
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
10½	6¼	...	1½	324⅜	0¼	98½	195¼	1,064½	19,191 5 4	30,345 6 6	7,500 0 0
50⅜	19½	...	0⅛	209⅜	...	114¼	58⅜	1,121⅜	20,982 8 9	25,553 14 7	1,000 0 0
138¼	57½	...	4⅛	629¼	0½	459	...	1,787½	40,978 13 4	76,007 5 4	30,000 0 0
14	...	...	...	14	...	71	8⅛	499¾	313 9 0	774 11 4	...
6½	1¼	...	1	410½	0½	96	167⅜	1,850¼	26,442 0 4	35,944 14 7	4,000 0 0
....	4½	...	2	187¼	...	19	21	843	14,644 6 4	17,580 0 9	...
220	89	...	9¼	1,775½	1¼	857⅜	451¼	7,166⅜	1,22,552 11 1	1,86,206 5 1	42,500 0 0
13¾	...	...	...	78¼	...	34¼	...	200	3,697 10 4	5,278 14 7	2,000 0 0
9¼	...	...	...	129¼	...	10½	42¼	326¼	6,060 11 11	8,433 13 6	1,300 0 0
...	...	...	...	42⅜	...	12	2	95¼	1,093 3 2	1,360 1 2	...
23	...	...	...	250¼	...	56⅜	44¼	621½	10,851 9 5	15,072 13 3	3,300 0 0
...	...	...	...	17	...	0½	4	36½	621 13 6	821 4 9	...
9	...	...	...	45	...	4¼	13½	116¼	1,661 14 1	2,843 15 11	1,000 0 0
...	...	...	...	33⅜	...	8½	9	83	1,413 9 9	1,886 3 6	1,000 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4⅜	35	273½	...	...	...
17¼	...	...	2	65½	0½	2	16	132	2,189 5 9	3,094 14 3	200 0 0
28⅜	...	...	...	85¼	...	6	45⅜	308½	4,338 13 0	7,461 3 7	1,000 0 0
20⅜	...	...	...	35⅝	...	2¼	16⅜	138½	1,489 9 2	2,498 7 4	800 0 0
1¼	...	...	...	97	0¼	5½	23⅜	191⅜	2,788 5 6	4,078 14 6	800 0 0
15	...	...	...	25	0¼	24	...	176	281 4 3	559 10 10	...
...	...	...	...	16½	...	28½	...	180½	613 6 3	1,272 12 0	200 0 0
...	...	...	...	10½	5½	19⅜	...	143½	213 7 11	148 1 0	...
8¼	...	...	...	23½	...	2⅜	77¼	347½	1,676 5 11	3,123 2 0	1,200 0 0
11	...	...	...	62⅜	...	25	...	189	1,422 14 7	2,197 3 6	1,500 0 0
8¼	...	...	0½	83⅜	0¼	41¼	7½	286½	4,042 3 2	5,984 0 10	1,000 0 0
4½	...	...	0½	48¼	...	20⅜	...	163	1,930 12 5	2,473 1 3	865 3 4
25⅜	...	...	...	117	...	5⅜	26⅛	226	7,967 6 3	12,653 14 11	2,000 0 0
2	...	...	11⅜	33	...	13	44⅜	248½	2,855 2 4	4,314 1 10	1,616 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	0⅜	12½	18⅜	269½	...	...	...
3½	...	...	0¼	86⅜	1	62¼	8	426⅜	5,382 9 5	7,096 5 0	500 0 0
6¼	...	...	...	114¼	5	65½	...	333½	2,777 9 9	4,583 14 2	1,274 1 6
5⅜	...	...	...	46⅜	...	19	...	110⅜	753 8 1	1,500 6 1	...
...	...	...	...	82¼	...	36⅜	...	221	2,272 6 1	3,275 5 6	500 0 0
...	...	...	...	129	1	63½	...	431½	3,468 7 5	4,122 7 1	...
25¾	0½	...	0⅓	144¼	...	1¼	64⅜	408⅜	4,899 7 1	6,929 12 10	900 0 0
1	...	...	...	99½	...	23½	8⅛	270¼	2,679 11 3	4,549 9 11	1,200 0 0
...	...	...	...	165½	0⅜	49½	9	455½	2,459 2 4	3,733 15 3	807 0 0
7	...	...	...	27½	...	13¼	...	91⅜	181 14 9	308 13 1	...
1	...	...	...	31½	...	18⅜	2¼	130⅜	675 6 5	1,284 7 8	500 0 0
0¼	0½	...	...	10½	...	11¼	...	103⅜	748 10 8	1,329 3 5	400 0 0
3½	...	...	...	69¼	0½	2	15½	116½	1,137 8 0	2,140 3 11	500 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	0¼	11½	0⅜	50⅛	...	...	...
205¾	1	...	15½	1,806¼	15⅜	605	447	6,660⅜	62,942 11 1	96,265 7 11	65,562 4 10
449	90	...	25	3,832	17	1,519	943	14,449	1,96,346 15 7	2,97,544 10 3	65,562 4 10

No. 3A.

Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Name of Jails.	Total Earning during the year.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labour.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.	Number of Prisoners under Education in Jail.	Remarks.
	Central Prisons.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1	Meerut, ...	29,399 2 0	38 2 3½	50 8 1	761	
2	Bareilly, ...	37,480 2 2	39 8 1	32 11 9	1,354	
3	Agra, ...	56,329 9 7	42 6 5	51 5 10	1,627	
4	Futtehgurh, ...	14,333 13 2	34 1 8¾	32 15 0¼	560	
5	Allahabad, ...	66,681 9 4	42 0 5¾	28 10 7½	624	
6	Benares, ...	19,641 11 1	24 7 4½	23 13 4	442	
	Total, ...	2,23,865 15 4	38 3 7¼	40 11 4½	...	
	Divisional Jails.					
1	Jhansie, ...	4,549 7 1	27 7 2	27 0 0	...	
2	Ajmere, ...	7,062 7 9	26 0 1	15 13 10¼	66	
3	Almorah, ...	1,827 0 0	22 7 8¾	11 3 10¾	35	
	Total, ...	13,438 14 10	25 13 1¼	18 8 11	...	
	District Jails.					
1	Dehra Doon, ...	570 8 9	17 13 3¾	14 4 1¾	33	
2	Saharunpore, ...	2,581 15 5	26 3 4¾	21 3 2¾	80	
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2,197 5 5	33 8 5½	32 13 5¾	19	
4	Meerut, ...	5,377 10 11	23 8 1¾	...	5	
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	2,300 15 11	20 2 11¼	16 2 1¾	...	
6	Allygurh, ...	8,334 3 8	32 7 4½	43 11 0	200	
7	Bijnour, ...	4,151 3 4	34 11 10	21 7 10½	...	
8	Moradabad, ...	3,477 9 3	21 6 5	12 6 4¼	79	
9	Budaon, ...	4,549 4 9	29 14 10¼	9 8 0½	...	
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	5,051 1 9	34 8 9	24 7 10	517	
11	Muttra, ...	4,038 13 0	32 11 3	1 1 1¾	...	
12	Agra, ...	9,552 8 1	35 11 4¼	55 11 11½	7	
13	Etawah, ...	4,477 10 0	27 6 3¼	19 1 4	65	
14	Mynpoorie, ...	9,869 9 6	41 8 2¼	28 5 9¾	52	
15	Etah, ...	4,630 14 7	32 8 10½	14 11 0¾	37	
16	Futtehgurh, ...	7,117 3 5	36 11 9	39 11 1¼	220	
17	Cawnpore, ...	8,549 14 0	44 13 1¾	50 0 8	130	
18	Futtehpore, ...	10,932 12 0	45 14 2½	...	...	
19	Allahabad, ...	12,747 5 6	35 12 1¼	23 13 9¾	455	
20	Banda, ...	5,527 8 5	20 15 10	14 7 6	4	
21	Humeerpore, ...	1,880 5 2	20 7 11	15 12 8¼	145	
22	Mirzapore, ...	3,663 10 2	19 14 1¾	11 5 2	5	
23	Benares, ...	6,705 0 11	18 3 6½	11 5 1	175	
24	Ghazeepore, ...	7,252 7 9	21 2 6¾	17 13 10	344	
25	Azimgurh, ...	4,592 11 3	19 4 5	16 2 7½	...	
26	Goruckpore, ...	5,186 8 3	13 1 0¼	7 0 5	278	
27	Bustee, ...	1,110 13 10	14 2 5	7 8 0¼	...	
28	Jounpore, ...	2,029 13 9	18 7 11	16 8 4	115	
29	Ooraie, ...	2,614 6 1	28 4 2¾	27 9 7	...	
30	Lullutpore, ...	1,776 16 11	17 14 5	11 9 4	457	
31	Beaur, ...	1,242 15 3	32 11 4¼	...	...	
	Total, ...	1,54,081 9 0	27 8 10	19 11 7	...	
	Grand Total, ...	3,91,386 7 2	32 10 5	29 5 11½	...	

Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 4A.

Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868.

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Establishments.							Expenditure during the year.			
		Number of Jail Guards Regular.	Number of Officers other than Regular Guards.						Jail Guards of Regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than Guards.	Feeding, Contingent, Building, and other expenses.	Total.
			European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.				
	Central Jails.								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Meerut, ...	52	6	11	36	45	4	154	4,870 0 0	21,801 14 3	31,400 4 1	58,072 2 4
2	Bareilly, ...	50	6	11	36	35	4	142	4,440 0 0	22,944 15 7	39,044 3 1	66,429 2 8
3	Agra, ...	57	6	11	36	47	4	161	5,280 0 0	22,917 1 0	62,552 3 0	90,749 4 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	24	1	5	1	10	1	42	1,748 0 0	13,268 1 7	13,867 14 5	28,884 0 0
5	Allahabad, ...	57	6	11	36	53	4	167	5,160 0 0	21,740 9 11	74,969 5 2	1,01,869 15 1
6	Benares, ...	57	6	11	36	17	4	131	5,220 0 0	21,918 13 7	34,747 4 11	61,886 2 6
	Total, ...	297	31	60	181	207	21	797	26,718 0 0	1,24,591 7 11	2,56,581 2 8	4,07,890 10 7
	Divisional Jails.											
1	Jhansie, ...	18	...	5	...	17	1	41	1,560 0 0	2,986 2 7	9,912 6 4	14,458 8 11
2	Ajmere, ...	18	...	5	...	22	1	46	1,560 0 0	3,666 0 0	14,160 7 2	19,386 7 2
3	Almorah, ...	7	...	3	...	18	1	29	480 0 0	2,450 10 4	7,859 2 2	10,789 12 6
	Total, ...	43	...	13	...	57	3	116	3,600 0 0	9,102 12 11	31,931 15 8	44,634 12 7
	District Jails.											
1	Dehra Doon, ...	7	...	3	...	8	1	19	582 0 0	2,402 2 2	2,820 14 3	5,805 0 5
2	Saharunpore, ...	7	...	4	...	19	1	31	655 0 0	2,832 11 10	4,837 9 6	8,325 5 4
3	Moozuffernuggur,	7	...	3	...	14	1	25	582 0 0	2,355 0 0	4,040 6 1	6,977 6 1
4	Meerut, ...	14	...	4	...	10	1	29	668 0 0	2,208 14 9	5,739 13 6	8,616 12 3
5	Boolundshuhur,	7	...	4	...	16	1	28	582 0 0	2,483 0 0	4,392 6 11	7,457 6 11
6	Allygurh, ...	12	...	4	...	22	1	39	1,080 0 0	3,057 15 3	11,313 15 1	15,451 14 4
7	Bijnour, ...	12	...	4	...	13	1	30	1,080 0 0	2,710 0 0	5,829 3 5	9,619 3 5
8	Moradabad, ...	12	...	5	...	18	1	36	1,080 0 0	3,203 4 10	7,778 1 7	12,061 6 5
9	Budaon, ...	7	...	4	...	18	1	30	582 0 0	2,861 8 0	9,371 3 11	12,814 11 11
10	Shahjehanpore,	7	...	5	...	20	1	33	629 8 0	2,933 0 0	9,288 3 1	12,850 11 1
11	Muttra, ...	7	...	3	...	18	1	29	582 0 0	2,295 0 0	7,058 5 8	9,935 5 8
12	Agra, ...	18	...	4	...	16	1	39	1,560 0 0	3,460 1 0	8,361 14 9	13,381 15 9
13	Etawah, ...	7	...	3	...	19	1	30	582 0 0	2,785 0 0	6,820 7 6	10,187 7 6
14	Mynpoorie, ...	12	...	5	...	26	1	44	1,080 0 0	3,350 3 11	12,648 7 0	17,078 10 11
15	Etah, ...	7	...	4	...	19	1	31	581 0 0	2,412 7 5	6,952 12 8	9,346 4 1
16	Futtehgurh, ...	18	...	6	1	29	1	55	1,560 0 0	3,874 10 8	8,865 2 4	14,299 13 0
17	Cawnpore, ...	7	...	3	...	19	1	30	582 0 0	3,430 0 0	24,157 7 11	28,169 7 11
18	Futtehpore, ...	12	...	4	...	22	1	39	1,320 0 0	1,607 3 6	13,417 2 9	16,344 6 3
19	Allahabad, ...	18	...	4	...	54	1	77	1,608 0 0	3,974 7 4	27,174 2 5	32,756 9 9
20	Banda, ...	7	...	4	...	25	1	37	564 0 0	3,413 5 4	12,549 7 3	16,526 12 7
21	Humeerpore, ...	7	...	4	...	13	1	25	582 0 0	2,458 8 9	4,986 15 1	8,027 7 10
22	Mirzapore, ...	12	...	5	...	26	1	44	1,080 0 0	2,909 10 0	9,228 6 0	13,218 0 0
23	Benares, ...	18	...	4	...	39	1	62	1,560 0 0	3,695 4 5	15,814 7 11	21,069 12 4
24	Ghazeepore, ...	17	...	6	1	34	1	59	1,500 0 0	4,245 12 0	14,675 5 5	20,422 1 5
25	Azimgurh, ...	12	...	5	1	28	1	47	1,032 0 0	3,640 8 0	9,181 12 5	13,854 4 5
26	Goruckpore, ...	18	1	6	...	20	1	46	1,560 0 0	4,516 15 2	13,884 2 5	19,961 1 7
27	Bustee, ...	7	...	3	...	17	1	28	582 0 0	1,649 4 2	4,651 8 7	6,882 12 9
28	Jounpore, ...	12	...	4	...	28	1	45	1,080 0 0	2,659 4 6	6,808 9 11	10,547 14 5
29	Ooraie, ...	7	...	4	...	11	1	23	582 0 0	2,672 2 11	9,017 15 6	12,272 2 5
30	Lullutpore, ...	7	...	4	...	13	1	25	582 0 0	2,490 8 0	6,333 9 4	9,406 1 4
31	Beaur, ...	7	...	1	...	10	1	19	582 0 0	900 0 0	2,159 10 3	3,641 10 3
	Total, ...	329	1	126	3	644	31	1,134	28,261 8 0	89,488 13 11	2,89,259 10 5	4,07,010 0 4
	Grand Total,	669	32	199	184	908	55	2,047	58,579 8 0	2,23,183 2 9	5,77,772 12 9	8,59,535 7 6

No.

Statement showing the Establishments and Cosf ofJails

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Expenditure during the year.—(*Concluded.*)		Average gross cost			
		Deduct profit of Manufactures, credited.	Net Cost.	For Jail Guards.	For Establishment.	For Diet.	For Clothing and Bedding.
	Central Jails.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Meerut, ...	16,401 7 7	41,670 10 9	4 6 10	19 13 1½	17 2 1½	4 4 1¾
2	Bareilly, ...	2,443 12 5	63,985 6 3	3 12 2½	19 7 1½	18 12 1	5 13 8½
3	Agra, ...	32,321 3 3	58,428 0 9	2 15 3½	12 13 1¾	20 11 0¼	1 13 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	461 2 4	28,422 13 8	3 7 11¼	26 8 7	16 14 1¾	4 9 8¾
5	Allahabad, ...	11,769 11 4	90,100 3 9	2 12 8¾	11 12 5¾	20 7 2½	3 15 5
6	Benares, ...	4,462 13 1	57,423 5 5	5 6 10¾	22 12 11¼	22 14 6¾	5 8 5¼
	Total, ...	67,860 2 0	3,40,030 8 7	3 9 11¾	16 14 4	19 13 1½	4 0 7
	Divisional Jails.						
1	Jhansie, ...	407 10 0	14,050 14 11	7 4 8	13 15 3	22 0 1½	3 5 11¼
2	Ajmere, ...	2,112 12 4	17,273 10 10	4 4 4½	10 0 8½	23 8 1½	2 5 4½
3	Almorah, ...	2,050 11 3	8,739 1 3	3 11 9	19 1 1¾	26 15 0¾	4 1 5½
	Total, ...	4,571 1 7	40,063 11 0	5 1 5	12 13 10½	23 10 10	2 15 5¾
	District Jails.						
1	Dehra Doon, ...	223 7 2	5,581 9 3	14 14 9	61 9 6	19 4 4	3 3 0
2	Saharunpore, ...	954 1 5	7,371 3 11	4 3 7¼	18 4 4¾	15 7 4¾	1 0 1¼
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,108 6 11	5,868 15 2	5 12 7¾	23 6 11	17 1 8¾	... ...
4	Meerut, ...	...	8,616 12 3	2 7 0	8 0 11¾	15 10 4½	1 1 10½
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,056 12 8	6,400 10 3	4 5 6	18 8 5¾	16 3 8¾	2 7 5¾
6	Allygurh, ...	1,194 7 2	14,257 7 2	3 4 1½	9 3 7	16 9 11¾	3 0 1½
7	Bijnour, ...	768 5 4	8,850 14 1	7 4 9	18 4 11¾	19 2 0	2 12 0
8	Moradabad, ...	979 4 0	11,082 2 5	4 12 5½	14 2 9¼	17 3 10¼	4 0 8½
9	Budaon, ...	213 9 0	12,601 2 11	2 3 7¼	10 15 1	18 5 4	0 7 4
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	397 15 3	12,452 11 10	2 12 9¼	13 0 6¾	13 12 7½	5 1 2¼
11	Muttra, ...	11 4 0	9,924 1 8	3 10 6¾	14 6 11½	18 1 4	4 15 6¾
12	Agra, ...	1,310 1 0	12,071 14 9	4 7 9¾	9 15 3¾	19 7 9	1 14 0¾
13	Etawah, ...	1,197 8 0	8,989 15 6	3 3 3¾	15 5 6	18 6 2½	0 14 8¾
14	Mynpoorie, ...	2,391 3 0	14,687 7 11	3 4 11	10 4 2	14 15 7½	3 0 9¾
15	Etah, ...	708 13 7	8,337 6 6	3 5 11	13 15 9½	16 0 3½	5 6 8
16	Futtehgurh, ...	1,029 14 2	13,269 14 10	5 12 1¼	14 4 9¼	15 3 4¾	3 4 9½
17	Cawnpore, ...	1,651 5 11	26,518 2 0	1 12 11	10 10 5¼	15 7 5	2 6 10¾
18	Futtehpore, ...	...	16,344 6 3	4 4 1½	5 2 11½	16 12 3¼	4 0 8¾
19	Allahabad, ...	2,070 2 3	30,686 7 6	2 14 0¼	7 1 9	19 10 5¾	4 6 1¾
20	Banda, ...	1,653 0 4	14,873 12 3	1 10 0	9 13 4¾	16 14 4	2 11 2¼
21	Humeerpore, ...	442 9 10	7,584 14 0	4 2 0½	17 6 11¾	16 7 10¼	0 7 5
22	Mirzapore, ...	640 2 8½	12,577 13 4	4 5 6½	11 11 4	18 6 7¼	2 3 4½
23	Benares, ...	1,460 1 1	19,609 11 3	3 8 8	8 6 2½	19 7 5	4 13 5½
24	Ghazeepore, ...	2,576 15 9	17,845 1 8	3 6 5	9 10 1	19 2 7¾	2 15 2½
25	Azimgurh, ...	1,338 5 11	12,515 14 6	3 3 11	11 7 2	14 4 3¼	1 7 11¼
26	Goruckpore, ...	1,162 13 3	18,798 4 4	2 12 11¾	8 2 2½	16 2 11¼	1 14 11
27	Bustee, ...	206 5 0	6,676 7 9	5 11 9	16 3 11¾	20 3 2¼	6 10 5¾
28	Jounpore, ...	226 10 6	10,321 3 11	6 9 4¼	16 3 5¼	16 9 11	4 4 0¼
29	Ooraie, ...	104 6 1	12,167 12 4	4 15 7¼	22 13 5	20 11 0¼	3 15 9½
30	Lullutpore, ...	662 15 11	8,743 1 5	4 0 5¼	17 3 9¼	21 15 0¼	1 15 7
31	Beaur, ...	...	3,641 10 3	9 9 11	14 14 0¼	10 10 9½	2 9 1¼
	Total, ...	27,740 15 2	3,79,269 1 2	3 11 4	11 11 10¼	17 4 6	2 14 9½
	Grand Total, ...	1,00,172 2 9	7,59,363 4 9	3 11 8¼	14 3 4¾	18 12 2	3 7 2¼

Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

4A.

in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

OF EACH PRISONER.										AVERAGE COST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DIET DURING THE YEAR SHOWING NUMBER OF lbs. OBTAINED FOR ONE RUPEE.									
For Medicine, &c.			For additions and repairs to Jails.			For miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.			Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits credited.			Wheaten flour.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Ghee.	Oil.	Salt.	Chillies.	Fuel.	Parched Gram.
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
0	7	3¼	3	0	5¼	3	10	9	52	12	8½	37	14	1½	40¾	23¾	39	160	3	11	14¾	8¼	199½	35½
0	6	5¾	2	13	9¾	5	8	4½	56	4	8¾	54	3	7¼	22	18¾	22¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	24¼
0	9	9¼	7	4	6½	4	9	6¾	50	12	3½	32	10	11¾	34½	15½	35¾	120	3	8¾	20½	...	...	41
0	5	1¾	0	0	0	5	14	9	57	12	3½	56	13	6¼	37⅛	27½	41½	...	3	8¼	16¾	5¼	340	42
0	7	11¼	9	5	11½	6	5	5	55	3	2¼	48	13	4¼	28¼	26½	34	160	3	7½	15¼	6	266	31¾
1	0	2¾	0	5	0	6	6	3½	64	6	4¼	59	12	0¾	28¼	28¼	36¾	...	2¾	7¼	15½	...	280	28⅛
0	8	11½	5	1	0	5	5	0¾	55	5	0½	46	1	9½	31¾	23¼	35	146½	3	8½	16½	6½	271¼	33¾
0	8	11	8	0	3	12	5	10½	67	9	0	65	10	6½	28	23	33	...	4	7	13½	...	401	31
1	1	0	2	4	9¾	9	9	5	53	1	9¾	47	5	2	25¾	12¼	23½	85½	...	5¼	8¼	6¾	160	25¼
2	6	6	12	7	1	15	4	5¾	83	15	5½	68	0	1½	25¼	22	18½	...	...	6	12¾	5¾	420	...
1	2	5½	5	13	11¼	11	7	5	63	1	4¾	56	10	0⅛	26¼	19¼	25	85½	4	6	36¾	6	327	28
0	4	10¼	13	14	10½	35	10	2¾	148	13	6½	143	1	10½	36½	27½	31½	...	...	8¾	14¾	...	619	33
0	9	10	0	8	4	13	9	8¼	53	11	4½	47	8	10¾	33½	20¾	33¾	...	3	10½	15	...	353	33¼
0	3	7¾	5	4	2¼	17	9	8	69	6	9½	58	6	4¼	43	26	40	...	3	11	15	...	152	40
0	3	11	0	0	0	3	15	0¼	31	7	2	31	7	2	36¾	16¼	36	160	3	11	14¾	8¼	202¼	32¾
0	3	9¾	0	0	0	13	13	5¼	55	10	5¼	47	12	3	48½	25	37	...	...	11	19½	...	278	35
0	6	0¼	5	12	6½	8	5	5	46	9	9½	43	0	1¾	38½	11	31½	...	3	9¾	18½	...	280	45¼
0	3	11¾	6	15	9¾	10	4	4¾	64	15	11	59	12	10¼	36½	26½	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
0	3	0¼	1	15	8½	10	15	4½	53	5	10¾	49	0	7	40	29	46	80	...	9½	16½	5½	193¼	32½
0	1	10¼	9	0	5¾	7	14	4½	49	0	0¾	48	3	0	40	21	38¼	96½	3½	9½	11¾	6¼	128	31¾
0	8	7¼	9	13	0	12	1	1	57	1	10	55	5	6½	43¾	33	46¼	...	3¼	8¾	15	7¾	320½	43¼
0	8	2¼	8	14	11½	11	14	2¾	62	7	9¼	62	6	7⅜	39¾	28	42⅜	...	3	10	21	...	160	44⅛
0	3	8	0	0	0	2	7	6¼	38	8	1½	34	11	9¾	34½	15¼	35¾	120	3	8¾	20½	...	...	41
0	2	5¼	4	11	10½	13	5	11⅝	56	2	0½	49	8	2¾	24¼	21	25	...	3⅜	8	17½	...	400	21
0	3	10¾	12	4	3⅜	8	3	2⅛	52	4	11½	44	15	9	37½	33	42½	80	3⅜	8	17¼	8½	176½	41
0	3	11	2	12	11	10	9	7¼	52	7	1	48	5	4	46¼	20½	41½	80	3½	9	17½	7½	331¼	36½
0	5	6¾	3	2	6½	10	11	1½	52	12	3½	48	15	5½	39	28½	46¼	...	3	7¾	16¾	...	340	43½
0	9	2⅛	45	15	2½	10	9	7⅜	87	7	8¾	82	5	8	29	28½	49½	63	3½	8¾	17	...	290¼	40¼
0	9	11¾	12	6	9½	9	6	8¾	52	11	7	52	11	7	30	29	46¾	111	...	8½	17	23¼	320	39¾
0	5	6¾	16	10	10¾	7	8	8½	58	9	6¾	54	14	4	21⅜	21½	29¾	160	3½	8	15¾	6	330½	30
0	14	9¾	6	11	7	8	14	8¾	47	10	0½	42	13	10	38	24	46	...	...	4½	12	...	146	44
1	0	4¾	5	0	2	12	6	0¾	56	14	11	53	12	8¼	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	3¾	3	14	3	12	1	7½	53	3	0½	50	9	10	32	30	36	64	...	7	14	8	234	32
0	12	10½	1	8	1¼	9	4	6¾	47	13	3½	44	8	3½	32¾	28¼	36¾	...	2¾	7¼	...	...	290	32¾
0	2	5½	1	12	7½	9	3	6	46	4	11¼	40	7	5¼	29	29⅜	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	38¾
0	9	8¼	3	8	3¼	8	15	9¾	43	9	0¾	39	5	8¾	34½	26¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	4	3¼	1	10	1½	5	0	0½	35	15	5½	33	13	11¼	35	45	46	...	...	8	12	...	340	47
1	10	1	0	4	63	17	0	11¼	67	12	11¾	65	12	5¼	40	25½	46	80	3	8¼	12½	7½	219	41
1	5	8¾	2	1	10¼	17	2	9	64	5	0¾	62	14	11¼	41	22¾	38¾	...	3	7½	13¾	...	365	45¾
1	6	1½	35	15	9½	15	0	6	104	14	3	103	15	11½	31	22	38	...	...	...	11	...	...	27
0	7	0	6	5	1	13	2	7¼	65	1	6	60	8	1	27	19	...	68	5	7	12½	16	460	25
2	2	8	0	0	0	20	4	7	60	3	1	60	3	1	23¼	12	24	73½	2¼	5¼	66	7½	320	22¼
0	7	8¼	7	9	0	9	11	2¾	53	6	4¾	54	13	6½	35¼	24¾	39	95	3¼	8½	17¼	9¼	290	36½
0	8	9¼	6	4	11¾	7	11	6½	54	11	8¾	48	5	8	31	22½	33	109	3¼	7¾	23¾	7¼	296	32¾

S. CLARK,

Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No.

Statement showing Sex, Age, previous convictions of Prisoners under sentence

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Sex.			Age.								
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	Above 60 years.	Total.
	Central Prisons.												
1	Meerut, ...	1,098	53	1,151	2	12	49	656	217	136	59	20	1,151
2	Bareilly, ...	1,307	47	1,354	2	16	230	326	434	187	108	51	1,354
3	Agra, ...	1,558	139	1,697	6	106	231	544	415	203	152	40	1,697
4	Futtehgurh, ...	711	...	711	...	...	5	35	397	172	100	2	711
5	Allahabad, ...	1,828	68	1,896	1	12	30	165	1,105	155	187	241	1,896
6	Benares, ...	1,043	...	1,043	...	...	15	350	464	61	141	12	1,043
	Total, ...	7,545	307	7,852	11	146	560	2,076	3,032	914	747	366	7,852
	Divisional Jails.												
1	Jhansie, ...	197	14	211	5	28	51	48	19	30	24	6	211
2	Ajmere, ...	404	12	416	...	2	92	198	73	39	8	4	416
3	Almorah, ...	108	2	110	...	1	15	46	25	11	11	1	110
	Total, ...	709	28	737	5	31	158	292	117	80	43	11	737
	District Jails.												
1	Dehra Doon, ...	34	2	36	...	...	5	22	4	4	1	...	36
2	Saharunpore, ...	195	2	197	...	...	10	80	54	28	17	8	197
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	93	4	97	...	1	30	43	14	4	5	...	97
4	Meerut, ...	314	...	314	...	...	50	90	90	45	25	14	314
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	108	2	110	...	2	20	57	21	7	2	1	110
6	Allygurh, ...	389	5	394	...	2	100	159	84	36	11	2	394
7	Bijnour, ...	107	2	109	...	2	19	46	23	15	3	1	109
8	Moradabad, ...	253	9	262	...	...	45	120	54	35	7	1	262
9	Budaon, ...	316	8	324	...	2	33	49	94	99	45	2	324
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	210	3	213	...	...	11	34	64	24	77	3	213
11	Muttra, ...	166	5	171	...	3	33	75	32	18	6	4	171
12	Agra, ...	399	...	399	...	...	...	149	146	73	24	7	399
13	Etawah, ...	181	4	185	...	3	38	91	30	13	6	4	185
14	Mynpoorie, ...	287	9	296	...	1	63	94	60	30	34	14	296
15	Etah, ...	167	1	168	...	1	14	66	51	19	6	11	168
16	Futtehgurh, ...	283	6	289	...	...	83	128	42	16	14	6	289
17	Cawnpore, ...	308	15	323	...	6	57	155	45	41	13	6	323
18	Futtehpore, ...	225	6	241	...	7	28	105	50	22	16	13	241
19	Allahabad, ...	463	42	505	...	...	70	190	110	45	25	65	505
20	Banda, ...	345	16	361	...	2	76	154	77	34	8	10	361
21	Humeerpore, ...	145	27	172	...	4	24	35	62	29	13	5	172
22	Mirzapore, ...	260	11	271	...	4	55	119	65	18	7	3	271
23	Benares, ...	412	91	503	10	20	8	145	134	120	46	20	503
24	Ghazeepore, ...	430	31	461	...	2	25	168	177	30	54	5	461
25	Azimgurh, ...	282	10	292	...	...	5	56	132	61	30	8	292
26	Goruckpore, ...	666	30	696	...	...	35	27	249	279	90	16	696
27	Bustee, ...	90	...	90	...	...	2	23	44	10	9	2	90
28	Jounpore, ...	232	18	250	...	...	40	35	70	52	33	20	250
29	Ooraie, ...	156	4	160	...	2	38	73	32	13	1	1	160
30	Lullutpore, ...	140	14	154	...	1	35	53	32	15	12	6	154
31	Beaur, ...	56	6	62	...	2	6	35	11	4	4	...	62
	Total, ...	7,722	383	8,105	10	67	1,058	2,676	2,153	1,239	644	258	8,105
	Grand Total, ...	15,976	718	16,694	26	244	1,776	5,044	5,302	2,233	1,434	635	16,694

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS, N.W. P.;
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

5A.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces on the last day of the year 1868.

Number of times convicted.					Education.				
1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their education in Jail.	Language and character in which they read and write.
167	61	...	13	910	375	241	194	761	English, Persian, and Nagree.
1,255	68	24	7	...	300	253	80	54	Ditto.
844	513	237	56	47	934	436	257	930	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	711	408	106	46	574	Persian and Nagree.
1,011	709	74	55	47	896	325	250	425	Ditto.
913	62	30	25	13	322	78	42	442	Hindee, Oordoo, and English.
4,190	1,413	365	156	1,728	3,235	1,439	869	3,126	
198	4	7	2	...	5	2	1	...	English, Oordoo, & Hindee.
396	12	4	4	...	40	13	13	40	
105	3	1	1	...	5	58	12	35	
699	19	12	7	...	50	73	26	75	
30	4	2	...	...	3	7	3	3	Hindee and Persian.
182	12	3	...	...	...	10	10	...	Hindee, Nagree, and Persian.
94	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
199	10	5	...	100	...	10	5	...	Persian and Nagree.
94	13	2	1	...	...	6	6	...	Persian and Hindee.
362	24	4	4	...	...	11	...	16	Nagree.
19	7	3	1	79	...	6	...	...	Hindee and Oordoo.
252	4	4	...	2	66	8	5	79	Nagree and Oordoo.
309	9	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	Hindee and Oordoo.
180	23	5	5	...	...	9	...	...	Ditto.
148	16	3	...	4	...	7	5	25	
356	22	11	10	...	5	2	...	...	
178	3	...	...	4	19	13	5	3	Hindee.
265	20	8	3	...	40	7	5	47	Oordoo and Nagree.
162	4	2	...	...	5	23	10	18	Oordoo and Hindee.
258	11	3	11	6	167	53	8	20	Oordoo and Nagree.
305	7	3	2	6	29	13	12	2	Persian, Hindee, and English.
207	21	11	2	...	10	80	2	...	Hindee and Oordoo.
201	75	170	25	34	380	75	10	455	English, Oordoo, and Hindee.
303	47	9	2	...	15	82	...	212	Hindee.
159	11	2	...	...	16	4	2	...	Hindee and Oordoo.
206	40	15	5	5	19	20	5	3	Hindee.
155	160	75	73	40	40	45	30	65	English, Persian, and Hindee.
445	10	5	...	1	344	9	4	344	Hindee.
242	48	2	...	...	35	19	...	...	Hindee and Oordoo.
642	38	10	1	5	8	6	4	278	
86	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	Hindee.
179	25	28	16	2	21	12	12	45	Oordoo and Hindee.
140	14	3	...	3	...	5	...	15	
133	9	7	5	...	42	31	6	56	Hindee.
54	2	2	1	3	...	5	55	...	Oordoo and Hindee.
6,545	695	402	169	294	1,267	532	204	1,686	
11,434	2,127	779	332	2,022	4,552	2,044	1,099	4,887	

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

No. 6A.

Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces on the last day of the year 1868.

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average of each individual of each Class. Height in feet and inches. Ft.	In.	Weight in lbs.	Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
According to Religion.	Mahomedan,	5	4¼	109½	Caucasian; with straight black hair; elevated forehead; facial angle; good-tempered; and intellectual as a rule.
	Hindoo,	5	4	109½	
	Christian,	5	5¾	122¼	
According to Race.	Hindoostanees,	5	4⅜	111¼	
	Punjabees,	5	6¼	117¼	
	Bengalees,	5	4½	107½	
	Europeans,	5	4¼	122¼	
	Eurasians,	5	5	124	
	Goorkhas,	4	9	102	The Goorkhas have rather broad flat faces; small dark eyes, dark straight hair, and small features; they are good-tempered, but not so intelligent as the former class.
	Madrasees,	...		...	
	Affghans,	5	6½	139½	
	Moguls,	5	6	108	
	Marwarees,	5	6½	109½	
	Paháreés,	5	2½	108½	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmin,	5	4¼	109	
	Rajpoot,	5	5½	110¼	
	Kaeth,	5	3¾	106	
	Khuttree,	5	2	107	
	Buneeah,	5	4¼	109¼	
	Játt,	5	6¼	107	
	Goojur,	5	6	114½	
	Lodha,	5	4¼	106½	The Mahomedans are intelligent, with a deceitful and irritable temper.
	Goldsmith,	5	4½	109½	
	Blacksmith,	5	5	109	
	Carpenter,	5	4½	114½	
	Barber,	5	4¼	109¾	
	Washerman,	5	5¾	110	
	Tailee,	5	4¼	107	
	Tamolee,	5	5	115	
	Mallee,	5	4¼	110¼	
	Aheer,	5	5	110¼	
	Kahar,	5	3½	109½	
	Koombar,	5	4½	107¾	
	Bhur,	5	2½	117	
	Chamar,	5	4½	111	
	Passee,	5	4½	107½	
	Dome,	5	4½	110¼	
	Bhunghee,	5	3¾	110½	The Hindoos are less intelligent and more gentle tempered than the Mahomedans.
	Other Castes,	5	4¾	107¼	
	General Average,	5	4½	110½	

No. 7A.

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

		Number of Individuals.	Remarks.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists,	7,919	
	Labourers,	3,450	
	Watchmen,	201	
	Fishermen or Boatmen,	146	
	Carpenters,	107	
	Masons,	333	
	Workers in Metals,	356	
	Shopkeepers,	1,383	
	Writers,	224	
	Servants,	1,307	
	Weavers,	223	
	Barbers,	57	
	Zemindars,	245	
	Pundits,	33	
	Prostitutes,	31	
	Beggars,	384	
	Other trades,	295	
	Total,	16,694	
Social Relations.	Unmarried,	3,080	Registers were incomplete.
	Widower or Widow,	1,327	
	Married. One Wife or Husband,	1,880	
	Married. Two Do. do.,	791	
	Married. More than two do.,	256	
	Have Children. Not more than three,	5,579	
	Have Children. More than three,	2,078	

Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 14th of April, 1869.

S. CLARK,
Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces.

APPENDIX NO. II.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

To save repetition, it will be convenient to state in this place that the jail gardens are cultivated, the flour for the use of the prisoners ground, and all the menial services of the jail performed by the convicts themselves.

DEHRA DHOON JAIL.

Was inspected on the 11th February and found clean, and in a satisfactory state throughout. The books were all up to date, and fairly kept.

Buildings.—The factory and out-offices have been re-roofed, and all the buildings were in good repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—With the exception of the Darogah, Lall Mahomed, who had become inefficient from old age, the officials had given general satisfaction. Lall Mahomed's service was not sufficient to entitle him to a pension; he was consequently discharged with the usual gratuity, under the orders of Government.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	39	0
Received during the year, ...	89	3
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	128	3
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	9	0
Released, ...	84	1
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	0	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	34	2

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	14,413	14,402
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	39½	39

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	4,254 13 4	5,805 0 5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16 3 0¼	19 4 4
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	7 11 2¼	3 3 0
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	107 11 5½	148 13 6½
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	263 10 0	328 3 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	21 15 6	21 14 0¾
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	19	17

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net profit to Government, ...	498	3	0	242	5	9
Average earning per prisoner,... ...	26	3	6¼	14	4	1¼
Cash remitted to treasury to credit of Government, ...	210	0	0	0	0	0

Conduct of prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—The Superintendent, Doctor Banister, considers the addition of a little rice to the dietary by way of variety would be an improvement; at the same time, he does not seem to have any objections to it as it now stands.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient. Doctor Banister thinks the blankets ought to be of thicker texture, but it does not appear that the prisoners have suffered in any way from the want of clothing or bedding.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very good. There were no severe cases of illness and no deaths.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition, and yielded a plentiful supply of vegetables throughout the year.

SAHARUNPORE JAIL.

Was inspected on the 13th February, and found in fair order.

Buildings are all very old, and will have to be renewed at no very distant time. The removal of the earth-work inside the rampart or outer wall has not yet been completed, but the work is progressing.

Conduct of Officials.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	104	4
Received during the year, ...	562	16
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	666	20
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transfered to other Jails, ...	1	1
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	32	0
Released, ...	434	17
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	3	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	195	2

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	57,840	56,826
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	158½	155

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	6,908	1	11	8,325	5	4
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14	0	3¾	15	7	4¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	0	0	0½	1	0	1½

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	43	9	4¼	53	11	4½
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,956	7	4	1,627	14	0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	35	9	1¾	30	7	0½
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	68			45		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net profit to Government, ...	1,187	10	3	954	1	5
Average earning per prisoner, ...	17	7	5¾	21	3	2¾
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	650	0	0	1,000	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Pretty good upon the whole.

Escapes.—A prisoner who had been employed in carrying out the night soil effected his escape on the 8th August, through the carelessness of the warder in charge of the sweepers. He was recaptured the following month, and three months' additional imprisonment was awarded to him for having escaped. The warder was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the removal of earth-work from inside the rampart and in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient, and in fair condition.

General Health of Prisoners.—Satisfactory.

The average daily strength was 175·71; sick to strength, 2·55; deaths, 3; ratio of deaths to strength 1·7.

Garden.—In good condition, and produced a plentiful supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR JAIL.

Was inspected on the 14th February. The barracks, yards, &c., were clean, and the jail in good order throughout.

Buildings.—Extensive repairs have been executed during the year, and at the close of it the buildings were all in fair condition.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah and Mohurrir performed their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. The rest of the establishment have exhibited the usual amount of carelessness and untrustworthiness.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st of January, 1868, ...	71	0
Received during the year, ...	536	13
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	607	13
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	15	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	152	3
Released, ...	345	6

	Males.	Females.
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	2	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	93	4

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	31,353	36,787
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	86	100½

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	5,836 3 11	6,977 6 1
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 14 7½	17 1 8¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2 4 8½	0 0 0
Average cost per prisoner including all charges,	67 13 9¾	69 6 9½
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,056 15 0	1,088 14 6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	34 1 6¼	34 4 9
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	27¼	33¾

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Net profit to Government, ...	845 9 0	1,108 6 11
Average earning per prisoner, ...	31 0 5¾	32 13 5¾
Cash remitted to treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	1,000 0 0

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—On work connected with the repair of jail buildings and in industrial labour within the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole; daily average strength, 119·31; daily average sick to strength, 1·87; deaths to strength 1·67.

Garden.—Has afforded a plentiful supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON.

Was inspected in the month of February of the year under review, and again on the 11th and 12th January of the current year. The arrangements generally were highly satisfactory. The books were all up to date and very fairly kept. The cash in deposit was examined and found correct. The discrepancies between the cash in deposit and cash balances entered in the cash books alluded to in last year's report were thoroughly investigated by the Superintendent and duly accounted for.

Buildings.—Were all in fair repair. The new quarters for the native officials, including Police Guard, have been completed, and seemed substantial and suitable. The whole of the buildings, according to the original plan and estimate, have now been completed and the prison, although by no means so secure a place of confinement as could be wished, is, upon the whole, in a very efficient state.

Conduct of Officials.—The Jailor, Mr. Riley, sustains his usual character for zeal and intelligence. The European officials generally have given satisfaction, with the exception of Warder Wise, who was dismissed at the close of the year for drunkenness.

The Darogah, Tunsookh Roy, has not proved himself so active as on former occasions, and he has been transferred to another jail. The native establishment has upon the whole given satisfaction.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	1,241	53
Received during the year, ...	1,264	65
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	2,505	118
Transported beyond seas, ...	3	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	426	1
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	0	0
Released, ...	949	63
Escaped, ...	3	0
Died, ...	26	1
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	1,098	53

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	4,67,067	4,02,528
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1,279½	1,100

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	56,231	4	5	58,072	2	4
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16	3	11¼	17	2	1½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1	2	0¾	4	4	1¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	43	15	2	52	12	8¼
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge,... ...	17,675	9	0	12,997	10	5
Average earnings per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	29	12	1½	29	2	3¼
Net profit to Government, ...	7,675	15	5	16,401	7	7
Average earning per prisoner, ...	17	0	4	50	8	1
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	7,000	0	0	7,500	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	451			324¾		

Conduct of Prisoners.—There were a few cases of prisoners assaulting their guards, but as a body they have behaved very well.

Escapes.—There were three escapes during the year; namely, two from inside and one from outside the prison. The two men who escaped from inside were, along with other prisoners, at work in charge of a prisoner-warder between the main and inner walls. Through either gross carelessness or connivance of the guard, the prisoners succeeded in detaching themselves from the gang about the time of knocking off work, and finally effected their escape over the outer wall at a distant part of the prison. Neither of the prisoners have been recaptured. The prisoner-warder was degraded, and

all his good conduct marks forfeited. The prisoner who escaped from outside was employed with others repairing the garden canal; he took advantage of a heavy dust-storm, and got clear away from his guard, and is still at large.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial labour and building operations connected with the prison.

Food.—Good and sufficient. The increase to the usual dietary allowed at the beginning of the year under review to the prisoners engaged in building operations has had a beneficial effect in improving the *physique* of the men. For details on the subject, see Doctor Jackson's Annual Report in Appendix III.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient. Doctor Jackson considers that the extra quantity of clothing allowed to certain prisoners employed in exposed places during the cold weather has been productive of much good in a sanitary point of view.

General Health of Prisoners.—Has been very satisfactory. The mortality was 2·45 per cent. on strength. But as the new District Jail, where only healthy able-bodied men were located, and the Central Prison were, as far as related to hospital arrangements and the sanitary condition of the prisoners, intimately connected for a great part of the year, it is obvious that the death-rate should be calculated on the amalgamated returns of both jails, which reduces the ratio to 2 per cent.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition, and produced an ample supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

MEERUT DISTRICT JAIL

Was inspected on the 17th February of the year under review, and again on the 11th January of the current year. Considerable progress in the construction of the new buildings has been made during the year. Three barracks have been completed, and a fourth well advanced. The inner enclosure wall was also in course of completion at the close of the year. Two large store-rooms have also been completed, and the foundations of almost all the other buildings have been laid. The work, which seemed well executed and substantial, does much credit to Doctor Jackson's supervision.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah and his subordinates were favourably mentioned upon the whole. At the same time, the punishment roll of warders for neglect of duty was pretty heavy.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	0	0
Received during the year, ...	529	0
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	529	0
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	13	0
Released, ...	199	0
Escaped, ...	2	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	314	0

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	0	83,762
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	0	274

	Rs. As. P. 1867.	Rs. As. P. 1868.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	0 0 0	8,616 12 3
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	15 10 4½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	1 1 10½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	0 0 0	31 7 2
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	0 0 0	5,377 10 11
Average earnings per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	0 0 0	23 0 1½
Net profit to Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Average earnings per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	0	0

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole satisfactory.

Escapes.—There were two escapes—both from out-gangs. One, Siriah, was employed cutting grass for the bullocks at a little distance from the jail. The warder in charge appears to have gone to sleep, and thus permitted the escape. He was punished by dismissal and forfeiture of pay due to him. The other, Ramzan Khan, escaped from a brick-kiln through the negligence of the warder in charge, who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Both men, who were short-term prisoners, are still at large.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely on work connected with the construction of the new buildings.

Food.—Of excellent quality. The extra allowance of food to the prisoners engaged in building operations has been productive of good results. As regards the appearance of the men so employed, at least, they seemed in much better condition than they were at the beginning of the year under review.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient. The need for the extra article of clothing allowed to the prisoners in this jail, as a special case, is detailed in Doctor Jackson's Annual Report of the Meerut Central Prison. (See Appendix III.)

General Health of Prisoners.—Has been excellent. Only one death has occurred, being equal to ·36 on strength. It must be borne in mind, however, that only healthy men were drafted from the Central Prison for the new jail works.

Garden.—Is of course new, but it has produced an ample supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

The Magistrate's lock-up was inspected on the 19th February of the year under review, and again on the 14th January of the current year, and found on each occasion in fair order. The inmates seemed properly cared for.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR JAIL

Was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.—The quarters for the jail officials, which were under construction at the close of 1867, were completed and occupied early in the year under review. All the buildings are reported in a fair state of repair. The iron bars of some of the gratings are a good deal corroded at the lower ends, and weak in consequence,—a state of things which will receive early attention.

Conduct of Officials.—Favourably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	99	5
Received during the year, ...	482	17
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	581	22
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	43	3
Released, ...	428	17
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	108	2

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	40,648	49,054
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	111½	134

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	6,648 14 10	7,457 6 11
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 14 5¾	16 3 8¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2 15 10¼	2 7 5¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	59 10 1¼	55 10 5¼
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,134 5 8	1,244 3 3
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	26 3 7¾	25 10 5½
Net profit to Government, ...	1,871 13 2	1,056 12 8
Average earning per prisoner, ...	34 15 9½	16 2 1¾
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	600 0 0	200 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	53½	65½

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—One occurred in November from an out-gang. The gang was employed in making bricks near a well in the vicinity of the jail, when, during some confusion arising out of the breaking of the well-rope, one of the number effected his escape, and is still at large. The two warders who were in charge of the gang were fined and dismissed for neglect of duty by the Magistrate of the district.

Employment of Prisoners.—In building operations connected with the erection of new quarters for the jail officials, and in industrial labour within the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient and appropriate.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good. Out of a daily average of 143·75 prisoners, there was a daily average of 1·16 sick, and one death.

Garden.—Has fully met all the requirements of the jail for vegetables, with a considerable quantity to spare for sale to the public.

ALLYGURH JAIL

Was inspected on the 31st October. The arrangements were all that could be desired, and the jail generally in good order. The factory has been very much improved, and advanced results in manufactures are confidently expected for the current year.

Buildings.—A cook-house for the under-trial prisoners, two workshop latrines, two sheds, a store-room, and quarters for the jail officials were built during the year. All the jail buildings were in good repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Heera Singh, who was in office at the beginning of the year, was suspended from his post in February for neglect of duty, and subsequently made over to the Magistrate of the district on a charge of misappropriation of jail property. He was, however, acquitted of the charge, and subsequently appointed Darogah of the Etah jail. His successor, Ram Sahoy, is an intelligent man, and knows his work perfectly; but is said to be lazy and careless. The conduct of the others has been much the same as in former years.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868,	283	3
Received during the year, ...	819	19
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,102	22
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	6	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	118	6
Released, ...	585	11
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	3	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	389	5

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,12,144	1,21,387
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	307	331½

	1867. Rs. As. P.	1868. Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	13,815 15 3	15,451 14 4
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15 0 0½	16 9 11¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	3 1 11¾	3 0 1½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	45 0 0¼	46 9 9½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	4,442 14 11	4,609 14 4
Average earnings per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	25 10 11	26 14 1
Net profit to Government, ...	1,006 5 3	3,724 5 4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	18 6 1	43 11 0
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	1,000 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	54¾	85¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very fair upon the whole.

Escapes.—A six-months' prisoner escaped on the 6th January from the custody of a warder in charge of a gang employed in making bricks outside the jail. He was recaptured shortly afterwards. The warder through whose neglect of duty the prisoner escaped was sentenced by the Magistrate of the district to six months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In work connected with the construction and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good, and well adapted to the different seasons of the year.

General Health of Prisoners.—Remarkably good. Daily average strength, 358·75; sick to strength, 2·01. Total number of deaths, 4. Deaths to strength, 1·11.

Garden.—In very good condition. In addition to supplying vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year, a considerable quantity, amounting in value to Rs. 273, was sold to the public.

BIJNOUR JAIL

Was inspected on the 8th and 9th February, and found generally in very fair order.

Buildings.—All the buildings which were under construction and repair on the dates of inspection were duly completed, and at the close of the year the jail buildings generally are reported in good condition.

Conduct of Officials.—On the whole satisfactory.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	147	3
Received during the year, ...	398	4
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	545	7
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	2	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	100	1
Released, ...	335	4
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	107	2

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	38,862	54,151
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	106½	148
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	7,358 9 3	9,619 3 5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	18 1 11	19 2 0
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1 11 11½	2 12 0
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	69 1 6	64 15 11
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,716 13 0	3,382 14 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	37 11 8½	40 6 3¼

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net profit to Government, ...	881	3	10	768	5	4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	24	7	8	21	7	10½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	450	0	0	800	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	36			35¾		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In building operations and industrial labour within the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and suitable.

General Health of Prisoners.—Remarkably good. Daily average strength 157·63, sick to strength 0·92, number of deaths, 1; deaths to strength 0·63.

Garden.—In very good order, and furnished an ample supply of good vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year in addition to a considerable quantity for sale to the public.

MORADABAD JAIL

Was inspected on the 5th February, and found clean and in fair order throughout.

Buildings.—Two covered latrines and a dry-earth shed were erected during the year. The buildings generally were in good repair.

Conduct of Officials.—Favourably mentioned generally by the Superintendent. The Darogah is wanting in energy, and has been removed to a less responsible post.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	203	8
Received during the year, ...	1,016	28
TOTAL POPULATION,	1,219	36
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	72	4
Released, ...	889	23
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	3	0
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	253	9

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	80,343	82,739
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	220	226

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	10,402	10	3	12,061	6	5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15	6	3	17	3	10¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	4	3	0½	4	0	8½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	47	4	7	53	5	10¾

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,799	7	0	2,275	0	0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	33	15	2¾	34	11	8¾
Net profit to Government, ...	1,510	1	7	1,202	9	3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	15	1	7¼	12	6	4¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0	0	0	800	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	100			97		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In construction and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial work within the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Very good.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very good. Daily average strength, 254·75; sick to strength, ·97; total number of deaths, 3; deaths to strength, 1·18.

Garden.—Much improved during the year, and in addition to furnishing an ample supply of vegetables for the prisoners, produced a considerable quantity for sale to the public.

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON

Was inspected on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th February, and visited again in the month of June, and found each time in very good order. The books were all up to date and properly kept. The cash in deposit was examined and found correct.

Buildings.—Were all in a fair state of repair. The Military Authorities at Bareilly objected to the position of the new Central Prison alluded to in last report, which led to the abandonment of the site and the selection of another one to the north of the city of Bareilly. The new site is *per se* quite as good in every respect as the other, and with the exception of a few months' delay and the expense of removing the materials which had been collected, no inconvenience has arisen from the change of site. The building operations were progressing favorably at the close of the year; *vide* Doctor Tomkyns' Annual Report in Appendix III.

Conduct of Officials.—The Jailor, Mr. Christian, continues to give satisfaction, and, with the exception of Warder Sheils, whose resignation was accepted in the month of September, all the members of the European establishment are favorably mentioned in Doctor Tomkyns' report. The native establishment is also favorably mentioned as a body.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st of January, 1868, ...	1,202	37
Received during the year, ...	1,612	46
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	2,814	83
Transported beyond seas, ...	29	3
Transferred to other Jails, ...	187	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	2	0

	Males.	Females.
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	0	0
Released, ...	1,265	33
Escaped, ...	2	0
Died, ...	17	0
Executed, ...	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	1,307	47

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	4,83,928	4,31,822
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1,326	1,180

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	66,944	10	10	66,429	2	8
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	17	14	6	18	12	1
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	5	3	11	5	13	8½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	50	7	9¼	56	4	8¾
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	29,924	13	0	30,614	4	0
Average earning per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	37	8	11¼	41	6	10
Net profit to Government, ...	9,815	15	2	6,865	14	2
Average earning per prisoner, ...	30	4	8¾	32	11	9
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	7,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	324			209¾		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very good.

Escapes.—There were two escapes, namely, one from inside the prison, and one from the out-gang at the new prison works. For details of both cases see Doctor Tomkyn's Annual Report.

Employment of Prisoners.—In building operations and industrial manufactures.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient and in good order.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very good throughout the year.

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement, 1,202·5; sick to strength, 1·85; total number of deaths, 17; deaths to strength, 1·41.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition. The supply of vegetables has been ample throughout the year. It is much to be regretted that the prisoners have not succeeded hitherto in producing chillies in sufficient quantity for their own consumption at this prison. The true cause of this is not very clear. There must be soil somewhere in the vicinity of the prison suitable for the cultivation of this highly useful article of diet, and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the matter.

The Magistrate's Hawalât was inspected on the 4th February and visited on the 7th June, and found on each occasion in fair order; no complaints were made by the inmates.

BUDAON JAIL

Was inspected on the 31st January and 1st February, and found in tolerable order. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Memorandum of observations, recorded

on the occasion of his visit to the jail about the close of the year, has already been replied to; *vide* letter No. 84, dated the 17th February last.

Buildings.—The buildings under construction and alteration at the close of 1867 have all been completed, and the jail buildings generally were in a fair condition at the end of the year under review. The need for improved ventilation of the separate cells and hospital, commented upon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, shall receive due attention. The question of an outer enclosure wall, which is very much needed, will be submitted for consideration in a separate communication.

Conduct of Officials very indifferent.—The Darogah has been reported as lazy and wanting in energy generally. The Mohurrir is also an indifferent official; so that, altogether, the management during the year has been conducted under unfavorable circumstances. Under late changes, however, satisfactory results are confidently expected.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	201	5
Received during the year, ...	1,075	21
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,276	26
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	1	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	116	1
Released, ...	841	17
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	0	0
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	316	8

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	*94,248*	*95,676*
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	*258*	*261½*
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	10,925 6 6	12,814 11 11
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	17 15 3¾	18 5 4
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	5 11 4	0 7 4
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	42 5 6½	49 0 0¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	3,087 9 0	4,311 11 9
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	19 14 8½	33 15 2½
Net profit to Government, ...	142 12 0	237 9 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	7 14 10½	9 8 0½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	18	25

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Escapes.—There were three escapes during the year, namely, two under-trial prisoners from inside the jail, and one convict from an out-gang. The two former were confined in the ordinary Hâwalat barrack, and it is not quite clear how they effected their escape; but as no trace of them whatever could be found, it may fairly

be assumed that they must have received assistance from some of the jail officials on duty at the time, and once out of their barrack, the enclosure wall is so insecure that they would have little difficulty in making good their escape. The night-watchman who was on duty at the Hâwalat barrack was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of the district to six months' simple imprisonment for being asleep on his post and neglect of duty. The prisoners have not been recaptured. The convict who escaped from an out-gang was employed with a few other prisoners at a little distance from the jail cutting aloe plants. He was allowed to wander a short way from the rest of the gang and suddenly disappeared. After a dilligent search, in which the officer in charge of the jail took an active part, the prisoner was found cleverly concealed in an isolated bunch of tall grass, and replaced in confinement. The warder who was in charge of the prisoner at the time of his escape was punished by the imposition of a fine and three months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—A few were engaged in industrial labour inside the jail, but the chief body of the prisoners was employed in work connected with the construction, alteration, and repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing—Indifferent, particularly the blankets, which were reported to be much worn, and deficient in quantity towards the close of the year.

General Health of Prisoners.—Excellent. There were no deaths during the year. Daily average strength, 286·25; sick to strength, 0·45.

Garden.—Under fair cultivation, and said to have furnished a plentiful supply of good vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

SHAHJEHANPORE JAIL

WAS inspected on the 29th and 30th January, and found in fair order. The observations recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to the jail in the month of December have already received due attention; *vide* letter No. 83, dated the 17th February last, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Buildings.—Were all in good repair at the close of the year. Since last report, iron-grated swing-doors have been substituted for the old batten ones to three of the separate cells; two 2nd class latrines have been erected, and the raising of the divisional walls completed. The enlargement of the hospital and quarters for the jail officials were under construction at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Favorably mentioned upon the whole by the Superintendent. The Darogah is under orders for transfer to a Central Prison with the view of perfecting his knowledge of discipline and general management.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	244	6
Received during the year, ...	1,335	34
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,579	40
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	5	1
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	303	8
Released, ...	1,050	28
Escaped, ...	0	0

		Males	Females.
Died,	... ...	6	0
Executed,	... .	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868,	... ...	210	3

Financial Results.		1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	...	89,229	82,362
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	244½	225

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges,	...	11,048	10	5	12,850	11	1
Average cost of diet per prisoner,	...	14	6	9½	13	12	7½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner,	...	5	2	2¼	5	1	2¼
Average cost per prisoner including all charges,		45	3	0¼	57	1	10
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge,	...	5,334	9	6	4,653	2	6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation,	...	40	14	0½	34	4	5¼
Net profit to Government,	...	340	7	7	397	15	3
Average earning per prisoner,	...	12	4	3¾	24	7	10
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government,	...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures,	...	27¾			16¼		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—Work connected with the construction, alteration, and repair of jail buildings, and industrial labour in the jail workshops.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good.

General Health of prisoners reported good. There were seven deaths during the year out of a daily average strength of 258·25, which gives the high ratio of 2·71 per cent. The deaths occurred from the following causes:—Fever 1, dysentery 2, diseases of brain 2, other diseases 2.

Garden.—Under fair cultivation, and afforded a sufficient supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

MUTTRA JAIL

Was inspected on the 22nd February, and found in a satisfactory state generally.

Buildings.—A central cook-house has been erected, and the surface drainage completed since last report. The usual annual repairs were duly attended to, and at the close of the year the buildings were all in good condition.

Conduct of Officials.—Jhummun Lall, who had been Darogah for several years, was transferred on promotion to the District Jail at Futtehgurh in April. His successor, Sooruj Ban, has not given satisfaction; he is wanting in energy in addition to being careless and listless in the execution of his duties generally. He is evidently unfit for the important post of a Darogah, and will be removed from the department as soon as a suitable person can be found to supply his place. The other members of the establishment have been favorably mentioned by the Superintendent.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	112	1
Received during the year, ...	669	22
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	781	23
Transported beyond seas, ...	2	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	4	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	129	1
Released, ...	476	17
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	2	0
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	166	5

Financial Results,	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	55,486	58,258
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	152	159
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	8,823 8 6	9,935 5 8
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15 5 1¾	18 1 4
Average cost of clothing per prisoner ...	4 8 1¼	4 15 6¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	58 0 9½	62 7 9¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	3,789 3 6	4,027 9 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	35 14 8	35 10 3¼
Net profit to Government, ...	0 0 0	11 4 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	1 1 1¾
Cash remittted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	0 0 0	10½

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Escapes.—One man escaped on the 10th February from a gang at work outside the jail, and was recaptured shortly afterwards sitting in an urhur field while attempting to free himself of his fetters. He was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to a further period of one year's rigorous imprisonment; and the warder who was in charge of the prisoner at the time he effected his escape was punished by the imposition of a fine and two months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In work connected with the construction and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial labour within the jail. The very small earning per prisoner of those engaged in industrial labour was due chiefly to manufacturing operations at this jail having only been commenced for the first time.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Has been of somewhat indifferent quality, but has answered the purpose pretty well. As the jail buildings have now been completed, the prisoners' clothing will, in future, be manufactured by themselves and a better quality supplied.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very good. Average daily strength, 194·25; ratio of sick to strength, 1·92; deaths to average strength, 2·05.

Garden—Under fair cultivation. During the height of the dry season, vegetables had to be purchased from the bazaar, which is another proof of the Darogah being unfit for his duty. If vegetables could have been purchased in the bazaar, there could have been no reason why they should not have been cultivated in a well-managed jail garden.

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON

Was inspected on the 21st and 22nd February, and again on the 21st and 22nd November, and found on each occasion in excellent order throughout. The discrepancies observed in the early stages of the building accounts, alluded to in last report, were carefully investigated and explained by the Superintendent in a satisfactory manner. The books were all up to date and properly kept. The cash in deposit was examined and found correct.

Buildings.—With the exception of No. 1 cell corridor, which is undergoing thorough repair, all the buildings were in very good condition. The new buildings erected and the repairs done during the year have been executed in a satisfactory manner. For details, see Doctor Moir's Annual Report in Appendix III.

Conduct of Officials.—The Jailor, Mr. McCall, and Assistant Jailor, Mr. Blunt, continue to give satisfaction. The other members of the European establishment are favorably mentioned in Doctor Moir's report.

With the exception of the Naib Darogah who has been transferred to another Central Prison, the native establishment has upon the whole given satisfaction.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	1,704	101
Received during the year, ...	704	109
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	2,408	210
Transported beyond sea, ...	66	5
Transferred to other jails, ...	128	1
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	0	0
Released, ...	624	60
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	31	5
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	1,558	139

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	6,66,689	6,54,244
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1,826½	1,787½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	83,012 7 8	90,749 4 0
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	19 12 6½	20 11 0¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2 2 0¾	1 13 0
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	45 7 2	50 12 3½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	23,494 12 8	24,008 6 4
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	35 12 4½	34 5 4¼
Net profit to Government, ...	34,483 9 4	32,321 3 3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	45 5 4¾	51 5 10

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	40,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	759½			629¼		

Conduct of Prisoners—Good, and, in consequence, the punishment roll is much smaller than usual.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial manufactures and works connected with the erection and repairs of prison buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners—Has been very good. Average strength, 1802·5; sick to strength, 1·71; number of deaths, 36; deaths to strength, 1·99; 13 deaths occurred in prisoners over 55 years of age, seven of whom were life convicts, who had been in prison for many years.

Garden.—Under fair cultivation. Notwithstanding that every care had been taken in the matter of irrigation, the garden suffered from the drought, and the produce fell short of the demand in September and October, to which may be attributed the four cases of scurvy which appeared among the prisoners during those months.

AGRA DISTRICT JAIL

Was inspected on the 25th February, and again on the 20th November. The arrangements on each occasion were all that could be desired.

Buildings.—Two additional permanent barracks and two workshops have been completed during the year. The foundations of one of the corridors of separate cells have been dug and filled in with concrete, and considerable progress has been made in the construction of one storeroom, a water tank, a bathing platform and the main gate. The work has been carefully executed, and does great credit to Doctor Moir's arrangements and supervision.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Abdool Luteef, was very favorably mentioned, and the other members of the establishment had, with few exceptions, given satisfaction.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	392	0
Received during the year, ...	1,078	1
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,470	1
Transported beyond sea, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	7	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	9	0
Released, ...	1,046	1
Escaped, ...	3	0
Died, ...	6	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	399	0

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	1,24,629	1,27,212
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	341½	347½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	13,503 0 11	13,381 15 9
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	18 11 11¼	19 7 9
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2 2 10½	1 14 0¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	39 8 7¾	38 8 1½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	8,334 8 5	8,242 7 1
Average earnings per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	31 11 0½	33 12 5¾
Net profit to Government, ...	190 9 6	1,310 1 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	38 1 10¾	55 11 11½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	...	1,200 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	5	23½

Conduct of Prisoners has been good.

Escapes.—There were three escapes during the year, all from out-gangs. A six-months' prisoner escaped on the 15th February from a gang employed in the garden, and is still at large. The burkundaz in charge of the gang was fined half a month's pay and severely reprimanded. A one-month's prisoner escaped on the 28th August from a gang employed at a brick-kiln; he was recaptured the following day. The warder in charge of the prisoner at the time he escaped was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. A six-months' prisoner effected his escape on 9th December from the vicinity of the latrines situated outside the jail, and is still at large. The warder who was in charge of him at the time was punished by the imposition of a fine and one month's simple imprisonment.

Employment of prisoners.—A few were engaged in the manufacture of prison clothing, but the chief body of the prisoners were employed on the new buildings and work connected with them.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 347·3; sick to strength, 0·81; total number of deaths, 6; ratio of deaths to strength, 1·75.

Garden.—Under fair cultivation, and, with the exception of a short time in the height of the dry season, furnished an ample supply of vegetables throughout the year.

ETAWAH JAIL

Was inspected on the 21st January, and found in a satisfactory state.

Buildings.—A substantial wall has been erected round the garden. The hospital block of separate cells and one of the old workshops have been re-roofed. At the close of the year the buildings were all in good repair.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Kesho Ram, was highly spoken of. The other members of the Establishment were favorably mentioned, with the exception of one Warder, through whose negligence a prisoner effected his escape.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	218	6
Received during the year, ...	671	15
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	889	21
Transported beyond sea, ...	11	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	121	2
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	14	5
Released, ...	559	10
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	181	4

Financial Results.	1867.			1868.		
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,31,762			66,443		
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	361			181½		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	11,679	13	10	10,187	7	6
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	17	9	9½	18	6	2½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1	11	7	0	14	8¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	32	5	8	56	2	0½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	9,258	6	6	3,280	2	0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	33	8	2¾	32	6	4
Net profit to Government, ...	734	6	9	1,197	8	0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	36	7	5¾	19	1	4
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0	0	0	1,500	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	27¾			62¾		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very good.

Escapes.—A two-years' prisoner escaped from a gang sent out to wash paper stuff at the river; he was re-captured the following day and sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to six months' additional rigorous imprisonment, and the warder from whose custody he escaped was sentenced by the same authority to nine months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the construction and repair of jail buildings and in industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Excellent; daily average strength, 212·5; sick to strength, 1·01; total number of deaths, 1; deaths to strength, 0·47.

Garden.—In a very flourishing condition and afforded an ample supply of vegetables throughout the year.

MYNPOORY JAIL

Was inspected on the 22nd and 23rd January, and found in very good order throughout.

Buildings.—A new block of separate cells, new quarters for the jail officials, a bathing platform and an iron-grated swing-door for the gateway of the inner

enclosure have been completed since last report. The usual annual repairs had been executed and the buildings were all in good order at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Bholanath, who was in charge at the beginning of the year, was dismissed from the department for neglect of duty. Two long-term prisoners effected their escape through his neglect to make proper arrangements for their safe custody. A female prisoner was detained two days in jail beyond the period of her sentence, and altogether he proved himself totally unfit for the Darogahship of a jail. His successor, Seetaram, who had been in the Prison Department in the Punjab, has been favorably mentioned. The other members of the establishment had given the Superintendent satisfaction upon the whole.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	317	11
Received during the year, ...	996	28
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,313	39
Transported beyond sea, ...	16	1
Transferred to other jails, ...	1	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	311	9
Released, ...	681	19
Escaped, ...	5	0
Died, ...	6	0
Executed, ...	3	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	287	9

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	95,724	1,19,499
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	262	396½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	15,519 10 10	17,078 10 11
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 0 9¾	14 15 7½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	4 8 11¼	3 0 9¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	59 3 9	52 4 11¼
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	5,293 12 0	7,478 6 6
Average earning per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	43 12 0	48 8 11¾
Net profit to Government, ...	3,005 4 11	2,391 2 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	42 12 5¾	28 5 9¾
Cash remitted to Treasury, to credit of Government, ...	2,108 0 0	1,000 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	70¼	83¾

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory.

Escapes.—Five men escaped during the year, namely, 2 from inside, and 3 from outside the jail, chiefly through the defective arrangements of the Darogah already alluded to. A six-months' prisoner escaped from the latrines outside the jail, and has not since been heard of. The warder in charge of him at the time was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment, and the jail Mohurrir was fined half a month's pay for allowing the prisoner's name to be entered in the disposition register after he had escaped. A three-months' prisoner escaped on the 13th April from inside the workshop enclosure by a ladder which had been carelessly left against a wall under

repair, and is still at large. The warder in whose charge the prisoner was at the time of his escape was punished by fine and three months' simple imprisonment. Two 18-months' prisoners effected their escape on the evening of the 15th September from a gang which had been employed outside during the day. The Darogah reported all correct at the usual hour after the prisoners had been locked up for the night; but it appears from the proceedings of the subsequent investigation that the prisoners were not counted in his presence nor did he trouble himself in the least as to whether the proper number had been locked up or not. The escape was not discovered until fully an hour after the prisoners had been locked up, namely, about 8 o'clock, when the head night-watchman on duty was counting them for his own satisfaction. It is evident that the two men in question never returned inside the jail with the gang in which they had been at work, and they have not since been heard of. The Darogah was dismissed as already stated. The warder in charge of the gang from which the prisoners escaped, and the turnkey who received over the gang without counting the prisoners, were also dismissed. An 18-months' prisoner escaped on the 30th September from a gang employed in plastering the new jail wall. He was recaptured within two hours from the time he escaped. The warder from whose custody he escaped was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—A few were engaged in industrial labour in the jail factory, but the majority were employed in work connected with the new jail buildings, levelling the new enclosure, improving the drainage of the old jail, and in repairing original buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good. One case of small-pox occurred on the 29th December. Daily average strength, 326·19; total number of deaths, 6; sick to strength, 1·33; deaths to strength, 1·83.

Garden.—Produced an abundant supply of vegetables throughout the year.

ETAH JAIL

Was inspected on the 24th and 25th January of the year under review, and again on the 16th January of the current year, and found on each occasion clean and in good order throughout.

Buildings.—Since last report, the outer wall has been completed, with the exception of about 100 feet of the coping; this portion of the wall has been left exposed as an experiment to test the effect of exposure on pise work. Also two new workshops have been erected in the outer enclosure; the female and boys' wards have been fitted with iron gratings and rendered otherwise suitable for the confinement of these two classes of prisoners, and the general floor of the jail has been levelled and drained; 2nd class latrines and a new well are in an advanced state. The usual annual repairs had been executed, and the buildings were all in fair repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The officer who was in charge of the jail at the beginning of the year having had some suspicions that Bhugwan Singh, the Darogah then in charge, was in the habit of conniving at the use of forbidden articles amongst the prisoners, he was ordered to investigate the matter, but the charges could not be substantiated It was, however, deemed advisable to transfer Bhugwan Singh, to another jail. His successor, Mr. Orr, who had been transferred in the month of February, from the Futtehgurh District Jail, on account, of certain suspicions regarding undue intimacy between him and some of the prisoners, was dismissed in August, for misplaced zeal in attempting to prove bribery against a prisoner, *vide* letter to Government No. 460, dated 29th September, 1868. Heera Singh who succeeded Mr. Orr has given the

Superintendent satisfaction, and the rest of the Establishment has been favorably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	221	0
Received during the year, ...	618	11
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	839	11
Transported beyond sea, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	2	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	133	1
Released, ...	536	9
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	167	1

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	77,387	63,184
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	212	172½

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	7,950	12	8	9,046	4	1
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14	8	4¾	16	0	3½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner,	1	7	9¼	5	6	8
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	37	8	0½	52	7	1
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	4,886	6	0	3,922	1	0
Average earning per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	41	12	2¾	41	11	7
Net profit to Government, ...	1,271	5	10	708	13	7
Average earning per prisoner,	24	9	1	14	11	0¾
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	700	0	0	865	3	4
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	51¾			48¼		

Conduct of prisoners.—Satisfactory.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of prisoners.—In industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General health of prisoners.—Remarkably good. Daily average strength, 196·25; sick to strength, 1·07; death 1; deaths to strength, 0·51.

Garden.—In fair order. In addition to supplying the prisoners with good vegetables throughout the year, a small portion was regularly sold to the public.

FUTTEHGURH CENTRAL PRISON

Was inspected on the 27th January of the year under review, and again on the 19th January of the current year, and found on each occasion in a satisfactory state. The books were all up to date. Numerous erasures were observed in the vernacular

Registers, for which the Mohurrir was fined. The English books had been properly kept. The cash in deposit agreed with the cash balances entered in the different cash books.

Buildings.—Considerable progress has been made during the year in the construction of the new buildings, and the substantial character of the work does great credit to Doctor Richardson's supervision. (For details see Annual Report in Appendix III.)

Conduct of Officials.—The Jailor, Mr. Bentley, continues to perform his duty in a highly satisfactory manner. The native members of the establishment have, with the exception of the contingent guard, given satisfaction upon the whole.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	396	0
Received during the year, ...	676	5
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,072	5
Transported beyond seas, ...	2	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	19	5
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	2	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	1	0
Released,...	331	0
Escaped, ...	2	0
Died, ...	4	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	711	0

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,17,768	1,82,914
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	322½	500
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	23,438 12 4	28,884 0 0
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16 0 10¼	16 14 1¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	5 7 4¾	4 9 8¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	72 10 10	57 12 3½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	8,769 1 8	13,872 10 10
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	33 8 6½	34 2 4½
Net profit to Government, ...	225 8 11	461 2 4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	28 3 1½	32 15 0¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	8	14

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very good, with few exceptions.

Escapes.—Two escapes occurred during the year, and the men are still at large.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely on work connected with the building operations.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good. The deficiency alluded to in last Report has been made good, and the prisoners have all been supplied with two blankets each.

General Health of Prisoners.—Excellent throughout the year. There were 4 deaths out of a daily average strength of 499·74—equal to a death-rate of 0·8.

Garden.—Afforded an ample supply of excellent vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year, in addition to a considerable quantity sold to the public.

FUTTEHGURH DISTRICT JAIL

Was inspected on the 26th January of the year under review, and again on the 18th January of the current year, and found on each occasion in good order.

Buildings.—Two new bathing platforms have been constructed since last Report; new grated swing-doors have been fitted to six of the separate cells, and considerable progress has been made in the erection of new quarters for the police and intramural guards. The annual repairs had been executed, and the buildings were all in very good repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Very unsatisfactory at the beginning of the year. Mr. Orr, the Darogah, was transferred to the Etah Jail, for which subsequent events showed the necessity, (*vide* letter to Government, No. 46C., dated 29th September, 1868). He was succeeded by Baboo Ram Comul, who has since left the Prison Department. The present incumbent, Jhummun Lall, formerly Darogah of the Muttra Jail, has given satisfaction. The Naib Darogah, Imam Ali, was dismissed for complicity in bribery, (*vide* letter quoted above), and was succeeded by Wazid Ali Khan, formerly Mohurrir in the Central Prison. At the close of the year the establishment generally was giving satisfaction.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	271	17
Received during the year, ...	762	21
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,033	38
Transported beyond seas, ...	1	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	34	13
Released, ...	707	19
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	283	6

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	1,07,582	99,156
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	295	271
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	13,112 12 4	14,299 13 0
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15 1 6¼	15 3 4¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1 2 11¾	3 4 9½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	44 7 2¼	52 12 3¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	2,694 3 4	2,472 15 9
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	31 14 1¾	32 3 6½
Net profit to Government, ...	4,473 2 6	4,644 3 8
Average earning per prisoner, ...	39 1 0¾	39 11 1¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	2,961 13 0	2,000 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	114½	117

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole.

Escapes.—One man escaped from a gang employed in making bricks at a short distance from the jail; he was recaptured two days afterwards in the Etah District, and sentenced to eight months' additional rigorous imprisonment. The warder through whose negligence he escaped was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In building operations connected with the jail and in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Excellent. Daily average strength, 289·78; sick to strength, 2·21; total number of deaths, 1; deaths, to strength, 0·34.

Garden.—Under full cultivation throughout the year.

CAWNPORE JAIL

Was inspected on the 18th January of the current year, and found clean and in fair order throughout.

Buildings.—The two covered latrines and mill-house which were in progress at the beginning of the year have been completed; the new buildings lately sanctioned were in an advanced state, and all the old ones in good repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Not so satisfactory at the beginning of the year as could have been wished. The Darogah, Mahboob Khan, was dismissed for absenting himself without leave, and for habitually delegating to others duties which he ought to have attended to himself. Having such an example before them, the other officials were naturally lax in the execution of their respective duties. Bhugwan Singh, who succeeded Mahboob Khan, and who has only been about nine months in his present post, was favorably mentioned; and the other members of the establishment were giving satisfaction generally at the close of the year.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	261	23
Received during the year, ...	1,508	93
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,769	116
Transported beyond seas, ...	46	2
Transferred to other Jails, ...	53	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	485	42
Released, ...	858	56
Escaped, ...	0	1
Died, ...	16	0
Executed, ...	3	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	308	15

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	89,544	1,17,780
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	245	322
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	9,389 6 1	28,169 7 11
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 1 2¾	15 7 5
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1 9 0	2 6 10¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	38 5 2	87 7 8¾

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	2,072	6	11	6,898	8	1
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	26	7	9	43	11	8¼
Net profit to Government, ...	1,391	11	3	1,651	5	11
Average earning per prisoner, ...	21	3	11½	50	0	8
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	1,400	0	0	1,616	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	65½			33		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Pretty good upon the whole.

Escapes.—On the evening of the 15th April, a female prisoner effected her escape by slipping out through the main gate while the rest of the prisoners were being counted and locked up. It is hardly necessary to observe that the escape must have been connived at, if not actually planned by the jail officials on duty at the time. The prisoner was recaptured the following day. The warder on duty within the inner circle, who at least must have connived at the escape, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, and the gate-keeper at the outer wicket was dismissed.

Employment of Prisoners.—A few were engaged in industrial labour within the jail; but the chief body of the prisoners were employed in work connected with the new jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—In fair condition, but somewhat scanty in quantity.

General Health of Prisoners.—The health of the prisoners has not been so good as in former years; at the same time there has been no marked sickness of any kind. Doctor Jones states in his Annual Report:—"The prisoners admitted seem to have "been of a lower standard of health, some suffering from cachexia and phthisis and "the effects of opium eating, and there seems to have been a larger number of old "men admitted, and probably the dearness of grain has tended to affect the health "of the prisoners unfavorably before their admission. The deaths were 16,—*viz.*, 6 "from phthisis, 4 from atrophy, 2 from splenitis, 2 from diarrhœa, 1 from bron-"chitis, and 1 from cancer. All but 2 had been but a short time in jail, and 10 "were old men. There has been no epidemic, nor any unusual sickness." Daily average strength, 369·75; sick to strength, 3·77; total number of deaths, 16; deaths to strength, 4·32.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition, and the supply of vegetables ample throughout the year.

FUTTEHPORE JAIL

Was inspected on the 6th February of the current year, and found in very good order throughout.

Buildings.—The block of factory buildings which was commenced in December, 1866, has, with the exception of a small part of the divisional wall, been completed. This work does much credit to Mr. Tupp's supervision and management. The new quarters for the jail officials were in an advanced state, and will probably be finished and occupied before the setting in of the hot season. The usual annual repairs had been executed, and, with the exception of some of the divisional walls, all the buildings were in good order at the close of the year. On the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the jail he requested that the division of the jail into

a greater number of separate yards should be considered—a point which shall be duly attended to in the estimate for the renewal of certain divisional walls which are out of repair. His Honor's request regarding improved accommodation for civil and juvenile prisoners shall also be duly attended to.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Kesree Lall, has given satisfaction throughout the year. A Mohurrir, Mahomed Ismael, was dismissed for improper intimacy with the prisoners, and bringing false charges against the Darogah. His successor, Lall Bahadur, and the rest of the establishment were favorably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	283	12
Received during the year, ...	862	36
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,145	48
Transported beyond seas, ...	1	0
Transferred to other Jails, ...	7	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	128	4
Released, ...	762	38
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	10	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	235	6

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	1,06,504	1,13,320
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	292	310
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	17,421 4 6	16,344 6 3
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	17 5 4½	16 12 3¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	6 6 0½	4 0 8¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	59 10 7	52 11 7
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	9,607 8 6	10,932 12 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	44 11 9¾	45 14 2½
Net profit to Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely in work connected with the construction and repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Occasional objections as to quality were raised by the officer in medical charge, but the food seems to have been good and sufficient upon the whole.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good.

Daily average strength, 310; sick to strength, 3·43; total number of deaths, 10; deaths to strength, 3·22.

Garden.—Has been greatly improved. The supply of vegetables has been ample for the prisoners throughout the year.

The Magistrate's lock-up was inspected on the 6th February of the current year, and found in very indifferent order. The buildings were all in a more or less dilapidated state, which, if not thoroughly repaired before the setting in of periodical rains, will not, it is feared, be habitable.

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON

Was inspected on the 9th January, and visited frequently during the year and found on each occasion in a satisfactory state.

Buildings.—The *pisé* walling answers very well; the only objection to it is the length of time required for its construction. The enclosure and divisional walls which have been constructed of sun-dried bricks set in mud give way every rainy season, and until renewed, have a very dilapidated appearance. On account of the large amount of sand in all the clay procurable in the neighbourhood of the prison, the latter kind of masonry is not suited for lofty exposed walls. With the exception of the two barracks erected in 1859, and alluded to in former reports, all the buildings were in a very fair state of repair. Considerable progress has been made since last report in the construction of the new buildings and the works connected with them, for details of which see Doctor Pilcher's Annual Report in Appendix III.

Almost all the wells originally constructed have dried up, and the chief difficulty in carrying on the works for some time past has arisen out of the want of a sufficient supply of water. The water in a new well which was sunk during the year to a depth of 90 feet has also lately failed, and a supplementary cylinder of 25 to 30 feet will have to be added inside the original one. The wells which have still to be constructed, shall, if possible, be sunk to 130 feet each, which will it is hoped provide a sufficient supply of water for the whole prison.

Conduct of Officials.—Both the European and native establishments have given satisfaction upon the whole. The Jailor, Mr. McDonald, and the Darogah were specially mentioned as having conducted their respective duties in a satisfactory manner throughout the year. The death of Assistant Jailor Deane by his own hand has already been reported to Government.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	1,681	69
Received during the year, ...	1,163	93
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	2,844	162
Transported beyond seas, ...	148	18
Transferred to other jails, ...	167	54
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	4	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	0	0
Released, ...	658	20
Escaped, ...	5	0
Died, ...	34	2
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	1,828	68
Financial Results.	1867	1868
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	7,17,213	6,75,457
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1,965	1,845½

	1867.			1868.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	84,466	2	5	1,01,869	15	1
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	18	9	9½	20	7	2½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2	5	7	3	15	5
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	42	15	7	55	3	2¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	52,870	0	10	54,911	14	0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	41	12	11¾	46	11	1¼
Net profit to Government, ...	10,311	8	7	11,769	11	4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	25	14	10¾	28	10	7½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	3,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	398¼			410½		

Conduct of Prisoners.—With the exception of one man who had, in a fit of violent temper, attempted to murder a prisoner-lumberdar for having brought some of his misdeeds to the notice of the Superintendent, and four who escaped, the prisoners have upon the whole behaved well. The former was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life.

Escapes.—Four prisoners effected their escape during the year: 3 from inside and 1 from outside the prison. Two of the former were recaptured the day after they escaped, the other two are still at large.

Employment of Prisoners.—The long-term and life prisoners were employed in industrial labour in the prison workshops; but the chief body of the men were employed on work connected with the construction and repair of prison buildings, and in laying out the ground in vicinity of the prison.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient and in good order.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very fair; daily average strength, 1845·5; sick to strength 1·7; deaths to strength 1·95.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition, and furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT JAIL

Was inspected on the 11th January of the year under review, and again on the 5th March of the current year. The arrangements were found all that could be desired.

Buildings.—The construction of the additions and alterations alluded to in last report has made fair progress, and existing buildings were all in good condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Chujjoo Mull, was suspended for three months for the careless discharge of his duty, through which a prisoner who should have been sent to the Magistrate of the District for release, was discharged at the jail gate. The other members of the establishment performed their respective duties in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	441	52
Received during the year, ...	1,565	148
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	2,006	200
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	12	10
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	13	1
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	304	18
Released, ...	1,206	127
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	7	2
Executed, ...	1	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	463	42

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,63,662	2,04,531
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	535	559

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	16,888	1	9	32,756	9	9
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	13	15	11½	19	10	5¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	3	9	6	4	6	1¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	31	9	0¾	58	9	6¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	7,748	4	3	10,677	3	3
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	25	8	9¾	39	9	0
Net profit to Government, ...	1,850	10	6	2,070	2	3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	23	8	0	23	13	9¾
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0	0	0	500	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	78¾			86¾		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—A few were employed in industrial labour inside the jail; the chief body of the prisoners was engaged in work connected with the new additions and alterations to the jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—All that could be desired.

General Health of Prisoners.—Tolerably good; daily average strength, 579·5; sick to strength, 2·24; total number of deaths, 10; deaths to strength, 1·72.

Garden.—In fair cultivation, and supplied ample vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

BANDA JAIL

Was not inspected during the year under review.

Buildings.—Three new 2nd class latrines, quarters for the jail officials, and a dry-earth shed were erected since last report. The usual annual repairs had been executed, and the buildings were reported in good condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah had conducted his duties in a satisfactory manner, and the other members of the establishment have been favourably mentioned by the officer in charge of the jail.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	294	15
Received during the year, ...	752	44
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,046	59
Transported beyond seas, ...	1	1
Transferred to other jails, ...	1	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	79	10
Released, ...	609	32
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	9	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	345	16

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,11,708	1,27,015
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	306	347

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	11,949	8	2	16,526	12	7
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15	1	1	16	14	4
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2	2	9¾	2	11	2¼
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	39	0	9½	47	10	0½
Total annual earnings, according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	3,469	5	4	3,874	8	1
Average earning per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	26	4	6¼	25	3	2¼
Net profit to Government, ...	2,065	6	9	1,653	0	4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	18	15	2	14	7	6
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	716	13	6	1,274	1	6
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	109			114¼		

Conduct of Prisoners—Satisfactory.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In work connected with the construction and repair of jail buildings and in industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Reported good. No epidemics or unusual sickness prevailed, but the number of sick and deaths was large; daily average strength 378·75; sick to strength, 3·83; total number of deaths, 10; deaths to strength, 2·64.

Garden.—In tolerable condition. The supply of vegetables was kept up with difficulty during the unusually dry weather that prevailed in the summer of the year under review.

HUMEERPORE JAIL.

Was not inspected during the year under review.

Buildings.—Two 2nd class latrines, a dry-earth shed, a kiln for parching gram, and a bathing platform, with drain leading to jail garden, have been constructed during

the year. Two barracks have been furnished with raised sleeping berths, and the usual annual repairs executed. The buildings were reported in good order at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Pearee Lall, who was in charge throughout the year, and since transferred to the Ajmere Jail, and Mirza Jân, Mohurrir, who was transferred to Jhansie, were favourably mentioned. Little could be said in favour of the intramural guards. The Superintendent is inclined to attribute to them, with doubtless good reason, any mischief that goes on in the jail.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	99	
Received during the year, ...	493	52
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	592	61
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	93	2
Released, ...	346	32
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	6	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	145	27

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	42,633	51,652
Daily average number of prisoners, ..	117	141
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	6,310 1 11	8,027 7 10
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	15 3 7½	16 7 10¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1 1 2¼	0 7 5
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	53 14 11	56 14 11
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	738 11 0	1,132 0 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	22 11 8	25 2 6
Net profit to Government, ...	249 8 5	748 5 2
Average earning per prisoner, ...	7 9 0	15 12 8¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	600 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	33	46¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial labour and work connected with the construction and repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Reported good on the whole; daily average strength, 164·5; sick to strength, 4·22; total number of deaths, 8, including 2 prisoners under trial; deaths to strength, 4·86.

Garden.—Not satisfactory. The supply of vegetables failed completely during the dry season—a state of things which need not have occurred, seeing that the irrigation might have been kept up from the jail wells.

MIRZAPORE JAIL

Was not inspected during the year under review.

Buildings.—Three 2nd class latrines, a dry-earth shed, and a cook-house for the Police guard, have been erected since last report. The roof of the old mill-house, now used as a dormitory, and the workshops, have been reported out of repair—a state of things which will receive due attention. The other buildings were in fair condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah has performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent, and with the exception of the usual shortcomings amongst the intramural guard, the other officials have been favourably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	220	8
Received during the year, ...	1,027	61
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,247	69
Transported beyond seas, ...	1	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	172	14
Released, ...	806	44
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	6	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	260	11

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	83,403	90,981
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	228½	248½

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	10,548	10	7	13,218	0	0
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16	6	5¾	18	6	7¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1	9	8	2	3	4½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	46	2	7½	53	3	0½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	2,532	15	6	2,732	4	9
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	27	9	8½	26	12	7
Net profit to Government, ...	896	8	9	931	5	5
Average earning per prisoner, ...	16	9	7¾	11	5	2
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	54			8		2¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very fair.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the erection and repair of jail buildings; chiefly in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole; daily average strength, 248·5; sick to strength, 3·05; total number of deaths, 6; deaths to strength, 2·41. Two cases of cholera occurred, one of which proved fatal. The disease did not assume an epidemic type.

Garden.—Has produced a sufficient supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

BENARES CENTRAL PRISON

Was inspected on the 3rd December, and found in a satisfactory state throughout. The books were all up to date, and very fairly kept. The cash in deposit did not agree with the cash balances entered in the different cash-books. This irregularity arose out of advances for building materials not being treated as expenditure until the materials were received into store, and the greater part of the cash being kept as a floating deposit in the Bank of Bengal. The memoranda of advances and entries in the bank pass book were examined and found correct. The proper method of dealing with all such transactions, so that the cash in deposit may agree with the cash balances entered in the different cash-books in future, was carefully explained.

Buildings.—Very satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new buildings, and the workmanship, which seemed good and substantial, does very great credit to Doctor Hooper's supervision.

Conduct of Officials.—The Jailor, Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Jailor, Mr. Campbell, and Chief Warder Bramble performed their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent; they are all zealous, efficient, trustworthy officers. Warders Halliday, Brown, and McCaffery were dismissed during the year,—the former for undue intimacy with the prisoners, and the latter two for drunkenness. On the date of inspection, the European establishment as a body was favourably mentioned. The native establishment was favourably reported upon the whole, but seeing that there were ten escapes during the year, it is too evident that the native officials, to say the least of them, did not perform their respective duties in a trustworthy manner.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	913	0
Received during the year, ...	868	0
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,781	0
Transported beyond seas, ...	17	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	9	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	0	0
Released, ...	654	0
Escaped, ...	10	0
Died, ...	48	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	1,043	0

Financial Results.	*1867.*	*1868.*
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	4,51,805	3,51,793
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1,238	961
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	69,383 6 4	61,886 2 6
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	20 0 6¼	22 14 6¾

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	3 9 6½	5 8 5¼
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	56 0 8½	64 6 4¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	21,278 8 7	15,178 14 0
Average earning per prisoner, according to the above valuation, ...	23 11 10½	24 10 5
Net profit to Government, ...	4,318 12 11	4,462 13 1
Average earning per prisoner, ...	39 11 0½	23 13 4
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	2,900 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	109	187¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—With the exception of an unusual number of escapes, the prisoners have behaved very well.

Escapes.—Ten escapes and two attempts at escape occurred during the year, of which five were from inside the prison. Two only of the number have been recaptured. For details, see Doctor Hooper's Annual Report in Appendix III.

Employment of Prisoners.—In building operations and in industrial labour carried on in the prison workshops.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient and in good order.

General Health of Prisoners.—Not so satisfactory as could have been wished. Daily average strength, *961*; number of deaths, *48*; sick to strength, *3·72*; deaths to strength, *4·98*. This high rate of sickness and mortality was caused by a number of weakly prisoners received from the other jails in the Benares Division, chiefly Goruckpore; *vide* Doctor Hooper's Annual Sanitary Report in Appendix III.

Garden.—In a highly flourishing condition.

BENARES DISTRICT JAIL

Was inspected on the 23rd December. The barracks and yards, &c., were clean, and the arrangements generally all that could be desired.

The female and juvenile convicts are still imprisoned in this jail, and will remain so until the completion of the accommodation intended for them in the new Central Prison.

Buildings.—Five covered latrines and a dry-earth shed have been erected since last report; the three old factory buildings at the north-west side of the jail have been converted into suitable dormitories and workshops, &c., for the boys. The usual annual repairs have been executed, and the buildings were all in fair condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Basdeo Pershad, was highly spoken of as an efficient trustworthy officer. The other officials were also favourably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868. ...	258	73
Received during the year, ...	1,153	137
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,411	210
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0

	Males.	Females.
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	123	0
Released, ...	871	117
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	4	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	412	91

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	0	1,61,288
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	0	440½

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	0 0 0	21,069 12 4
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	19 7 5
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	4 13 5½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	0 0 0	47 13 3½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	0 0 0	5,244 15 10
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	0 0 0	21 15 1½
Net profit to Government, ...	0 0 0	1,460 1 1
Average earning per prisoner, ...	0 0 0	11 5 1
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	...	129

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory.

Escapes.—A prisoner, "Sootara," effected his escape on the 5th January by removing a bar from one of the side ventilation openings, through which he escaped into the barrack court; he then, with the aid of some empty *naunds*, which had inadvertently been left inside, succeeded in scaling the enclosure wall, and dropped down outside the main wall at a spot where a sentry had been posted, but who must have been either absent or asleep, and got clear away. He has not since been heard of. The sentry who had been posted at the spot where the prisoner made his final escape was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment; the nightwatchman on duty at the barrack was also sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment, and the head nightwatchman on duty at the time the escape occurred was dismissed.

Employment of Prisoners.—In work connected with the erection, alteration, and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very satisfactory; daily average strength, 443·5; sick to strength, 3·4; total number of deaths, 6; deaths to strength, 1·35.

Garden.—Under full cultivation throughout the year.

The Magistrate's lock-up was inspected on the 4th December, and found clean and in very good order in every respect; no complaints were made by the inmates.

GHAZEEPORE JAIL

Was inspected on the 13th and 14th December, and found in excellent order throughout.

Buildings.—A show-room for the sale of manufactured goods has been erected near the main gate, and one of the three old workshops alluded to in last report has been renewed. The female yard has been enlarged by throwing back one of the walls

about 12 feet and otherwise improved. Seven bathing platforms and one new well have been constructed. The usual annual repairs had been executed, and all the buildings, with the exception of two of the old workshops alluded to in former reports, were in thorough repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah, Rameshur Pershad, conducted his duties to the satisfaction of the officer in charge. The other office officials were favorably mentioned. The intramural guard as a body has behaved pretty well upon the whole, but there is still room for improvement.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868,	344	24
Received during the year,	917	47
TOTAL POPULATION	1,261	71
Transported beyond seas,	0	0
Transferred to other jails,	8	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons,	188	4
Released,	635	35
Escaped,	0	0
Died,	5	1
Executed,	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868,	430	31

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,42,573	1,61,509
Daily average number of prisoners,	390½	441
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges,	17,096 9 10	20,422 1 5
Average cost of diet per prisoner,	17 6 7¾	19 2 7¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner,	2 6 10	2 15 2½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	43 12 6	46 4 11¼
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge,	4,156 13 7	4,675 8 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation,	24 8 10	23 8 10½
Net profit to Government,	954 5 3	2,576 15 9
Average earning per prisoner,	5 14 10	17 13 10
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures,	161	144¼

Conduct of prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—Three under-trial prisoners escaped on the night of the 6th September from the lock-up ward by scraping away the masonry at the side of one of the iron gratings with a cook's spoon, which had been carelessly left within their reach, so as to make an opening sufficiently large to admit the passage of a man's body; having once succeeded in getting out of their barrack, they would, by assisting each other, have little difficulty in scaling the enclosure walls, provided they were not observed by the nightwatchman on duty. The warder in charge of the cooking utensils from which

the spoon mentioned above was abstracted was fined, and the nightwatchman on duty at the point where the prisoners made their final escape was dismissed from the service. The prisoners have not been recaptured.

Employment of prisoners.—In building operations and in industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of prisoners.—Very good; daily average strength, 475·75; sick to strength, 0·32; total number of deaths, 6; deaths to strength, 1·26.

Garden.—In a highly flourishing condition.

AZIMGURH JAIL

Was inspected on the 7th and 11th December, and found in tolerable order throughout. The cooking arrangements were somewhat imperfect on account of there being no properly constructed cook-houses, a deficiency which will be remedied as soon as possible.

Buildings.—The hospital had been thoroughly repaired, and all the old buildings were in good condition at the close of the year. The workmanship of the new buildings which form the extension of this jail, has already been reported on, (*vide* letter No. 139, dated 18th March, 1869.)

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah Mohee-ood-deen is, it is believed, trustworthy, but is lazy and wanting in energy, which his subordinates naturally take advantage of; consequently the discipline of the prisoners has not been so perfect as could be wished, notwithstanding the active part taken by the Superintendent personally in their management. The Darogah has been allowed a further trial of four months, after which he will either be removed from the department or transferred to a smaller jail. The other members of the office establishment have given satisfaction. The warders have exhibited the usual amount of untrustworthiness peculiar to this class of jail servants.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	299	15
Received during the year, ...	800	31
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,099	46
Transported beyond seas, ...	9	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	3	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	171	3
Released, ...	632	33
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	2	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	282	10

Financial Results.	*1867.*	*1868.*
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	1,03,676	1,16,517
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	284	318

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	9,784	11	9	13,855	4	5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	13	8	7¾	14	4	3¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1	6	8¼	1	7	11¼
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	34	7	3	43	9	0¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	2,551	15	6	2,984	4	6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation	21	15	2¾	21	8	1½
Net profit to Government, ...	1,381	11	4	1,608	6	9
Average earning per prisoner, ...	14	6	10½	16	2	7½
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	1,100	0	0	1,200	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...		95¾			99½	

Conduct of Prisoners.—Tolerably good.

Escapes.—An under-trial prisoner escaped on the night of the 21st April through the defective arrangements of the Darogah. The prisoner was allowed to remain in the yard instead of being locked up in the cells assigned for the under-trial prisoners. In the morning he was missing, and as no trace of him could be found, the means by which he escaped has not been ascertained. The Darogah was severely reprimanded, and fined for neglect of duty. The nightwatchman on duty was also fined, and the head nightwatchman, who, although aware that the prisoner had not been locked up in the cells, did not take any special measures for his safe custody, was dismissed.

Employment of Prisoners.—Chiefly in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Sufficient, and in fair order.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 359; sick to strength, 2·92; total number of deaths, 2; deaths to strength, 0·55.

Garden.—Under fair cultivation throughout the year.

GORUCKPORE JAIL

Was inspected on the 8th December, and found clean and in good order throughout.

Buildings.—All in good repair at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	395	10
Received during the year, ...	1,184	70
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,579	80
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	3	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	229	8
Released, ...	663	42
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	18	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	666	30

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	1,39,290	2,03,388
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	381½	555

	1867. Rs.	As.	P.	1868. Rs.	As.	P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	15,982	9	0	19,961	1	7
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16	7	4	16	2	11¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	1	3	7¾	1	14	11
Average cost per prisoner including all charges,	41	14	3¾	35	15	5½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	2,788	11	6	4,023	11	0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	18	1	8¾	17	6	1
Net profit to Government, ...	1,433	9	10	1,162	13	3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	11	0	5¼	7	0	5
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	1,348	3	0	807	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	130			165½		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—Entirely in industrial labour in the jail factory.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Pretty fair; daily average strength, 555; sick to strength, 0·98; total number of deaths, 18; deaths to strength, 3·26. There were 5 cases of cholera, all of which proved fatal.

Garden.—In fair cultivation and furnished a supply of good vegetables throughout the year.

General Observations.—The factory was in full operation on the date of inspection, and the quality of the goods manufactured, which seemed very fair, was said to command a ready sale. It was, however, observed, that the earning per prisoner was low—a circumstance to which the attention of the Superintendent was particularly requested.

The Magistrate's lock-up was inspected on the 8th December, and found cleaner and in better order generally than on the occasion of last inspection.

Covered latrines, with the usual arrangements for dry-earth conservancy, are very much needed.

The floors of the wards were observed a good deal broken up and out of repair. In other respects the buildings were in fair condition.

The prisoners complained of the quantity of firewood allowed for cooking their food being too small for the purpose, but on inquiry the fixed allowance had been regularly supplied, and the wood seemed dry and otherwise of good quality.

BUSTEE JAIL

Was inspected on the 9th December, and found in as good order as could be expected of such a temporary place of confinement.

Buildings.—Are of a very temporary kind, intended originally for a lock-up, but are very indifferent places of confinement for prisoners of any class. The construction of the new jail was commenced about the close of 1867, but all building operations

have been entirely discontinued since February, and on the date of inspection the few walls which had been built were falling into decay. The state of the buildings has already been brought to the notice of Government, and therefore need not be dwelt upon here. A temporary building containing a storeroom for grain and one for other jail property, and a small office for the lock-up, has been sanctioned.

Conduct of Officials.—Favorably mentioned, with the exception of the Native Doctor, who was removed from his appointment at the close of the year for drunkenness.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868,	178	3
Received during the year, ...	444	23
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	622	26
Transported beyond seas, ...	1	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	266	7
Released, ...	258	19
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	7	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	90	0

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	38,710	37,133
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	141	101½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	5,826 13 7	6,882 12 9
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 3 9½	20 3 2¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	4 12 7¾	6 10 5¾
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	41 5 2½	67 12 11¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,675 7 3	904 8 10
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	14 13 9	17 11 9¼
Net profit to Government, ...	35 10 6	206 5 0
Average earning per prisoner, ...	5 1 6	7 8 0¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government,	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	7	27½

Conduct of prisoners.—Satisfactory.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of prisoners.—Industrial labour has been attempted, but as there are no suitable workshops and only a few, short-term, prisoners in confinement, the results have been unsatisfactory. It has been suggested to the Magistrate to employ on the station roads all the short-term prisoners not required for the cultivation of the jail garden and the menial services of the lock-up.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General health of prisoners.—Reported good, and on the date of inspection the prisoners were in good condition and health; but there had been 7 deaths during the year, namely, 6 from dysentery and 1 from diarrhœa. Daily average strength 101·5; sick to strength, 5·03; total number of deaths, 7; deaths to strength, 6·89.

Garden.—Being brought under cultivation.

JOUNPORE JAIL.

Was inspected on the 5th December, and found in as fair order as could be expected, seeing that one half of the buildings was under construction, the other half very indifferent structures, and last, but by no means least, a very inferior set of officials attached to it.

Buildings.—The new barracks, workshops, &c., which have been erected by the Public Works Department, were completed, but not occupied, at the close of the year. These buildings are not, it is feared, substantial; *vide* enclosure of letter to Government No. 5, dated 2nd January, 1869, and the following remarks regarding them recorded in the Annual Report of the officer in charge of the jail:—"During the past year the "new barracks and workshops which were in course of erection were completed and "received over from the Public Works Department in the month of December. The "work executed is not quite so satisfactory as could have been desired. Last June, "after only three days heavy rain, the end of one of the barracks which was being built "broke away, carrying along with it four arches or doorways equal to about 12 feet of "the building. In another the foundations are doubtful, and as the floor is below the "level of the surrounding ground, some 8 or 10 inches of the floor of the yard outside "will have to be cut away to provide against the interior of the barrack being flooded "in heavy rains." Theoriginal buildings were all in fair order.

Conduct of Officials.—Very unsatisfactory. The Darogah, Akbar Ali, was committed to the Sessions in the month of August for criminal misappropriation of Government property. He was tried in September and acquitted; but in summing up the case, the Judge stated that, although the evidence was not sufficient to carry conviction, enough had been elicited to show that Akbar Ali was totally unfit for the important post of a jail Darogah, and he was subsequently dismissed from the prison department (*vide* letter No. 415C., dated 9th October, 1868.) From the 22nd August, being the date on which Akbar Ali was suspended, until relieved by Baboo Ram Comul, transferred from the Futtehgurh District Jail, namely the 5th September, Baboo Rusick Chunder, English Writer, officiated as Darogah. He (Baboo Rusick Chunder) was subsequently dismissed on suspicion of having been concerned in the escape of a prisoner on the 19th September. Baboo Ram Comul having been considered unfit for the prison department on account of his imperfect knowledge of the Oordoo language was permitted to resign his post on the 11th January, 1869. As the whole establishment had evidently become completely disorganized, it was deemed advisable to remove the principal members of it and replace them with men from other jails, and accordingly on the date of inspection, Baboo Rusick Chunder, English Writer, Baboo Lall, Mohurrir, Ruhmut Ali, head nightwatchman, and three of the principal warders were dismissed, and orders issued for the transfer of Pundit Sheo Sahoy, Darogah of the Futtehgurh Central Prison, Cullnuth Rai, Mohurrir, from the Mirzapore Jail, and two nightwatchmen and two warders from the Benares Central Prison in their respective capacities to the Jounpore Jail. A competent English Writer, not a native of Jounpore, was procured on the spot, so that at the beginning of the current year the jail was in charge of an entirely new establishment, composed of men unconnected with the district, who, it is hoped, will conduct the jail duties in a satisfactory manner.

Number and disposal of prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	93	4
Received during the year, ...	922	87
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	1,015	91
Transported beyond seas, ...	2	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0

Removed to Central Prisons, ...	98	0
Released, ...	679	73
Escaped, ...	1	0
Died, ...	1	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	232	18

Financial results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	76,610	60,057
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	210	164
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	9,254 4 6	10,547 14 5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	14 3 7	16 9 11
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	3 6 6¾	4 4 0¼
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	44 1 1	64 5 0¾
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,634 8 0	1,509 7 6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	19 9 2½	19 4 7¾
Net profit to Government, ...	513 11 8	520 6 3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	8 0 11¾	16 8 4
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	400 0 0	500 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	63¾	31½

Conduct of Prisoners.—Tolerably good.

Escapes.—A man under sentence of one year's imprisonment escaped on the 18th September through the active agency of more than one of the jail officials, one of whom was doubtless the English Writer. The matter could not, however, be brought home legally to any particular person or persons, but there having been good grounds for suspicion against the English Writer, Baboo Rusick Chunder, the Mohurir, Baboo Loll, and others already mentioned, they were dismissed. An under-trial prisoner escaped about 8 A.M. through the connivance of Ellahee Bux and Kalay Khan, warders. These men were tried for the above offence by the Joint Magistrate, and sentenced to three and six months' simple imprisonment with fine, respectively.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial labour and the repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—A good deal worn and deficient in quantity. The officer in charge was requested to have these defects remedied as soon as possible.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 195·7; sick to strength, 5·6; total number of deaths, 1; deaths to strength, 0·51.

Garden.—Furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

ALMORAH JAIL.

Was inspected on the 3rd October, and found in a satisfactory state.

Buildings.—Pointing the jail walls with lime, and the construction of quarters for the jail officials alluded to in last report were nearly completed, and all the buildings were in fair condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Favorably spoken of upon the whole.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	125	7
Received during the year, ...	239	11
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	364	18
Transported beyond seas, ...	4	2
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	17	1
Released, ...	230	13
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	5	0
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	108	2

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	49,884	47,004
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	137	128½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	8,482 3 1	10,789 12 6
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	29 10 5¼	26 15 0¾
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	4 6 6	4 1 5½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	61 14 7½	83 15 5½
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,840 6 9	1,346 8 6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	31 3 1	34 15 7
Net profit to Government, ...	697 10 2	480 7 6
Average earning per prisoner, ...	20 10 8¾	11 3 10
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	33¾	42¾

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the construction and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial labour inside the jail.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Said to have been good, daily average strength; 134·5; sick to strength, 4·95; total number of deaths, 5; deaths to strength, 3·71.

Garden.—Has produced a sufficient supply of vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year, but on account of the unusually dry season, the quantity sold to the public has been very limited.

OORAIE JAIL

Was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.—The renewal of the enclosure and divisional walls alluded to in last report has not yet been completed. As the number of prisoners in confinement fit for

work of this kind was small, the progress in building operations has necessarily been slow. The means for water supply and bathing have been improved. The cells and barracks, &c., have been repaired, and were reported in fair order at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Pretty good upon the whole, with the exception of the English Writer, who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for libel, and subsequently to one months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of Government property. His successor has given satisfaction.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	83	0
Received during the year, ...	415	23
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	498	23
Transported beyond seas, ...	5	1
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	21	3
Released, ...	309	15
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	2	0
Executed, ...	5	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	156	4

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	29,383	42,840
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	80½	117
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	8,528 8 11	12,272 2 5
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	16 14 2¼	20 11 0¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	6 4 6½	3 15 9½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	105 15 1¼	104 14 8
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,306 5 8	2,824 9 6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	26 4 1½	28 5 7
Net profit to Government, ...	238 9 7	289 12 7
Average earning per prisoner, ...	30 12 7	27 9 7
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	232 5 11	400 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	7¾	10½

Conduct of Prisoners.—Generally good.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—A few have been engaged in industrial labour, but the chief body of the prisoners has been employed in the renewal and repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 127; sick to strength, 2·36; total number of deaths, 2; deaths to strength, 1·57.

Garden.—In a satisfactory condition.

JHANSIE JAIL.

Was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs had been executed, and the buildings were reported in good condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—Generally satisfactory throughout the year.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	136	10
Received during the year, ...	595	66
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	731	76
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	0	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	9	0
Released, ...	520	62
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	3	0
Executed, ...	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	197	14

Financial Results.	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	68,066	78,211
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	186½	214
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	11,593 13 5	14,458 8 11
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	19 12 0¾	22 0 1¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	3 12 10	3 5 11¼
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	62 2 7¾	67 9 0
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	1,501 2 0	2,436 10 9
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	22 1 6½	27 13 6¾
Net profit to Government, ...	2,009 14 8	2,112 12 4
Average earning per prisoner, ...	24 10 7	27 0 0
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures,...	81½	78¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very good upon the whole.

Escapes.—An under-trial prisoner escaped by embracing an opportunity which offered of joining a party of convicts proceeding to their work on the repairs of jail buildings. He has not been recaptured. The Darogah and his subordinates whose duty it was to have provided for the safe custody of the under-trial prisoners were fined and severely reprimanded.

Employment of Prisoners.—In industrial labour and the repair of jail buildings.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Very good; average daily strength, 234; sick to strength, 2·17; total number of deaths, 4; deaths to strength, 1·71.

Garden.—Afforded an ample supply of good vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

LULLUTPORE JAIL

Was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.—Two 2nd class latrines and a dry-earth shed were completed, the usual annual repairs had been executed, and the buildings were reported in good condition at the close of the year.

Conduct of Officials.—The Darogah did not give satisfaction, and his services have lately been dispensed with on account of carelessness in the execution of his duty and general inefficiency. The other members of the establishment have been favorably mentioned.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	92	6
Received during the year, ...	411	64
TOTAL POPULATION ...	503	70
Transported beyond seas, ...	2	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	68	4
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	1	0
Released, ...	288	51
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	4	1
Executed, ...	0	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...	140	14

Financial Results.	1867	1868
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year, ...	37,389	52,902
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	102½	144½
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges, ...	6,601 3 11	9,406 1 4
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	18 7 5¾	21 15 0¼
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	2 6 10	1 15 7
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges, ...	64 6 5¼	65 1 6
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	912 0 0	974 8 0
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	34 11 10½	32 7 8¾
Net profit to Government, ...	492 11 10	802 2 11
Average earning per prisoner, ...	8 12 7¼	11 9 4
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government	500 0 0	500 0 0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	55½	69¼

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very fair upon the whole.

Escapes.—None.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the construction and repair of jail buildings, and in industrial labour.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Reported good; daily average strength, 167·75; sick to strength, 1·59; total number of deaths, 6; ratio of deaths to strength, 3·57. The above high rate of mortality has been accounted for by three of the number having been in almost a dying state when admitted.

Garden.—In a flourishing condition. In addition to supplying the prisoners with good vegetables throughout the year, a considerable quantity was regularly sold to the public.

AJMERE JAIL

Was inspected on the 13th November. The dormitories were very much overcrowded notwithstanding that the workshops, a tent, and every available place were occupied. The arrangements were, however, very good and all that could be expected under the circumstances.

Buildings.—Five 2nd class latrines and a dry-earth shed have been completed. A large tank 104′×62′×15′ has been dug close to the jail, which it is hoped will be of great use in storing water for the prisoners.

The iron gratings sanctioned for the hospital had not been fitted up to the date of inspection; but the Superintendent had reason to believe that they were all ready, and would most probably be put in position sometime before the end of December. The buildings were all in good condition at the close of the year. The very great need for additional accommodation at this jail has already been brought to the notice of Government (*vide* letter No. 95, dated 23rd February, 1869.)

Conduct of Officials.—Favorably spoken of. Gunput Rai, who had been Darogah during the year, died on the 28th December, and has been succeeded by Pearee Lall, late Darogah of the Humeerpore Jail.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868,	304	8
Received during the year,	730	28
TOTAL POPULATION,	1,034	36
Transported beyond seas,	0	0
Transferred to other jails,	11	0
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons,	61	3
Released,	551	20
Escaped,	1	0
Died,	4	1
Executed,	2	0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868,	404	12

Financial Results.

	1867.	1868.
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,	1,05,652	1,33,490
Daily average number of prisoners,	289½	365
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total cost, including all charges,	16,668 11 1	19,386 7 2
Average cost of diet per prisoner,	23 14 0¾	23 8 1½
Average cost of clothing per prisoner,	4 6 10½	2 5 4½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges,	57 9 2¾	53 1 9¾

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	4,630	0	6	5,011	12	6
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	44	13	5	34	11	10¾
Net profit to Government, ...	2,710	3	3	2,050	11	3
Average earning per prisoner, ...	22	15	0¾	15	13	10¼
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	600	0	0	1,300	0	0
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	123¾			129¼		

Conduct of Prisoners.—Satisfactory upon the whole.

Escapes.—One prisoner escaped in April from the garden gang, and is still at large. The warder in charge of the gang was sentenced by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

Employment of Prisoners.—In the construction and repair of jail buildings, but chiefly in industrial labour.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 378; sick to strength, 3·00; total number of deaths, 5; deaths to strength, 1·32. Of the above number of deaths, two occurred among 55 prisoners transferred for a special reason from the Agra Central Prison in the month of July. The sickly condition in which these prisoners reached Ajmere was reported to Government at the time (*vide* letter No. 17C., dated 1st August, 1868.)

Garden.—Under fair cultivation, but, owing to the unusual dryness of the season, has not produced sufficient vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year.

BEAUR JAIL

Was inspected on the 14th November, and found clean and in fair order.

Buildings.—Quarters for the Darogah and a guard-room have been erected during the year by the Public Works Department. The buildings inside the walls, two of the principal of which are very indifferent structures, were in fair repair. A proposition for the renewal of the two buildings alluded to above, and certain other improvements, will be submitted to Government in a separate communication as soon as the necessary plans are prepared.

Conduct of Officials.—Favorably spoken of.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, 1868, ...	51	1
Received during the year, ...	336	13
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	387	14
Transported beyond seas, ...	0	0
Transferred to other jails, ...	83	2
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, ...	0	0
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	16	1
Released, ...	231	5
Escaped, ...	0	0
Died, ...	1	0

Executed, ...						0		0
Remaining on 31st December, 1868, ...						56		6
Financial Results.				1867.		1868.		
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year,				24,869		22,195		
Daily average number of prisoners, ...				68		60½		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Total cost, including all charges, ...	3,646	14	3	3,641	10	3		
Average cost of diet per prisoner, ...	11	1	0½	10	10	9½		
Average cost of clothing per prisoner, ...	4	10	5¾	2	9	1¼		
Average cost per prisoner including all charges,	53	10	0	60	3	1		
Total annual earnings according to the valuation of the officer in charge, ...	782	0	11	1,242	15	3		
Average earning per prisoner according to the above valuation, ...	19	4	11½	32	11	4¼		
Net profit to Government, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Average earning per prisoner, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cash remitted to Treasury to credit of Government, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...		0			0			

Conduct of Prisoners.—Good upon the whole.

Escapes.—An under-trial prisoner escaped about 6 o'clock A.M. on the 3rd January, by going to the main gate and calling to the sentry on duty to let him out as he was a nightwatchman. The conduct of the sentry was investigated, and disposed of by the officer commanding the corps to which he belonged. The prisoner was recaptured in the month of January of the current year.

Employment of Prisoners.—On the station roads.

Food.—Good and sufficient.

Clothing.—Good and sufficient.

General Health of Prisoners.—Good; daily average strength, 84·75; sick to strength, 7·13; total number of deaths, 1; deaths to strength, 1·18.

Garden.—There is no jail garden. Formerly the prisoners were supplied with vegetables from one of the public gardens, but owing to the want of rain during the year under review, the supply has been very limited indeed and had to be supplemented with vegetables from the bazar.

APPENDIX No. III.

REPORTS

BY THE

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENTRAL PRISONS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON,

For the Year 1868.

I.—The quarters for the Native Establishment and Police Guard have been completed, and for some months occupied. Some alteration has been made in the exit drainage of the large tank in front of the jail, by which the surplus water, instead of overflowing the ground in the immediate vicinity of these quarters, is poured by a deep drain into the Sooraj Koond. The native quarters are ample, and well proportioned to the wants of the occupants. The connecting walls of the block of solitary cells have been built in accordance with the plan. By the erection of another wall, forming, as it were, the chord of the arch, and which has been sanctioned by the Inspector-General, the block will form a distinct small jail, and afford means of entire separation of a considerable number of prisoners. The boys and non-laboring classes, both of which it is extremely advisable to keep isolated as much as possible, will be kept entirely aloof from the other convicts.

The new circle has been supplied with bathing-tanks and platforms at some distance from the wells. The objectionable practice of washing at the mouth of the wells is thus obviated. The whole jail will soon be thus supplied. Raised berths have been erected in all the barracks, with the exception of the solitary cells and those for the women. It would be highly desirable to raise the prisoners sleeping in the solitary cells from the bare ground, but the ordinary brick berths would afford materials for easy access to the gratings or roof.

The form of the small barracks occupied by the women precludes the erection of raised berths, without curtailing greatly the accommodation. But since the evacuation of the contiguous Police Barracks, a space has been made available for extending the accommodation for female prisoners, and as soon as extra barracks are built, raised berths will be provided.

The District Jail buildings have been pushed on. In March a separate establishment was organized, and more particular details of the building are furnished with the special report.

The inner circular wall of the right block had to be pulled down at the end of the rainy season. It was entirely built of sun-dried bricks, and had been for some time in an unsafe condition. The gratings are now let into good masonry, and the upper part only of the wall for economical reasons is kutcha.

Some of the work-sheds have been considerably improved both as to light and ventilation; but thorough remodelling will alone render them unobjectionable.

II.—The Jailor, Mr. Reilly, continues to give every satisfaction, both for zeal and intelligence. He interests himself in every department of the jail. Under his superintendence, the labour of prisoners in the factories has been considerably increased, and the quality of the goods turned out much improved.

Assistant Jailor Wilkins is a most steady and respectful officer. He is more immediately in charge of the garden and the dieting of the prisoners.

Warder Carroll is in every respect trustworthy and diligent in his duties.

Warders John and Wilson have given satisfaction. The *durree* factory since last report has improved in the quality of the articles manufactured. This is owing to greater attention on the part of Warder John.

Warder Wise was in charge of the weaving department. He introduced many improvements, and gave satisfaction as far as the conducting of his duties was concerned. He was discharged at the end of the year for drunkenness, having committed himself in a manner that could not be overlooked. This has to be regretted, as it was the first time he had given way to the old habit of intoxication.

The Darogah Tansookh Roy has not given unmixed satisfaction. He is a good accountant and tolerably attentive to his duties. His great fault is dilatoriness in the supplying of materials for the factories. It has several times happened that factories have come to a stand-still, simply for the want of material to work with. There may be difficulty in procuring such at all times in the bazaar, but proper arrangement and foresight ought to obviate such difficulty, and this the Darogah does not seem to possess.

There have been rapid changes and promotions among the Jail Mohurrirs. They have, on the whole, done their duty to my satisfaction. The increased rates of pay and the improved status of the jail guard have proved advantageous on the whole in inducing a better class of men to join the Jail Department. Candidates for vacancies are tolerably numerous, and smarter and younger men are now entertained. But no warnings, punishment, or dismissals seem to be effectual to prevent connivance on the part of the jail guards with the prisoners in breaches of jail discipline. Tobacco and other forbidden articles find their way within the walls, and indulgences are granted to prisoners who, or whose friends, it is supposed can pay for the same.

The following is a Statement of punishments awarded to jail warders during the past year :—

PUNISHMENT ROLL OF JAIL GUARD FOR 1868.

Number.	Rank.	Punishment, with its cause.
8	Burkundazes, ...	Discharged for being absent on duty.
6	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ neglect of duty.
1	Prisoner Burkundaz, ...	Ditto „ negligence, by which two prisoners escaped.
1	Warder, ...	Ditto „ beating a prisoner.
1	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ supplying forbidden articles to prisoners.
17		
4	Burkundazes, ...	Fined for negligence, by which prisoners nearly effected their escape.
14	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ neglect of duty.
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ beating prisoners.
3	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ being absent on duty.
1	Ditto, ...	Ditto „ dirty uniform.
3	Warders, ...	Ditto „ disobedience of orders.
1	Prisoner Burkundaz, ...	Ditto „ beating a prisoner.
28		

There were 17 men discharged and 28 fined, against 35 and 29, respectively, during the preceding year. This indicates an improvement in the general conduct of the guard. Rewards for special zeal in the maintenance of discipline were awarded to 8 warders.

III.—The general management of the prisoners is conducted on the same principles as in former years. Closer attention is now paid to classification, with a view to the separation, as far as possible, of the criminal classes from the non-criminal. In one large common jail such a system is most difficult to be enforced.

The barracks of the old block are set apart for the more heinous offenders—thieves, dacoits—and such as are undoubtedly of the criminal classes,—while the new block is more particularly used for the accommodation of those who are not habitual breakers of law.

The boys are kept quite distinct from other prisoners, and also that mischief-hatching, because idle, class, the non-labourers.

By the diminution of these and the women and civil prisoners, the numbers of those eligible for classification is considerably reduced, and the difficulty of classification according to crime somewhat lessened.

The solitary cells are all occupied at night in rotation by the prisoners. This nightly separation is an excellent means of rendering imprisonment distasteful without prejudice to health.

IV.—It was remarked last year that the *physique* of a large number of the prisoners was somewhat below par. There appeared to be three causes at work affecting the health of the prisoners. First, the general and unusual unhealthiness of the hot season of 1867, producing fevers of an intermittent character, and other complaints complicated with malarious poisoning; secondly, the men whose health was principally affected were those employed in the hard extra-mural work of building, digging, brick-making, stacking and carrying; and, thirdly, the recognised effect of imprisonment during the first few months.

The majority of the building prisoners, from the works being carried on at some distance from the jail, were, of necessity, short-term men, who had been but a short time in jail. The last two causes that I mentioned were thus combined, and of course all the stronger for ill effect on the prisoners' health.

Under instructions from the Inspector-General of Prisons, a more generous dietary was sanctioned, as a tentative measure, for the men employed in building; and after a reasonable time, a report was to be furnished of the effect on health.

To arrive at some true conclusion, the prisoners at first were weighed, and again at intervals, so that the weight was obtained three times in the course of eight months. By drawing a careful comparison between the effect on weight under this system of extra diet, and the average result in the case of ordinary prisoners, a pretty accurate conclusion may be arrived at.

Of all the building prisoners who received extra diet, 143 remained throughout the eight months, and were weighed three times.

Of these :—

Gained weight	67·83	per cent.
Same weight as at first	27·97	„ „
Lost weight	4·20	„ „

Of 2,358 prisoners discharged from jail during the years 1867-1868 :—

Gained weight	57·28	„ „
Same weight as on admission	15·22	„ „
Lost weight	27·50	„ „

I have no great faith in the rigid accuracy of the returns of weight, but for all practical purposes, the above figures may be taken to show, that as far as weight is a criterion, the prisoners who received extra diet were, at the end of the probation, in better condition than the average run. While about 5 per cent. only of the former lost weight, 27 per cent. of ordinary prisoners lose weight.

Lastly, most undoubtedly, in general appearance, the building prisoners have improved in health.

This fact was personally confirmed by the Inspector-General on a late inspection. My own opinion is, that this is owing principally to the year 1868 being so much healthier than 1867, but also to a considerable extent to the improved dietary.

The extra allowance consisted of two chittacks of atta per diem and a chittack and a half of ghee per week for each building prisoner.

V. The usual summer and winter clothing was distributed.

An important addition was made, from which considerable benefit to health may be anticipated. During the three coldest months of the year, blanket trowsers are given out. This has been deemed necessary on account of the particular severity of the cold weather at Meerut. The thermometer is often below freezing point, and prisoners turned out to work, shivering in the early morning with cold, require something warmer to protect their loins and bellies than a mere *dhotie*.

It is not improbable that the very closeness to the surface of water throughout this district may have something to do with the great cold. It is a well-known fact to old cultivators of the soil, that, since the introduction of canals, the water has risen some eight feet in the wells, and even at this season of extraordinary and protracted drought, a copious supply of water may be obtained at the shallow depth of eight feet. The whole soil must be saturated at a few feet from the surface, and this may well be a cause of the great cold in winter.

Certainly, bowel complaints, so often caused by cold acting on the unprotected abdomen, have been less frequent during the past cold months than in former years, and some of these good effects may be ascribed to the blanket trowsers.

VI.—The health of the prisoners is more particularly treated of in the sanitary Report.

VII. Employment of the prisoners :—

1. Building, garden, &c., ... 234·49 daily average.
2. Manufactures, ... 380·71 „ „
3. Jail servants, ... 241·11 „ „
4. Old, weakly, and sick, and non-labourers, 293·03 „ „

The annual Earning of each manufacturing prisoner is Rs. *26-9-3*; that of jail servants andthose employed in miscellaneons works Rs. 30-14-1½, or a general average earning of labouring prisoners of Rs. 28-11-8¼.

VIII.—The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory. Statement B. shows a diminution in punishments in comparison with former years.

STATEMENT B.

Abstract of Punishments in the Meerut Central Prison during the year 1868.

Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.	By stripes.	In solitary cells.	By decrease of food.	Reduction of Lumberdar ship.	For feiture of marks.	Sentence increased.	Discharged from Burkundázship.	Fetters replaced.	Fine from gratuities.	Remarks.
Having forbidden article in possession, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Resisting, ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wrangling and disorderly conduct, ...	18	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Wanton injury of property, ...	27	23	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Refusing or idling at work, ...	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Escaped or attempted to escape,	7	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	
Theft of Government property,...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assault, ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	
Affray, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Disobedience or insubordination, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fraud, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of other minor Jail rules,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Having tobacco in possession,	17	5	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	
Gambling, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	98	52	27	...	4	6	7	1	...	1	

More than one-third of the punishments was for obstinate refusal to work or wilful destruction of the material on which they were working. In all these cases, remonstrance and threatening were of little avail, as also, in a general way, the minor punishment of confinement in solitary cells.

I am sorry to say there were several cases of prisoners assaulting their guards, some of them of a serious nature; of six such cases, three prisoners were tried by the Penal Code, and had their sentences increased, and two were flogged. I have made particular enquiries as to the cause of these serious, and hitherto rather uncommon, crimes, and it appears that a common idea had spread among the prisoners that the power of flogging was, in a great measure, taken from the Superintendents.

The prisoner burkundazes complained of being threatened by some of the worst characters, and were told by them that now flogging was done away with, they did not care for breaches of discipline being brought to notice. There is no doubt that discipline cannot be well maintained in a jail without the exercise of the power of summary flogging, the only punishment hardened criminals dread. This power must be, of course, exercised with judgment and discretion.

IX. There have been three escapes during the year from the Meerut Jail; two from the interior, and one from an out-gang. The two first were, with some other prisoners, in charge of a prisoner burkundaze at work brickmaking, within the walls, between the block of solitary cells and the outer wall. Through gross carelessness, if not connivance on the part of the burkundaze, the two men, choosing a time when the prisoners were being collected for counting, previous to being locked up in barracks, effected their escape over the wall. It is probable that they received assistance from within the jail, as no ladder or pole, which was necessary for the purpose, could be found. The burkundaze appears to have left the prisoners entrusted to him to their own devices, and did not miss the two who got away, their absence only being detected when the prisoners were counted. The prisoner burkundaze was degraded, and all former marks forfeited. Up to the present time neither of the two have been recaptured.

The names were Pultoo, senteneed to 5 years' imprisonment, of which 3 years 9 months remained unexpired, and Choona, sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, of which 5 years 5 months remained unexpired.

The prisoner who escaped from an out-gang was employed with some others repairing the canal cut which gives water to the garden. When at some distance from the jail, taking advantage of a dust-storm, he ran off in the middle of the day, and fairly got away from the burkundaze, who was in hot pursuit after him.

The prisoner was a non-laborer who had volunteered for work, and had no irons on, a circumstance which greatly facilitated his escape. His name was Suth Ram, a notorious Goojur dacoit and housebreaker. He was sentenced to both simple and hard labor, with a fine. The simple imprisonment was for one year, the rigorous for one and a half year, with Rs. 50 fine. He was undergoing the first portion of his sentence as a non-laborer, that being first on his warrant. He had been only three months in jail, and had evidently manœuvred to get on outgang work, having volunteered for labor.

I attribute his escape to the gross carelessness of the ticket mohurrir, who ought to have seen that such a man should not have been employed without the walls. The practice of sentencing a man to both simple and rigorous imprisonment, the lighter sentence having to be first carried out, appears to be at variance with all notion of prison discipline, and, in the present instance, was certainly the remote cause of the prisoner's escape. The ticket mohurrir was fined.

The supply of vegetables from the jail garden is constant and of good quality.

Amount of vegetables sold in the bazar ...	Rs.	6,32,411
,, ,, supplied to Prisoners ...	,,	6,18,127
Total,	Rs.	1,25,116
Expenses	,,	4,75,107
Net total,	Rs.	7,75,611
Excess of vegetables, &c. in store over last year	,,	177
Total profit,	Rs.	9,52,611

or about Rs. 26-8-0 annual earning of each prisoner employed in jail garden.

XI. *Progress of manufactures.*—On the whole satisfactory. There has been an increased profit in some of the factories, while others have fallen off. This arises from the variation in demand for different articles. The following table exhibits a comparative statement of the progress of manufactures during the years 1867-68:—

STATEMENT C.

Comparative Statement of the Progress of Manufactures in the Meerut Central Prison, during the years 1867 *and* 1868.

Names of Factories.	1867.	1868.	Less.	More.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Europe thread, ...	122 9 9	710 12 0	...	588 2 3
Country ditto, ...	1,127 5 8	1,708 5 8	...	581 0 0
Durree, ...	2,859 5 11	1,595 3 7	1,262 1 9	...
Cotton Rug, ...	186 9 3	184 1 1	2 8 2	...
Ditto Woollen, ...	48 8 8	83 7 0	...	34 14 4
Tailor, ...	175 6 11	151 0 10	24 6 1	...
Kidderminster Carpet, ...	45 3 3	...	45 3 3	...
Hemp, ...	491 10 2	291 13 1	199 13 1	...
Blanket, ...	2,737 0 11	3,106 10 3	...	369 9 4
Chick, ...	0 7 6	...	0 7 6	...
Cotton thread, ...	37 8 10	...	37 8 10	...
Pottery, ...	650 4 11	580 6 1	69 14 10	...
Blacksmiths' shop, ...	31 7 3	56 10 2	...	25 2 11
Shoemaking, ...	73 10 2	49 15 1	23 11 1	...
Lithography, ...	35 7 7	134 13 8	...	99 6 1
Paper, ...	742 0 9	562 1 1	179 15 8	...
Prison Clothing, ...	53 5 2	51 6 0	1 15 2	...
Carpentry, ...	60 11 10	30 6 10	30 5 0	...
Bookbinding, ...	35 9	21 13 3	13 12 5	...
Dyer, ...	182 12 10	282 10 2	...	99 13 4
Horse Roller, ...	7 7 3	9 12 0	...	2 4 9
Garden, ...	770 6 2	952 6 11	...	182 0 9
Typography, ...	390 0 11	286 12 6	103 4 5	...
Tent, ...	20 0 7	6 0 0	14 0 7	...
Basket, ...	80 9 0	6 4 6	74 4 6	...
Quilt, ...	1 12 8	...	1 12 8	...
Jaffery, ...	1 8 6	...	1 8 6	...
Horse Clothing, ...	132 8 0	104 1 1	28 6 11	...
Moonj, ...	...	606 10 10	...	606 10 10
Total, Rs. ...	11,099 7 6	11,573 7 8	2,115 0 5	2,589 0 7

There has been a total increase of profit to the amount of Rs. 474 over last year. This result is all the more satisfactory, that high prices ruled generally in the markets for raw materials, while the selling rates have remained *in statu quo*. It is inexpedient to regulate the rates of sale for manufactured articles strictly in accordance with the raw material rates, and hence the profit to the factories must be less when the latter range high.

The factories that have principally flourished are the cloth and blanket, and there has been also a considerable increase in the moonj matting and garden.

The durree factory has considerably fallen off, on account of the paucity of orders.

There has been a net profit of Rs. 11,573-7-8; sum remitted to Treasury, Rs. 7,500, and cash balance in hand on the 1st January, 1869, Rs. 1,668-1-1.

XII. The following table is a statement of the increase and decrease of the general jail expenses, during the years 1867-68:—

Names of Headings.	1867.	1868.	Less.	More.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Fixed Establishment, ...	21,386 11 4	22,296 5 9	...	909 10 5
Stationery, ...	31 8 0	58 0 0	...	26 8 0
Prison Diet, ...	20,787 14 2	18,845 15 2	1,941 15 0	...
Contingent guard, ...	2,857 4 7	2,185 3 10	672 0 9	...
Hospital Diet, ...	216 13 10	197 7 0	19 6 10	...
Extra ditto, ...	213 2 4	205 12 6	7 5 10	...
Native Medicines, ...	19 15 6	26 0 2	...	6 0 8
Contingencies, ...	1,336 12 6	950 4 1	386 8 5	...
Railway Charges, ...	165 6 0	32 0 3	133 5 9	...
Clothing and Bedding, ...	4,579 11 0	3,976 6 11	603 4 1	...
Compensation in lieu of Convict Labour, ...	800 0 0	800 0 0	...	...
Telegraphic Charges, ...	21 12 0	...	21 12 0	...
Service Labels, ...	48 6 0	14 3 6	34 2 6	...
Total, Rs. ...	52,465 5 3	49,587 11 2	3,819 13 2	942 3 1

It will thus be seen that there has been a reduced expenditure by nearly Rs. 3,000 over the previous year. This is chiefly owing to the reduction in the numbers of prisoners from the transfer, at the commencement of the year, to the District Jail.

The cost of dieting would have been considerably less, but for the exceptionally high prices which have prevailed for some months past.

The contingent guard has been somewhat reduced, and a portion of their pay debited to the factories: hence the smaller expenditure under this heading. There has been an increased expenditure in fixed establishment. This is owing to the entertainment of an English teacher and weaver for the Juvenile Reformatory, and to the filling up of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment.

Education.—The total number of prisoners under education in 1868 was 810, against 645 in 1867.

It may appear that the difference between this number and the total of the inmates of the jail, representing the number who do not get the advantage of education, is very large, being about 340. This number, however, includes the old and feeble, sick in hospital, and a proportion of the women. The old and sick average about 250. The remainder is made up of short-term prisoners, whom it would be obviously waste of time to attempt to teach. As accommodation is increased in the District Jail, these will be drafted from the Central Prison.

The following statement shows the extent of education for the past year:—

Number of prisoners in jail on the 31st Decr.	Those who can read and write.	Those who can read only.	Those who can neither read nor write.	Number of those who have learned since their conviction		
				To read.	To write.	To read and write.
1,151	194	375 241 616	341	375	241	145

Of those who could neither read nor write, at the time of admission, 761 have made progress in education. This is a considerable increase over last year.

The duty of teaching the prisoners rests with one head Pundit and two Assistants. The latter are told off respectively to each block.

In addition to these, the well-educated prisoners are employed as teachers. Of these, two are distributed to each barrack. The school commences in the evening after dinner, but, after the prisoners are shut up in their barracks, they read by the light of lanterns.

Of the prisoners who read Nagree and Hindee, the numbers are 541; those who read Persian alone and Oordoo are 158. The latter are mostly Mahomedans, but there are also many long-term Hindoos in the same class. There are also six well-educated prisoners learning English.

Examinations are weekly conducted by the Superintendent. A register has been opened, in which the name and knowledge of each prisoner examined is stated, and in rotation, about once a quarter, the progress made is registered. At the same time the deserving prisoners are rewarded with marks.

The Director of Public Instruction has made arrangements for the periodical examination of prisoners, and in this manner the extent and progress of education will be accurately guaged.

Juvenile Reformatory.—The boys are kept quite apart from the other prisoners, being located in a portion of the solitary cells which has no communication with the rest of the jail.

Attention is chiefly paid to their education, while their services are made available for the cloth factory. A proper work-shed and school-house will shortly be erected, when a greater portion of their time will be devoted to industrial manufactures.

Their education is entrusted to an English Teacher, Oomed Singh, entertained in May last, at the recommendation of the Inspector of Public Instruction.

There have been 23 boys confined during the year. Of these, five have been discharged from jail, one transferred, as being beyond juvenile age, to the factories, and 17 remain.

The progress made by most of the boys is highly satisfactory; six are in an advanced class of reading and writing, and eleven are in the English Primer. The whole of these boys have been taught within the walls of the jail.

Besides learning English, they are very carefully taught in Nagree and Oordoo. Eight read Oordoo, some very fluently, and nine are learning Nagree.

For the short time that the teacher has been at work, the progress made is very creditable to him.

Female prisoners.—There has been a daily average number of 45·87 women. The system of female warders has been found to answer admirably.

Discipline is more easily maintained, and much progress has been made in industrial manufactures.

The women have been taught to sew well and knit well. Much of the prison clothing and horseclothing is admirably made by them, and most excellent stockings knit.

Six of the cleverest of the young women are being taught English, and are getting on satisfactorily.

The classification of the female prisoners is carried out as well as the limited accommodation will allow of. The more heinous offenders are kept as much apart as possible from the others.

The English writer, Radhanath, has given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 23rd January, 1869.

JAMES R. JACKSON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Central Prison.

Annual Statement, showing the number of good-conduct marks received by the convicts of the Meerut Central Prison, for the year 1868, *as per Circular Letter No.* 1957 *of* 1863.

Total number of prisoners received marks.	Total number of marks granted.	A. The number who have received marks under first four divisions of the good conduct rules comprising degrees for good conduct, with increased quantity and improved quality of works.		B. The number of prisoners who have received good conduct marks for proficiency in education.		C. The number of prisoners who have received marks for assisting in the detection of forbidden articles.		D. The number of prisoners who have received marks for assisting in preventing breaches of prison discipline.		E. The number of prisoners who have received marks for assisting in preventing escape.		F. The number of prisoners who have received marks for assisting the officials in maintaining and restoring order.		Number of prisoners who have received respectively from 50 to 300 marks.		Total amount spent in gratuities during 1868. The number of separate prisoners who have received gratuities, and the method in which they have for the most part disposed of them, whether by remittance or by placing in deposit.					How many good conduct prisoners have received tools on their release from prison, to enable them to continue any specific trade they learned in prison.	Number of prisoners who have forfeited their good conduct marks and gratuities,* and to what extent.	
		Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Amount spent by prisoners in jail.	By placing in deposit.	On release.	Total.		Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.
																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
1,178	6,194	960	4,254	218	1,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	4,585	69	71 0 5	53 8 9	25 15 5	150 8 7	...	5	52
																							Rs. As. P.
																						1	*0 15 2

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 23rd January, 1869.

JAMES R. JACKSON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Meerut Central Prison.

Annual Statement showing the number of good conduct marks received by the convicts of the Meerut Central Prison, for the year 1868.

Number of prisoners received marks.	Total number of marks granted.	Prisoners released.		Prisoners died.		Prisoners escaped.		Remaining in Jail.		Remarks.
		Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	Number of prisoners.	Number of marks.	
1,178	6,194	135	583	27	28	2	4	1,014	5,579	

Meerut Central Prison Office:
The 23rd January, 1869.

JAMES R. JACKSON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Meernt Central Prison.

ANNUAL
SANITARY REPORT
OF THE
MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON,
For the Year 1868.

I.—Previous to last rainy season, the drains in the immediate vicinity of the jail were deepened, the levels taken with care, and the ditches reconstructed. Considerable improvement in the water-shed has thus been effected. There was no opportunity, from the unusually small rain-fall, of testing the improved drainage; but there is no doubt that water will not lodge now to the extent it formerly did within the jail after very heavy falls of rain. When the new system of drainage for the station in general shall be completed, a still greater fall will be obtained, and any lodgment of water from the low site of the jail entirely obviated. All the jail drains will be made to communicate with the Aboo nullah, which is to be widened and deepened. Much benefit to the jail, in a sanitary point of view, may be anticipated when this shall be accomplished.

II.—The plan of ventilating the solitary cells, by means of air forced down a central shaft, has been found to answer very well. These cells are in nightly occupation by prisoners in rotation.

The hospital, which consisted of a large main ward, has been divided into two by a partition wall and batten doors placed at the gratings, leaving a free space of one foot over each grating. This, doubtless, adds greatly to the comfort of the sick prisoners, as the high winds, which prevail in the cold weather, used to blow through the hospital with a keenness bitterly complained of by the patients. There is now greater warmth, while there is ample provision for requisite perflation. The division of the hospital into separate parts, while preventing the congregation of a large number of patients in one room—an evil of itself—allows of due separation in case of the existence of infectious diseases.

III.—The general accommodation in the jail has been for some years ample for the demand. The average space for each prisoner has been still further increased by the transfer of a large number of short-term men to the District Jail. The whole of the barracks are now provided with raised berths.

IV.—Conservancy arrangements have been carefully attended to. Both solid and fluid excreta are most effectually made away with in the brick-kiln. A certain portion is made use of for manure in the garden.

An objection has been lately made to the burying of all excreta in the immediate vicinity of the jail, on the ground that disease may be propagated among the inmates by the imperfectly decomposed or disinfected *contagium*, which the excreta are supposed to contain. In the Meerut Jail, ever since building has been going on, native kilns have been in operation, and the great bulk of excreta, solid and fluid, burned in them. But the Meerut Jail has not been more exempt than other jails (the excreta of which are entirely buried close to the quarters of the prisoners), from epidemics.

The origin of epidemics among prisoners must be attributed to other causes than the manner of disposing of excreta, for experience has proved that epidemics will come in whatever manner the excreta are got rid of. If it could be proved that epidemics had been more rife since the introduction of the present system of disposing of

excreta, some weight might be attached to the dogmatic assertion that disease was propagated by the faulty system itself. But all statistics plainly show that jail epidemics have been less frequent and of milder character of late years, and this must be chiefly attributed to improved sanitary arrangements, less crowding, better dietary, better clothing, &c. If the present system of conservancy had any relation as cause and effect to epidemic visitations, it must have been, in spite of that relation, that epidemics have diminished since the system was established.

V.—In accordance with instructions received for some months past, an extra allowance of food has been allowed to prisoners employed outside the jail walls, at the heavy work of building. It was noticed that masons and men employed in building and brickmaking seemed to lose condition, and as a tentative measure the extra food was granted. This consisted of two chittacks of atta per diem, and 1½ chittacks of ghee per week to each man. The general appearance of the prisoners has improved, and there can be little doubt of the expediency of the measure. It has been principally carried out in the District Jail, where the large majority of the prisoners are employed at hard work in building. A special report on the subject has been compiled. The general result is, that of 143 prisoners, after eight months' trial of the extra diet, 67 per cent. gained weight, 5 per cent. lost weight, and 28 per cent. were of the same weight as when at first weighed.

VI.—There have been some important additions to the clothing. Blanket trowsers have been distributed to the prisoners. This distribution has been somewhat delayed, on account of a scarcity of wool and stress of work in the blanket factory. In the meantime, the prisoners employed outside the jail, or in the brick-kiln and garden, and who are the most exposed to the cold air of the mornings, have been first supplied with the extra clothing, and in a short time, I hope, the distribution will be complete. It was considered that the ordinary clothing was inadequate for the three coldest months of the year, and that something more than the *dhotee* was required to protect the loins against the cutting wind which prevails in Meerut during some months of the cold weather. There is no doubt that only the best results to health can follow from so very obvious an improvement; more particularly bowel complaints, so often caused by excessive cold, will be lessened.

VII.—The general health of the prisoners, during the past year, has been very satisfactory. This may be accounted for by the unusual dryness of the atmosphere and absence of rain, chiefly during the autumnal months. The result is in accordance with general experience.

Of a daily average strength of 1,100·23, the average daily sick was 13·83; the deaths to sick 7·89; and the deaths to average strength 2·45.

The subjoined table shows the relative sickness and mortality in the Jail Hospital during the past six years:—

STATEMENT A.

Table showing the relative Sickness and Mortality in the Meerut Central Prison, during the past six years.

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths to sick per cent.
1863, ...	1,383·12	26·84	3·83	5·21
1864, ...	1,419·73	18·58	3·45	6·76
1865, ...	1,241·43	12·26	1·93	5·32
1866, ...	1,276·10	12·57	2·19	6·82
1867, ...	1,277·44	15·64	2·96	7·24
1868, ...	1,100·23	13·83	2·45	7·89

By this it will be seen that the mortality for the past year was somewhat less than 2½ per cent. of the average strength, and much the same as during the last four healthy years. But there is a circumstance which must be taken into consideration, which materially effects these mortuary returns. At the commencement of the year, a number of prisoners were drafted off for work on the District Jail, and struck off the strength of the Central Jail. These were picked, healthy, and generally young men. The hospital at the District Jail was not thoroughly organized, and men falling seriously ill were re-transferred to the Central Jail for treatment in the hospital, their place again being supplied by healthy men. The Central and District Jails have thus been in close connection, and, to arrive at the actual sanitary state of the prisoners, as determined by percentage of deaths, the population of the two jails ought to be amalgamated and an average struck; the following is the result:—

	Central Jail.	District Jail.	Total.	
Daily average strength, ...	1,100·23	274·33	1,374·56	
Number of deaths, ...	27	1	28	
Deaths to strength per cent., ...	2·45	·36	2·0	

This reduces the mortality to 2 per cent. Only in one year, 1865, was there a smaller death rate, *viz.*, 1·93. This is all the more satisfactory, that it is a fact that the number of old and feeble men is yearly increasing, so that there is a decidedly increased healthiness with an average age, greater than was the case in former and less healthy years.

VIII.—The diseases most prevailing during the past year are fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and lung affections. There has been a most marked diminution in the prevalence of miasmatic disease in comparison with the preceding year. There were comparatively few fever cases; only 142 in 1868 to 251 in 1867.

The number of bowel affections was also less than in 1867; the percentage of deaths to treated also less; the precentage of deaths to strength little more than half what it was in 1867. The subjoined statement shows the relative sickness and mortality from bowel complaints and fevers during the past six years:—

STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement of sickness and mortality from bowel complaints and fevers, in the Meerut Central Prison, during the past six years.

Years.	Daily average strength.	Deaths to strength.	Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colica, and Peritonitis.			Fevers.		
			Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.
1863, ...	1,383·12	3·83	32	17·77	2·31	7	1·84	·50
1864, ...	1,419·73	3·45	14	15·55	·98	12	3·73	·84
1865, ...	1,241·43	1·93	12	19·04	·96	2	1·24	·16
1866, ...	1,276·10	2·19	11	18·64	·86	...	...	...
1867, ...	1,277·44	2·96	23	21·29	1·80	2	0·79	·15
1868, ...	1,100·23	2·45	10	16·13	·90	8	2·11	·27

There has been a somewhat larger percentage of cases of disease of the respiratory system in the past than in the preceding year. There appears to have been less of a malarious origin and more of a sthenic type in the past year in such cases. Of eighteen cases, four died; three from pneumonia and one from bronchitis. Three of these occurred in men previously debilitated by other complaints.

There were only two deaths from tubercular disease; but this by no means represents the ravages made by this disease in the constitutions of prisoners. About 50 per cent. of the fatal cases were complicated with pulmonary tubercular exudation, as evidence on *post mortem* examination by the existence of vomicæ and tubercles,

There have been a large number of leg abcesses and ulcers from the use of irons. At the present time, about one-half of all prisoners are without manacles, and, when all out-door labor shall cease, many more men will be freed from them. From the extent of bruising that occurs in many cases, these leg iron sores often assume an angry appearance, followed by an indolent state, and the case is much protracted. I have been lately using, with some success, carbolic acid, both in its pure state and as a paste.

IX.—The jail has been free from all epidemic visitation during 1868.

STATEMENT C.

State of health of prisoners on admission, during the year 1868, *into the Meerut Central Prison.*

Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.*	Total.
1,107	52	32	1,191

X.—I have had reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the native doctors. Pershad Singh, in particular, has proved himself a most efficient and trustworthy assistant.

Mahomed Hossein has been put in charge of the District Jail, and Salar Buksh does duty in the Central Prison Hospital.

MEERUT, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 23rd January, 1869.

J. R. JACKSON, M.D.,
In Medical Charge.

* Of these three prisoners died.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

I. *Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Present State of Jail Buildings.*—In consequence of orders received on the 10th of April last year, that all building operations connected with the old Central Prison were at once to be discontinued, with the exception of the inspection tower in the left block, the new clothing godown, and the enclosing wall of the left block, as the proposal of converting the partially completed Central Prison at this station into a District Jail, and the erecting a new Central Prison beyond the limits of the Civil Lines, was under the consideration of Government, little or nothing has been done in the way of additions or alterations, &c., to the present buildings, with the exception of executing urgent repairs.

The proposal in question having met with the approval of Government, orders were issued in March, 1867, (*vide* No. 1244 of 1867, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, dated 26th March), that estimates as proposed should be submitted as soon as possible. Plans and estimates were duly forwarded from this office for a New Central Prison on the Futtehgurh plan, and for the conversion of the present Jail into a District Jail, on the 5th of August, 1867, and sanction was received from the Government of India on the 4th November, 1867, for the same.

A site was chosen in April, 1867, by the local authorities, on the north-east side of the city, and about one and a quarter mile from the Native Infantry lines, a little way off the Shahjehanpore road, not far from the Artillery Butts.

This site was visited on the 3rd of April, 1867, by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. Moens, the Settlement Officer, and myself, on the occasion of the Inspector-General of Prisons' visit, and finally decided on.

On the 3rd of February of the year under review, the Inspector-General of Prisons revisited the site when on his inspection tour at this station, and directed that 400 prisoners should be detached from the present jail and located on the site, for the purpose of building temporary huts and barracks. On the 10th of February 400 prisoners were duly located on the site, and building operations commenced, the Collector of Bareilly having given permission for the ground to be taken up for the purpose.

On the 2nd of March, the military authorities finding that operations had commenced for the building of the new Central Prison, and in consequence of a letter forwarded to the Cantonment Committee by the Executive Engineer, Major Hume, a Military Committee was convened, and the site objected to. On the 27th of March, orders were received through the Inspector-General of Prisons to abandon the site and call in the 400 prisoners there located, in consequence of the objections raised by the Military Committee; and to select a new site, and that if a new site could not be selected for the new Central Prison, to find a site for a District Jail near the lock-up, and to ascertain from the Military authorities what the distance was that they required the new jail to be from the military boundary line.

I accordingly visited several places about the station with a view of discovering a suitable site for the new Central Prison, in such localities as could meet with no objection from the military authorities, and finally selected an admirable site on the Nynee Tal road, about one mile and three quarters from the city of Bareilly, near to where the Cantonments and Civil lines were formerly situated, pending the approval of

the Inspector-General of Prisons. On the 13th of June of this year, the Inspector-General arrived here from Nynee Tal especially to examine the proposed new site selected by me. The site met with his approval, and was finally decided by him to be taken up. Sanction having been given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor through the Inspector-General of Prisons' Docket No. 91C., dated 8th July, 1868, the site was directed to be taken up, and the civil authorities were requested to make over the ground as soon as possible. On the 19th of September, 1868, the Officiating Collector made over the ground required for site, stating at the time that the probable value of the same would be Rs. 20,000. On the 1st of October, 1868, 400 short-termed prisoners were detached to the new site on the Nynee Tal road, under charge of 1st Warder Brown of the present Central Prison, with a suitable guard for their watch and ward, together with a portion of the Central Prison officials, *viz.*, the Naib Darogah, a Mohurrir, and Native Doctor.

The first work the prisoners undertook was the making of bricks and digging foundations for the temporary huts, and on this work the gang are still employed. The temporary huts are fast rising, and will, by the end of February, 1869, be ready for the reception of the prisoners. As soon as they have finished the temporary huts they will at once begin the permanent buildings connected with the new jail.

During the year under review the following additions have been made and completed in the present Central Prison.

Erecting sleeping berths in the barracks; raising wall of the left block from 11 feet to 14 feet; five latrines in the left block, and one shed for storing dry earth, together with four new sentry-boxes for the Police guard round the outer enclosing walls.

The repairs that have been executed are the following:—

Repairing verandah of jailor's quarters, burnt down by the late fire, and the repairs to the barracks of the present jail on account of the damages sustained by the storms of May last.

The works begun at the new site on the new Central Prison are:—

The erection of three temporary barracks, and accommodation for guard and office, together with a large pucka well and the enclosing wall.

During the year, 150 logs have been delivered at the timber yard, and 94,320 running feet of timber have been sawn; 13,15,200 kutcha bricks, 1,70,480 S. tiles, 1,43,580 small tiles, and 21,039 ridge tiles have been made during the year for prison building purposes by the prisoners themselves.

The total number of prisoners employed in building for the year has been 1,18,395; and taking their labour at the valuation given in the Jail Manual, the amount of saving to Government by their labour would be represented by the sum of Rs. 14,832-8-0.

The amount sanctioned for expenditure during 1868-69 is Rs. 35,000; *vide* Public Works' Budget, 1868-69, for Rs. 25,000, and a further grant on application of Rs. 10,000, making a total of Rs. 35,000 for expenditure for the purchase of materials, &c., for the new Central Prison.

Building operations are now in full force; and it is to be hoped that during 1869 considerable progress will be made in erecting the permanent blocks of barracks and work-sheds, &c.

18,641-15-0 rupees have been expended in building operations during the year, from the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for 1868-69.

II.—Conduct and punishment of Jail officials, including permanent and contingent guards.—European Officials.—The behaviour of these officers, with but one single exception, *viz.*, that of Warder Sheils, has been most satisfactory: being a respectable body of men, they have not imposed on me the painful necessity of recommending either their dismissal or of inflicting any penalties for violation of rules or neglect of duty. Another year's experience affords proof of increased usefulness on their part, especially as regards the senior officers. The junior warders may be looked upon as more or less learning their duties, and have evinced every disposition to make themselves efficient.

Mr. R. Christian has been jailor throughout the year, and has given me general satisfaction, having executed his important duties with zeal, attention, and cheerfulness.

Assistant Jailor Hagin has filled the post throughout the year, and bears in every way the same good character as the jailor.

1st Warder Walters resigned his post on the 27th April for a more lucrative appointment.

2nd Warder Sheils was promoted to the 1st Wardership. Though bearing a good character during his previous service, he was, in consequence of having used abusive and threatening language to the jailor, and for insubordinate conduct, suspended; he seems to have become discontented with his appointment, having quarrelled with the darogah, and brought charges against him, which, on investigation, were found to be groundless. In consideration of Warder Sheil's previous good conduct, the Inspector-General of Prisons was pleased to allow of his sending in his resignation, which was accepted on the 7th of September. The resignation of 1st Warder Sheils promoted 2nd Warder Brown to the 1st Wardership, and 3rd Warder Byrne to the 2nd Wardership.

4th Warder Francis, an Eurasian, was found unfit, after three months' probation, for his duties, and his services were accordingly dispensed with.

C. Wilkins was appointed to the post of 3rd Warder, and E. Singleton to that of 4th Warder.

Mrs. Margaret Byrne, the wife of the 2nd Warder, was entertained as female Warder over the female prisoners on the 11th of May.

The European establishment, as it now stands, is as follows :—

Mr. R. Christian, Jailor.
,, W. Hagin, Assistant ditto.
,, G. Brown, 1st Warder.
,, W. Byrne, 2nd ditto.
,, C. Wilkins, 3rd ditto.
,, E. Singleton, 4th ditto.
Mrs. Margaret Byrne, female European Warder.

1st Warder G. Brown has, since the 1st of October last, been detached in special charge of the gang of 400 prisoners to the new site, and has the supervision of the building of the new Central Prison. As clerk of the works, he has proved of the greatest assistance in carrying out the details of the building operations, and watching over the safety and welfare of the prisoners under his charge; and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he has performed all the duties allotted to him.

2nd Warder Byrne has had special charge of the carpet factories and dyers' shop; in both factories he has wonderfully improved the out-turn. Having been formerly in the medical department, and having acquired some knowledge of chemistry, he turned his particular attention to the "chemistry of colours," and devoted much

time to the improvement of the native dyes. To those who are interested in this subject, the results of his experiments will be viewed with much pleasure. I enclose his original report to me on the subject, together with a sample of the different colours he has been enabled to render permanent. I beg to bring his labours in this department prominently forward to the notice of the Inspector-General, for he is deserving of every success. In addition to this, he is an intelligent and zealous jail official.

3rd Warder Wilkins is a new appointment. A printer by trade, he has had charge of the lithographic and type presses, and has worked them both in a most satisfactory manner, the profits in the printing-shop during the year being over Rs. 3,300, after paying all charges, the new type press included, the largest out-turn the printing-shop has yet shown; the result is mainly due to his excellent supervision and thorough knowledge of his work.

4th Warder Singleton is a steady young hand, and is fast becoming proficient in jail duties.

Altogether, I have every reason to be highly satisfied with the present European staff; never at any time has the Bareilly Central Prison had such an efficient body of working-men; all are cheerful and contented with their appointments, and work in consequence goes on well and smoothly.

The result of Mrs. Byrne, the female Warder's, supervision over the female prisoners will be reported on under a separate head. She has much improved the general welfare of the prisoners committed to her charge, and her entertainment has been a success.

Native Officials.—These have, as a body, given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties; a few only have been fined for carelessness in compiling their forms and statements: these offences have been but slight.

The Permanent and Contingent Guards have conducted themselves much in the same way as in previous years—

5 have been sentenced to imprisonment.
6 have been dismissed.
10 have been reduced to lower grades.
70 have been fined, to the amount of Rs. 42-13-3.

III. *General Management of Prisoners* has been conducted on the same principles as heretofore. Every prisoner on admission is made to understand as far as possible that the best friends he has while in prison are his own good conduct and his steady willing industry; that by them he can gain for himself many advantages, and ultimately may, under certain circumstances, hasten the time of release. The good-conduct rules and regulations are read over to every prisoner and explained to him, both on admission and once a week during his term of imprisonment, and by attempting to stamp these on his understanding we get our first supply of "motive power." An intention may be created, a resolution may be formed, and the prisoner may by degrees bend his mind to honest labour. There is no doubt that the good-conduct rules and regulations have been a great help in the better management of the prisoners. It has been well remarked, that those who are responsible for making attempts to reform, and have to deal with large bodies of 1,200 or 2,000 men, to whom deprivation of liberty, enforced obedience, and good order, are no very slight punishments, will know how important it is to secure willing industry and willing obedience, instead of a dogged compliance resulting from fear of punishment. Coercive discipline, persevered in for years, would only harden and brutalize a man, and render him wholly unfit for liberty, and dangerous for the rest of his life.

IV. *Food.*—No alterations have been made in the quality or quantity of the food supplied. The grain has been excellent; the supply of vegetables has been ample and varied throughout the year. The oil and ghee are mixed with the dâl and

vegetables every day at the cook-sheds in the presence of an European official, who sees that full weights are given; and all complaints about the food are listened to by him at meal time, and, if required, attended to.

The market prices of all grains and articles of food have been unusually high throughout the year, and our average rates of expenditure under this head will be correspondingly augmented.

V. *Clothing.*—The clothing is all excellent and in good order, and made up according to the sealed muster patterns. The summer clothing was served out on the 30th April, and the winter clothing and extra blankets on the 1st November. The prisoners have manufactured their own clothing both for summer and winter, which is stored in a godown expressly built for the purpose, each suit being separately hung up on bamboo frames, and thus allowed to be thoroughly aired. All clothing is well washed and boiled in a large iron boiler built for the purpose, and sprinkled with disinfecting powder before being put back in store. The distributing and storing of the clothing is under the special charge of the English writer, assisted by a good-conduct prisoner. Each prisoner is held responsible for his clothing, and every barrack is supplied with needles and thread for the use of the prisoners, who, on holidays and other occasions, effect any repairs that may be required. The Lumberdar of the barrack is further held responsible that the clothing of the prisoners under his charge is in good order. Every Sunday a parade is made of the prisoners and their clothing examined by the darogah, English writer, and European official on duty for the day.

VI. *Health.*—The health of the prisoners has been excellent throughout the year.

Average daily strength of prisoners during the year,		1174·93
Ditto ditto of sick prisoners,	....	22·22
Daily average of sick to strength per cent.,	...	1·89
Total number of deaths,	...	17·00
Number of deaths to strength per cent.,	...	1·45
Number of deaths to sick per cent.,	...	61·9
Ditto ditto to total population per cent.,	...	·53

17 has been the smallest mortality return since the year 1845.

The main points attended to in the prevention of disease have been scrupulous cleanliness, daily ablutions, attention to character and cooking of the food, keeping the prisoners as separated as possible, *i. e.*, as far apart from one another as possible, both in the factories by day and the sleeping wards at night; the free use of disinfectants and great attention to conservancy. A detailed account of the diseases from which the prisoners have suffered will be found in the accompanying Sanitary Report.

VII. *Employment of prisoners, together with their earnings per head.*—The prisoners have been employed at the different branches of manufactures best suited to the requirements of the jail and of general public utility. A very large proportion of the able-bodied prisoners have been engaged in the building department in making bricks and tiles, in sawing and cutting timber for beams and purlins, and in building the new huts and executing needful repairs; others have been employed in carpet and durree weaving; in making blankets and cloth for prison clothing; others, as blacksmiths, in making up the iron gratings, &c., for the new barracks, and in the many and varied trades that are taught them in the jail by the European officials in charge. When it is considered that our artizans are (with scarcely an exception) prison-instructed, it is surprising how creditably and with what degree of workmanlike accuracy work has been turned out by them.

The average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labour has been	...	Rs.	41	6	11
The average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.,	...	,,	22	4	0
Total earnings during the year,	...	,,	30,614	4	0

The convalescents have been employed in twisting rope and twine, pounding *soorkee*, making matting, and pounding aloe fibre; their earnings during the year have amounted to Rs. 335-10-3.

VIII. *Conduct of prisoners, including punishment for jail offences.*—The conduct of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year. In no previous year have reports and punishments been so few; 37 only have been punished during the year, being little more than one-half of the number of last year's punishments.

Of these, 13 have been flogged, 5 prisoners have had additions to their original sentences, 13 have been placed in heavy irons, and 6 have been sent to the mills as a punishment.

Out of the 37 prisoners punished, 14 were punished for disobedience of orders and refusal to work; 7 for wrangling and fighting amongst themselves; 5 for having possession of forbidden articles; 2 for telling falsehoods; 2 for stealing Government property; 1 for having money concealed; 5 have been punished for attempts at escape; 1 for attempting suicide by trying to jump down a well: total, 37.

There is no doubt that the effect of the good-conduct system, and the granting gratuities and other advantages for good and steady conduct, has had much to do in producing a diminution in the number of punishments for breach of jail discipline and other offences.

IX. *Escapes.*—No escapes have taken place from inside the jail walls; one attempt at escape from within the walls was frustrated by the vigilance of the officials. The four other cases were merely foolish attempts at escape, which were at once discovered.

One escape occurred outside the jail; the prisoner was almost immediately recaptured, and one escape was made from the gang at the new site; he was also recaptured in a few days. During the year, therefore, no prisoner has succeeded in getting away from confinement altogether.

The first case of escape from the jail was that of prisoner Allooa *alias* Alliah, who succeeded in geting outside on the plea of belonging to a gang of bheestees at work outside the jail wall; from this gang he managed, after doing a little work, to get away, and hid himself in a deep ditch near the European quarters, where he disengaged himself of his irons, and went off to the city to his home. Whilst in the city, he was recognized by a mohurrir, who gave the alarm; the prisoner was taken up by the Police in consequence, and within three hours of his escape was brought back to the jail. Prisoner Allooa was tried by me, and sentenced under Section 224 of the Penal Code to one year's imprisonment in addition to his original sentence. The turnkey on duty was reduced to the grade of a warder for allowing the prisoner to proceed unaccompanied by a burkundaz, and the burkundaz on duty with the gang of bheestees was reduced for being absent at the time. The prescribed reward was given to the mohurrir who discovered the prisoner in the city, and through whose instrumentality the recapture was so speedily effected.

The second case was an attempt at escape from his barrack of prisoner Bulleeah *alias* Buldeo, under sentence of 5 years and 6 months. On the night of the 20th May, at a little after midnight, the prisoner attempted to escape, by tying together his prison clothing, and throwing the rope thus made across the tie beam over his berth, by means of which he climbed to the top of the barrack, and concealed himself between the wall and the roof. Almost immediately the alarm was raised that a prisoner was missing from the barrack; search was made, but he could not be found, though afterwards it was known he was on the roof. Finding that the alarm had been given, and the guards and officials were on the alert, and that morning was fast approaching, he, about 4 A.M., let himself down again from the roof, by the same means by which he had

ascended, hoping to get to his berth unperceived, but the rope breaking when there were yet a few feet to descend, he was precipitated with a noise to the ground; the noise awoke the prisoners near, and his artifice to evade the consequence of his conduct thus detected. Prisoner Bulleeah was tried and sentenced under Section 224 of the Penal Code to two years' rigorous imprisonment in addition to his original sentence. No official of the jail was guilty of any neglect or carelessness in the matter of the escape. The prisoner lumberdar in charge of the barrack was forgiven for any apparent neglect, as he was the first to give notice of the missing prisoner, doing so at once after counting the prisoners in his barrack, and finding one short of the full complement; it was virtually through his promptitude that the prisoner was unable to make his escape.

The third case was an escape from the gang at the new site, by prisoner Holassee, under sentence of 7 months and 18 days. At half-past ten on the night of the 21st October, Holassee effected his escape from the tent in which he was sleeping by forcing his feet through the rings of his irons, the irons being retained on the bell chain, and creeping under the fly of the tent, he concealed himself in an adjoining field. At the next counting of the prisoners at 11 P.M. he was found missing; search was made, but without avail. By information forwarded to the Police, the prisoner was caught in an adjoining village (Mhow), and brought back to this jail on the 29th October; steps were previously taken for re-apprehension by sending information at once to the Police; by sending two burkundazes in plain clothes to the prisoner's village, and by freely circulating proclamations of reward for his capture. The prisoner Holassee was tried under Section 224 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to two and a half year's rigorous imprisonment, in addition to his original sentence. The burkundaz on duty at the back of the tent, and in charge of the escaped prisoner, was tried and found guilty, under Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The individual who captured Holassee was rewarded with Rs. 15, by order of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

X. *Jail garden and supply of vegetables as to quantity and quality.*—The jail garden has supplied all the vegetables for the use of the prisoners throughout the year, with the exception of the chillies, which have been procured from the bazaar, as the garden soil, being sandy and poor, will not allow of a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the prisoners.

During the year, 919 maunds, 33 seers, and 12 chittacks of vegetables of various kinds have been supplied to the prisoners, and 27 maunds, 24 seers to the hawalât, making a total of 947 maunds, 17 seers, 12 chittacks, which amount, calculated at bazaar rates, would be equal to Rs. 473-11-2. Besides this, flowers and fruit have been sold to the amount of Rs. 124-10-4, making a total value of produce of Rs. 598-5-6. Against this sum must be placed the value of chillies bought from the bazaar, amounting to Rs. 204-2-4, and the expenditure in the garden, amounting to Rs. 192-15-6, leaving a sum of Rs. 201-3-8 as actual profit by the garden, after deduction of all expenses. The supply of vegetables has been ample and varied. The following is a list of some of the various kinds of vegetables served out:—

Kuddoo,	Ram Toraie,	Methee Sàg.
Choulai,	Moolies,	Goa Sàg.
Gunga Phul,	Turnips,	Palak Sàg.
Carrots,	Kukrees,	Beans, &c., &c.

XI. *Progress of Manufactures.*—Manufactures have been carried out steadily through the year. The extensive building operations that have always been carried on in this jail take up a large portion of the prisoners; a comparatively few are employed therefore in the factories proper. Great improvement is observable in many of the trades carried on in the jail, and is attributable in a great measure to the European supervision over the different factories. Only 20,975 prisoners were

employed daily in the factories throughout the year. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 38,410-6-5.

Articles sold in the bazaar to the amount of	...	Rs.	12,182 9 11
Articles consumed for jail purposes	...	... „	12,796 15 2
Value of articles remaining in store	...	... „	13,430 13 4

Deducting cost of articles of the past year, including cost of raw material, Rs. 11,136-5-0, from total receipt, leaves Rs. 27,274-1-5 as gross receipts. Deducting again from this last sum charges incurred during the year, Rs. 20,476-6-9, leaves a profit of Rs. 6,797-10-8 for the year in the factories. Net profit credited to Treasury out of this, Rs. 1,000.

The factories which have been most profitable throughout the year have been the printing factory, the cloth factory, the durree factory, and the blacksmiths' shop, the profits being respectively Rs. 3,221-14-2, 958-3-0, 828-10-4, and 441-11-3; this last sum being in addition to the large amount of work turned out in the blacksmiths' shop for the building department.

XII. *Expenditure, with some account of increase or decrease that may have taken place.*—The total cost of permanent establishment of European officials, turnkeys, &c., has been Rs. 21,447-15-3, giving an average cost per prisoner under this head of Rs. 18-9-8, being an increase on last year of Rs. 3-4-3, arising from the European establishment having reached its full complement, and the entertainment of a female warder as a new appointment during the year.

The cost of the contingent guard has been Rs. 2,547-6-0, giving a cost per head of Rs. 2-3-4, being a decrease on last year of 9 annas 7 pie per head, in consequence of the diminution of gangs at work outside jail wall.

Miscellaneous charges give a cost per head of Re. 1-8-2; native medicines, 6¼ pies.

The prison hospital and extra diet charges give a cost of Rs. 18-11-6 per head, being an increase on last year (1867) of 7 annas 10¾ pies per head, owing to the very high prices of grain and all articles of diet during the year as compared with the previous year.

The cost of bedding and clothing per head has been Rs. 5-15-11, being 12 annas 1 pie per head more than the cost for 1867 for the same.

The grand total of jail expenditure has been Rs. 54,262-13-11, giving a total cost per head for all charges of Rs. 47-6-3, and a daily cost of 2 annas 1 pie per head for all charges, being an increase on last year's daily total charges per head of 2½ pie.

XIII. *Female Prisoners.*—Mrs. Byrne, the European female warder, is the wife of 2nd Warder Byrne, and is in every way qualified to carry on the work of superintending the women; she can speak Hindoostanee fluently, and has a thorough knowledge of knitting, netting, crochet, and basket-making, all of which have been introduced among the females by her. The Native female warder teaches the prisoners Hindee and Persian, which they both learn to read and write, Mrs. Byrne taking the English reading and writing class. Many of the women have made considerable advances in education, and were twice examined during the year by Mr. Harrison, Professor in the Bareilly College, and by myself, and it is very satisfactory to see the marked progress they have made under the care of Mrs. Byrne.

In addition to these occupations, the women have been taught to weave, and have turned out a large portion of the cloth required for the prison clothing. Some of the work turned out by them is better than that turned out by the men in the weaving yard. They have also learnt to make carpets, and have had the making up of nearly all the clothing, the suits being cut out in the tailor's shop, and sent to the women's wards to be sewn together. The entertainment of Mrs. Byrne has been a great success, and she has done a great deal to improve and reform, as far as lays in her power, the prisoners under her charge.

There remained on the 1st January 37 females under sentence. The number of admissions throughout the year have been 46, making a total of 83.

Out of this number, 36 have been released and transferred,—remaining, 47; out of these, 4 are under sentence of transportation, 41 are under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, and 2 are under sentence of simple imprisonment.

Their principal crimes are theft, concealment of births, selling children, perjuring, and 4 for murder.

The behaviour and conduct of the women during the year has been very satisfactory, owing principally to the influence of Mrs. Byrne's presence constantly amongst them. Two only have been punished during the year under review: one for using abusive and obscene language, and one for receiving forbidden articles.

The good-conduct system has been much appreciated by them, and they take a great interest in it in trying to get good marks and gratuities, for which they vie with one another. A marked improvement has been observed in their endeavours to learn to read and write; 84 marks have been given for improvement in reading and writing at the half-yearly examination, and 268 for good conduct. Five old women, from old age, &c., were incapable of doing anything; 2 are employed as cooks, 13 can spin well, 18 have been taught knitting, 5 can weave, 2 can crochet, 4 can make baskets, 2 can net, and 3 can make carpets.

21 have received lessons daily in Oordoo and Nagree; 10 can read easy lessons in English; these improvements are mainly owing to the labours of Mrs. Byrne among them.

A copy of Mrs. Byrne's report is annexed.

XIV. *Education.*—The prisoners have nearly all (with but a few exceptions) received instruction in Hindee, Oordoo, and English, and in arithmetic and mensuration under the immediate tuition of the Pundit, and under my own general superintendence. The women have been taught by the female European and Native Warders, and the boys' school has been specially attended to by 2nd Warder Byrne.

The course of instruction, as laid down in Circular No. 56 of 1854, has been our guide.

As directed, the prisoners have been formed into classes of about 20 individuals; the lower classes have been taught during school hours by monitors selected from the more advanced prisoners, and by any well-behaved short-termed men who have been available.

Those prisoners who are entirely ignorant of reading and writing are placed in the lowest class, presided over by a monitor. Each individual is provided with a sheet alphabet, the monitor having one large one before him, from which he teaches the class their letters.

The next class consists of those who can join the letters together and write them; these also have large sheet multiplication tables given to them, and are presided over by a prisoner monitor.

The next class are able to read simple phrases, and have the *Hindee primers* to read,—such as are in use in the Educational Department.

To the higher classes the Pundit attends, and to them are served out the books laid down in the Circular above alluded to; arithmetic and mensuration are also taught to these classes.

The same arrangements, but on a smaller scale, are in force amongst the boys and women.

The school is constantly visited by myself and some one of the European officials. Half-yearly examinations take place, when good marks, &c., are given to those who have made the greatest improvement and advance in education. The examinations are attended by myself, and not unfrequently by Mr. Harrison, one of the Professors in the Bareilly College, who takes an interest in this subject, and kindly comes down at my request to examine the classes himself.

Mr. Harrison's remarks on the occasion of his last examination of our jail schools in September are the following :—

"This morning, in company with the Superintendent, I attended the jail schools, and examined them. There is the like reason for congratulating Dr. Tomkyns on his success as before; and not only is it a success to impart simple reading and writing to grey-beards and men who, in many instances, have never exercised reflection, but have been, so to speak, mere animals and creatures of impulse, but it has a moral influence of much importance. The results were not confined to mere reading and writing: a portion had learned arithmetic and easy mensuration, and all fully comprehended, what they had been taught; they had not learned mechanically. For this the Pundit, who must be indefatigable, deserves much credit.

"I also visited the boys' school in their wards: they naturally exhibited greater intelligence, and are capable of greater improvement. But the most pleasing novelty was in the women's ward, where very satisfactory evidence of the diligence of the European female warder, Mrs. Byrne, was produced in the reading and knitting, &c., of the prisoners.

"It is no small benefit that, whilst prison discipline is in no way interfered with or relaxed, occupation is found for that time not devoted to labour."

	No. of Prisoners on 31st December, 1868.	No. who can read and write.	No. who can read only.	No. who can write only.	No. who can neither read nor write, but who are learning their letters.	*No. of those who have learned during their conviction.*				Remarks.
						To read.	To write.	To read and write.	No. lately commenced their alphabet.	
Persian, ...	...	70	100	145	...	96	142	54	100	
Hindee, ...	...	175	190	240	412	184	238	170	150	
English, ...	...	8	10	4	...	10	4	3	5	
Total, ...	1,354	253	300	389	412	290	384	227	255	

XV. *Juvenile offenders, and extent to which separation of juvenile delinquents from other prisoners has been carried out, together with the arrangements for their employment and instruction.*—The juvenile offenders under the age of 16 are confined in a set of barracks especially built for them, and which forms part of the frontage of the jail; they are completely isolated from the rest of the prisoners just as much as the female prisoners are.

The boys are under the special charge of 2nd Warder Byrne, who has given a good deal of his time and attention to them. They have been very well-behaved during the year, not one of them having been brought up for punishment, or even required reprimanding. Their chief employment is in carpet-making, learning to compose words from English type, weaving towels, dusters, and *thutthoa* cloth, and in cleaning their

barracks. School is daily held by the Pundit, and many of them have, since incarceration, learned to read and write; four of them can read simple English; one out of the four is well able to compose with the English type, and is getting proficient in the art of printing. The carpets the boys turn out are first-rate; they are able to work out the most elaborate patterns, and are much pleased and gratified with the results.

During labour hours they are under the supervision of an old and trustworthy native warder, especially selected for the charge, and the utmost order and decorum are maintained among them. They are constantly visited by myself and the jailor; Warder Byrne is much amongst them, and gives the most favourable report of them.

On the 1st of January there were remaining 13 boys in jail under sentence; 28 have been admitted during the year, making a total of 41; 26 have been released and transferred, leaving 15.

The privileges of the good-conduct system have been held out to them: 143 marks have been given for improvement in reading and writing during the year, and 204 for good and orderly conduct and good work.

Whilst seeing that the punishments allotted to each boy have been strictly enforced, all who have had to do with them have laboured to work out their reform as far as the time and opportunity would permit. With short-termed prisoners, little or no good can be expected in the way of reformation.

The boys have been particularly healthy during the year. No deaths have occurred amongst them, and their hospital has been empty during the greater part of the last twelve months.

XVI. *Prisoner Burkundazes.*—These men continue to be a great success, and prove most serviceable in the maintenance of jail order and discipline; in fact, they are the most trustworthy of our guard: they are made to feel that the privilege bestowed on them is so great, that the slightest fault or laxity in carrying out their duties is sufficient to produce forfeiture of appointment, to give place to others equally deserving, but less fortunate. This very fact is in itself a powerful stimulus to keep them up to their work.

On the 1st January there were 16 prisoner burkundazes on the books. 11 have been released during the year, and 15 have been entertained; out of these, 1 has been released, leaving a total of 19 on the 31st December. Their conduct has been remarkably good.

XVII. *Good-conduct system, its working and effect on prison discipline.*—The Prison Rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities have been in force in this jail since the 1st of January, 1862, *i. e.*, during a period of 7 years. During that period, a steady and marked influence has been observed in the general conduct of the prisoners, especially among the long-termed men, who are able now fully to appreciate the advantages they can gain for themselves.

During the first year or so of the introduction of the system, though every opportunity was taken to explain the object of the rules to the men, they did not seem generally to understand the advantages they could command for themselves; but by degrees, as they saw and had ocular demonstration of the privileges some of their fellow prisoners had gained for themselves, they gradually turned their attention to the subject, and now I feel sure that every long-termed prisoner is well aware of the advantages of the scheme. Offences have become less numerous than heretofore: the cause is attributable in a great measure to the appreciation of the rules in question by the majority of prisoners; they have become aware that they can hope for no remission of labour or any personal advantage except by good conduct. The privileges held out have been strong incentives, therefore, to orderly behaviour and willing industry; and

as the most exemplary prisoner is the first who receives them, the others, whose conduct has not been equally good, soon perceive the improved position of their comrades, and make increased efforts to keep clear of reports, so that they may attain a similar position. The manifest recognition of a man's industry is appreciated, and a greater degree of steadiness is observable during the hours of labour; the men in many instances become very sensitive to any hints of the officer in charge as to the probability of their forfeiting good marks by any negligence or inattention to work. Moral encouragement of this kind tends to make the prisoners generally more amenable to discipline, and leads to the formation of regular habits, both in respect of industry and orderly behaviour through their prison life, which may fairly be expected, among long-termed prisoners, to have a beneficial influence over their general character.

These remarks apply only to the effect of the system as evidenced by the conduct of the prisoners, but whether its moral effects are as satisfactory is another question. Good conduct on the part of a prisoner is unhappily no certain indication of an improvement in moral character. The most hopeless are sometimes found to be among the best conducted, and this renders it occasionally difficult to pronounce an opinion. The prisoner's antecedents should be kept in view as far as they are ascertainable, and if he belongs to the regular thief class, his professions of amendment must be received with caution. A considerable portion of the prisoners have been much improved by the working of the scheme, and the amount of success obtained is sufficient to encourage our labours and to justify the adoption of this liberal and beneficient scheme, which is now so marked and pleasing a feature of the discipline in our prisons.

Every prisoner on his admission has the rules read over and explained to him by the ticket mohurrir, and is made to understand as far as possible that his future prospects will depend on his own good conduct and industry throughout the period of his imprisonment. A copy of these rules in Oordoo and Hindee are suspended in every barrack and in other places occupied by the prisoners.

After six months' imprisonment, every prisoner is eligible for marks and gratuities according to the scale laid down, which are awarded by the Superintendent. All marks and gratuities are registered on the reverse of the prisoner's labour ticket, and bear the signature of the Superintendent.

Once a month every prisoner appears before the Superintendent, and good marks according to the desserts of each are awarded.

For general good conduct and increased and improved work, marks are available from 1 to 6.

Proficiency in education is determined every 6 months; 6 to 30 marks are available.

Gratuities for extra work, 1 to 8 annas per month.

50 marks entitle the holder to a ticket which will allow him to receive a visit from his friends.

100 marks entitle the holder to wear a good-conduct badge.

150 marks entitle the holder to three coloured stripes on his sleeve, and renders him eligible for a lumberdarship.

250 marks entitle the holder to become eligible for a burkundazship.

300 marks entitle the holder to some additional allowance to the ordinary prison rations.

500 marks entitle the holder, under special circumstances, for recommendation to Government for a reduction of a portion of his sentence, or release from prison altogether.

No cash payments are made to the prisoners until the time of their release. One half of the sum earned and at the credit of any prisoner is, if he wishes it, sent to his relatives every six months.

Prisoners who have exhibited unusual signs of industry, and who may like to continue the trade acquired during imprisonment, are entitled to a few tools at the time of release in addition to the cash earned.

Any breach of prison rules entails forfeiture of a portion or the whole of the marks, gratuities, and indulgences earned.

A general outline of the scheme has been here given for the information of those who may be interested in the matter that they may the better judge of the advantage held out to the prisoner.

The full advantages of the system can only be obtained by the long-termed prisoners, and does but slightly affect those under short terms of imprisonment.

No reasonable expectation can be formed that a prisoner's character will be improved by instruction or other ameliorating influences during very short periods of confinement, but if such cases be disposed of by enforcing strict penal discipline, with a view to deter from crime by the fear of its consequences, the scheme will provide during longer periods such progressive remissions as will afford encouragement to the well-conducted prisoner, leaving the severity of the discipline to fall on re-committed prisoners and those who deserve it. The heart-felt wish of every well-conducted long-termed prisoner is to try and obtain the much-prized number of 500 good marks, by which he feels he may possibly, under certain circumstances, obtain a remission of his sentence or, per chance, release from prison altogether; and this is the most powerful present motive of all: he hopes by his general good conduct to be able to shorten his term of imprisonment and hasten the day of freedom.

Statement of the number of Marks and Gratuities received by the Prisoners in the Bareilly Central Prison during the year 1868.

Total No. of Prisoners who received good marks.	Total No. of marks.	Total No. who received marks and gratuities.	Total amount expended in gratuities and other indulgences.	Greatest No. of marks assigned to one individual during the year.	Greatest total amount assigned in gratuities to one individual during the year.	No. of Prisoners who have forfeited a portion or all of their marks during the year.	Total No. of marks forfeited during the year.	Remarks.
969	18,811	84	269 10 4	70	12 0 0	21	534	

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the jail on the 3rd of December, 1868. I regret to have been absent on privilege leave at the time. The orders contained in His Honor's Memo. on the occasion of his visit have all been carried out as far as the Jail Department is concerned.

ALEN TOMKYNS, M.D.,
Supdt. and Magistrate, Central Prison, Bareilly.

DYERS' FACTORY REPORT.

With reference to my experiments on dyeing during the past year, I respectfully beg to lay the following before you for your information.

On taking over the dyers' and carpet factories in April last I was naturally led to enquire into the nature of the dyewares, and the processes by which the various colours used in the factories were obtained, especially as all of the colours, though very brilliant, soon faded, even in the shade, and rapidly vanished on exposure to sunshine; this rendered the manufacture of fancy rugs very disheartening, as the most pleasing effects that could be produced at great expense and labour were but transitory.

I found that the chief dyewares for cotton were indigo, turmeric, safflower, pomegranate rind, logwood, catechu, and a wood-fruit called *hurra*; and the mordants, alum, sulphate of iron, acetate of iron, and dried mangoes.

The indigo was merely attached to the fibre in a state of fine powder by means of starch and saccharine matter. It easily rubbed off and soiled any material with which it came in contact. The yellows were dyed with turmeric, mordanted with alum, and consequently began to fade before they were dry. Scarlets and lakes were dyed by means of safflower, exhausted by caustic, carbonate of soda, and mordanted with an infusion of mangoes. Orange tints were produced by combining safflower and turmeric dyes; greys, by means of an inferior kind of ink (sulphate of iron and *hurra*); blacks, by infusion of *hurra* and acetate of iron; brown, catechu toned down with saffron or turmeric; olives and fawns, by pomegranate rind, mordanted with alum; greens, by turmeric and indigo; and reds by *hurra* and logwood.

In most of these the processes were so defective, that the colour did not even penetrate the thread; this was especially the case with the indigo.

I began my experiments by enquiring from every one whom I thought might know anything about native dyewares, or who had seen any of the materials used in dyeing, either in India or elsewhere. I examined the receipts given in "Smith's Dyers' Instructor," and studied the instructions given by Muspratt in his work on "Chemistry as applied to the Arts, &c."; but the materials given in these works were not procurable; but I obtained very useful hints from both.

I began experimenting with a small portion of every ingredient about which I had received any information, and tested the results. Failures and disappointments were numberless: however, at last I had the satisfaction of being able to produce a set of colours on cotton, not only *permanent*, but more brillant than those of the former system; and, what is more satisfactory, all the materials, with the exceptions of chrome and sugar-of-lead, are from country produce.

I now beg to lay before you a short detail of the ingredients used, and the more general colours produced, as to enumerate every variety of shade and tint would be rather a long task. However, those noted below are the groundwork of all the others, and by their means and a little judgment and experience any tint may be produced:—

Blue,	... Indigo copperas vat.
Royal Blue,	... Indigo vat and prussiate finish.
Sky Blue,	... Ferri prussiate of potass.
Brown,	... Catechu, with sulphate of iron.
Do. Cinnamon,	... Catechu, with sulphate of copper.
Pea Greens,	... Verditer.
Sea do.,	... Light blue vat and harsinghar.
Other Greens,	... Blue vat and mango bark.
Lavender,	... Logwood and sulphate of copper.
Silver Drab,	... Catechu, sulphate of iron, and lime.
Do. Greys,	... Hurra, logwood, and sulphate of iron.
Yellows,	... Harsinghar.
Ochre,	... Mango bark.
Red,	... Logwood and mango bark.
Buff,	... Sulphate of iron.
Verditer,	... Sulphate of copper.
Black,	... Indigo, logwood, hurra, and acetate of iron.

The mordants are nitrate of iron, acetate of lead, nitrate and muriate of tin, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, lime, alum, and chrome.

As I have made only a few experiments on wool, I cannot give anything worthy of notice at present; but I hope to be as successful as I have been with the cotton. The two great drawbacks at present are the want of argol as a mordant and cudbear as a dye. I also regret to have to say that I have not been able as yet to produce lakes or pinks, and for these colours have to use magenta analine, which is not permanent, though not so transitory as safflower or logwood pinks; however, I expect this year to obtain the required tints from madder and kermes.

In conclusion, I beg to return you my best thanks for the kind assistance and encouragement you have given me in carrying out these experiments, and hope that the results will prove worthy of the patronage.

REPORT ON THE FEMALE PRISONERS.

With reference to the education, conduct, and general management of the native females incarcerated in the Bareilly Central Prison during the past year, I beg to report the following for your information.

The greater number of the female prisoners are, for the most part, of the lower and lowest orders of the native classes, extremely illiterate, narrow-minded, and with scarce any trace of female character such as would be expected of a European. The whole system of management has therefore been ever tending to reprove false prejudices, improve the mind, induce a taste for honest labour, modest demeanour, and self-respect. To accomplish these ends, they have been taught plain and fancy knitting, netting, crochet, lace-work, sewing, weaving, fancy mat and basket work, carpet work, marking on linen, carpet-making, and spinning, besides receiving daily lessons in English and Oordoo, and whilst at their work are conversed with on subjects tending to promote fine feelings, and to give them a disgust to their former mode of living and thinking (or, strictly speaking, not thinking at all). Strict attention has been paid to cleanliness, and nothing that could tend to improve the female prisoner, both at the present time and after release, has been neglected. This, together with mild, but strict and resolute supervision, has caused a decided change in their character; even the most debased have become mild, tractable, and decorous; they now are well-behaved, attentive to the instructions given them, and diligent at their work, and there is no doubt but those who have been released during the last six months will be much better members of society than they were heretofore.

The average number of women has been 34, of whom 5, from old age, loss of sight, &c., were incapable of tuition; 2 have always been employed as cooks; 13 can spin; 18 have been taught knitting; 5 weaving; 2 crochet lace; 4 basket work; 2 netting; 6 sewing; 2 mat work; 3 carpet work; 21 have received lessons in Oordoo; and 10 can read easy lessons in English, giving the *verbatim* translation in Oordoo.

The system of work has been to teach one thing first and then another, so that they may be able to earn an honest and independent livelihood. Their knitting is very superior; so is their marking and weaving.

I cannot conclude without offering you my sincere thanks for the help you have given me in carrying out my work and your kindness to my family.

Table showing the total Expenditure in the Bareilly Central Prison, excepting Compensation in lieu of Prison Labour, during the year 1866, 1867, *and* 1868, *with the average cost of each prisoner under each head per annum.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Total aggregate number of Prisoners.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Cost of Permanent Establishment.	Cost of Police Guard.	Cost of Contingent Guard.	Cost of Miscellaneous charges.	Cost of Native Medicines.	Cost of Prison Hospital and Extra Diet.	Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	Grand Total of Jail Expenditure.	Daily average per head.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1866, ...	546·731	1497·89	20,787 3 2	...	5,894 8 3	1,607 12 0	37 7 0	30,984 14 4	5,659 10 11	64,971 7 8	...	
Average, cost per head, ...	...	...	13 14 4½	...	3 14 11½	1 1 2	0 0 5	20 10 11¼	3 12 5⅛	43 6 0	0 1 10⅝	
1867, ...	483·928	1323·09	20,295 0 4	...	3,718 9 6	1,423 7 8	46 11 5	24,112 5 11	6,939 0 0	56,535 2 10	...	
Average cost per head, ...	...	...	15 5 5	...	2 12 11	1 1 2	0 0 6¾	18 3 7¼	5 3 10	42 11 8¼	0 1 10½	
1868, ...	421·829	1152·53	21,447 15 3	...	2,547 6 0	1,743 10 9	38 2 0	21,574 7 11	6,911 4 0	54,262 13 11	...	
Average cost per head, ...	...	...	18 9 8	...	2 3 4	1 8 2	0 0 6½	18 11 6	5 15 11	47 6 3	0 2 1	

BAREILLY, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The *January*, 1869.

ALEN TOMKYNS, M.D.,
Superintendent.

Statement showing the number of Marks and Gratuities received by the Prisoners in the Bareilly Central Prison during the year 1868.

Total number of Prisoners who received marks.	Total number of marks.	Total number of Prisoners who received marks and gratuities.	Total amount expended in gratuities and other indulgences.	Greatest number of marks assigned to one individual during the year.	Greatest total amount assigned in gratuities to one individual during the year.	Number of prisoners who have forfeited a portion or all of their marks during the year.	Total number of marks forfeited during the year.	Remarks.
969	18,811	84	Rs. As. P. 269 10 4	70	Rs. As. P. 12 0 0	21	534	

BAREILLY, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The January, 1869.

ALEN TOMKYNS, M.D.,
Superintendent, Bareilly Central Prison.

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

BAREILLY CENTRAL PRISON

For the Year 1868.

I. Position and Drainage.—The position of the jail has been reported on in previous reports, so that it will be unnecessary again to recur to the subject. The drainage is excellent, and has undergone no change during the year. The ventilation of the barracks is good. The barracks are lofty, airy buildings; air-holes and ventilators have been made in every available part of the buildings, giving as good a natural ventilation as could be wished for.

II. Overcrowding.—The prison has been by no means over-crowded during the year. The strength of the prisoners has been below the full complement. Every barrack has contained less than the number of prisoners for which they have been built. Each prisoner has thus more than the regulated allowance of cubic and superficial space.

III. Conservancy.—The dry-earth conservancy system has been in full force, and has been most successfully carried out. No effluvia is perceivable in any of the latrines at any time. McDougal's powder and sulphate of iron have been largely used throughout the jail as deodorizers, in addition to the dry earth.

IV. Diet.—The dieting of the prisoners has been the same as that for last year. The food has been excellent, and is sufficient both in quality and quantity for the requirements of the prisoners. The supply of vegetables from the jail garden has been ample and varied; the prisoners have been served with vegetables three and four times a week regularly.

V. Clothing.—The clothing of the prisoners is in excellent order, and the arrangements for storing and distributing are very complete since the new clothing godown has been built. The summer clothing was distributed on 30th April, and the winter on 1st November, together with the extra blanket. The prisoners manufacture the materials for their own clothing, which is cut out and sewn up in the tailors' shop and women's ward, the sewing together of the suits forming a useful occupation for the female prisoners.

VI. General health of the prisoners.—The general health of the prisoners during the year has been excellent, and the death returns of the jail are smaller this year than they ever have been since 1845, only 17 deaths having occurred.

The total number of admissions from all classes of diseases amounts to 980; remaining in hospital on 1st January, 25, making a total of treated during the year of 1,005. Out of this number, 957 have been discharged cured, 1 transferred to the lunatic asylum, 6 liberated, 17 died, and 24 remain under treatment.

The daily average strength of the prisoners during the year has been 1,174·93, and the daily average number of sick 22·22.

During the past year the particular classes of disease by which sickness and mortality have been occasioned were, continued fever, intermittent fever, abscess, ulcer, diarrhœa, rheumatism, apoplexy, dysentery, secondary syphilis, pneumonia, and cystitis.

A large number of admissions from ulcers and abscesses have taken place, but no deaths have occurred.

Intermittent fever, as usual, was the cause of the greatest number of admissions, amounting to 340, with 10 remaining of last year, making a total of 350 brought under treatment, out of which number 343 were discharged cured, no deaths, 1 liberated, and 6 remain.

The greatest number of deaths—nearly one-half of the number—occurred from continued fever and its complications. There were 47 admissions, 37 were discharged cured, 1 liberated, 8 died, and 1 remained, giving a percentage of deaths to treated from continued fever of 21·62.

The next most fatal complaint was diarrhœa: 2 remained from last year, 69 were admitted, making a total of 71 treated; 66 were discharged cured, 1 liberated, 3 died, and 1 remained, giving a percentage of deaths to treated from this complaint of 4·22.

There was one death only from dysentery out of 18 treated; one death occurred from secondary syphilis, in the case of a feeble, broken-down man; one death occurred from apoplexy, 2 deaths occurred from pneumonia, and 1 from inflammation of the bladder, making the total of deaths 17.

8 from continued fever.
1 ,, dysentery.
3 ,, diarrhœa.
1 ,, secondary syphilis.
1 ,, apoplexy.
2 ,, pneumonia.
1 ,, cystitis.

Total, 17

Average of deaths to strength per cent., 1·45.

Average of deaths to treated per cent., 1·69.

Deaths per cent. to total population, 0·53.

VII. Epidemics and other unusual sickness.—No epidemics or unusual sickness has visited the prisoners during the year; they have, during the past 12 months, been unusually healthy.

VIII. Prevalence or otherwise of pulmonary affections.—The prisoners during the year have been free from any severe amount of diseases of the respiratory organs. Four cases of pleuritis have been admitted and were all discharged cured. Three cases of pneumonia occurred, causing 2 deaths.

IX. Health of prisoners at the time of admission into jail.—During the past year, out of 1,655 admissions, 1,218 were admitted in good health, 86 in indifferent health, and 351 in bad health. Of 832 prisoners admitted and released, 366 were released weighing the same as on admission, 210 gained weight, and 256 lost weight.

X. Extent of the use of native medicines in the jail hospital.—Kaladana, huldee, nafurman seeds, gall nuts, black pepper, poppy-heads, til oil, saltpetre, sulphate of copper and iron have all been used in hospital practice, and procured from the bazaar. Where substitutes for the more costly European drugs have been procurable from the bazaar, they have invariably been used; for instance, powdered root of the muddar, saltpetre, and bazaar opium is an excellent substitute for Dover's powder, and is invariably used in practice.

XI. Conduct of Native Doctors and hospital establishment.—The conduct of the Native Doctors and Dresser has been very good throughout the year, and they have given every satisfaction in the discharge of their various duties. One Native Doctor, Ahmed Bux, has been detached with the gang of prisoners at work on the new site.

XII. Jail garden: its usefulness, &c.—The garden is amply sufficient to meet the wants of the prisoners, and is well stocked with vegetables. Vegetables of good quality have been supplied to the prisoners three and four times a week in great variety. The garden has supplied the prisoners with 947 maunds, 17 seers, 12 chittacks of vegetables, at a total value of Rs. 473-11-2.

Below is given a Mortality Return of this jail since the year 1845 :—

Year.	Daily average number of strength.	Total number of deaths.	Rate of deaths to strength.	Remarks.
1845, ...	1,215	32	2·63	
1846, ...	1,323	39	2·94	
1847, ...	1,468	53	3·61	
1848, ...	1,529	61	3·99	
1849, ...	1,498	32	2·13	
1850, ...	1,445	25	1·73	
1851, ...	1,501	37	2·46	
1852, ...	1,694	46	2·71	
1853, ...	1,921	149	7·75	20 deaths from cholera.
1854, ...	2,017	109	5·40	
1855, ...	2,268	133	5·86	
1856, ...	2,234	260	11·63	67 deaths from cholera.
1857, ...	...	...	...	Jail empty.
1858, ...	485	20	4·12	
1859, ...	547	34	6·20	
1860, ...	664	72	10·83	
1861, ...	1,173	52	4·43	5 deaths from cholera.
1862, ...	1,768	344	19·40	243 deaths from epidemic fever
1863, ...	1,328	166	12·50	122 ditto ditto.
1864, ...	1,449	19	1·311	
1865, ...	1,694	94	5·55	
1866, ...	1,513	51	3·36	
1867, ...	1,342	29	2·16	
1868, ...	1,174	17	1·45	

Table showing the relative Sickness and Mortality in the Bareilly Central Prison in the last six years.

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number of sick.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths to sick per cent.
1863, ...	1,328	29·2	12·50	18·05
1864, ...	1,449	10·83	1·311	4·56
1865, ...	1,694	29·78	3·55	7·71
1866, ...	1,513	25·36	3·36	4·41
1867, ...	1,342	25·24	2·16	2·76
1868, ...	1,174	22·22	1·45	1·69

Table showing the annual rate of Mortality in the Bareilly Central Prison from all diseases for the last six years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Daily average strength, ...	1,328	1,449	1,694	1,513	1,342	1,174
Deaths to strength, ...	12·50	1·311	5·55	3·36	2·16	1·45

Comparative Statement of Sickness and Mortality from Fevers, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Deaths to strength per cent	Fever.			Diarrhœa and Dysentery.		
			Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.
1862, ...	1,768	19·40	253	15·41	14·3	64	31·37	3·61
1863, ...	1,328	12·50	134	20·12	10·09	25	25·25	1·88
1864, ...	1,449	1·311	6	2·25	·04	5	7·81	·34
1865, ...	1,694	5·55	52	6·03	3·06	33	14·73	1·94
1866, ...	1,513	3·36	13	2·42	·85	18	9·37	1·18
1867, ...	1,342	2·16	14	2·81	1·04	10	7·63	·74
1868, ...	1,174	1·45	8	2·62	·68	4	4·49	·34

Return showing comparative prevalence of, and mortality from, Pulmonary affections since 1861.

Year.	Average daily strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.
1861, ...	1,170.0	21	33	11
1862, ...	1,768·5	79·3	20	11
1863, ...	1,323·18	29·2	11	3
1864, ...	1,449·139	10·83	14	2
1865, ...	1,694·61	29·78	18	0
1866, ...	1,513·92	25·36	21	1
1867, ...	1,342·15	25·24	8	1
1868, ...	1,174·93	22·22	7	2

ALEN TOMKYNS, M.D.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

Buildings.—The building operations of the year were very varied and important, and satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of the jail. Communications were opened with the Jumna Bridge and the Nynee Railway Station. The road to the bridge, the earthwork of which had been completed at the end of 1867, was considered to have sufficiently consolidated to bear metal, and kunkur was accordingly laid down upon it during the rains.

A large culvert was built on the road to the Nynee Railway Station, and the earthwork finished, and all the metal collected in readiness for next rainy season. Both these roads have been planted with trees, which have been carefully attended to.

A strip of land was taken up in the usual manner by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a belt of trees between the jail and the low land on the bank of the Jumna. In this strip of land, 100 feet wide, four rows of trees have been planted, and the trees selected were mango, tamarind, mowha, bel, kaitha, teak, neem, and kattal.

The trees were planted twenty feet apart, as this distance will allow room for thinning out in future years. An embankment, three feet in height, was raised along both sides of the belt as a protection to the young trees.

No further accommodation was provided for the contingent guard, but the foundation of a second barrack was laid and the plinth built. Both contingent guard barracks will, it is hoped, be completed before the next rainy season. Sanction was obtained for a first-class latrine for the Police guard and native establishment, and this was commenced as the year closed. The plan of a latrine for the European quarters was submitted and approved of, and the work was sanctioned and completed at a cost of Rs. 272.

A well in the garden was entirely rebuilt. The masonry resting on the wooden frame had given way, and about twenty feet of the cylinder fell in. The old cylinder was removed, and in its place a new one of first-class masonry, four feet in diameter and two feet in thickness, was erected. The curb of this well now rests on a tolerably good foundation of kunkur and clay, and the well contains about 26 feet of water.

Within the jail wall an equally large quantity of work has been done.

One native cell corridor was entirely built with its ventilating apparatus, and was ready for occupation in September last.

The European cell corridor, which was raised to a height of ten feet, was entirely finished, and it also was occupied on the 1st November. The work in this corridor was of a difficult and exceptional kind, especially in the fitting of the ventilating apparatus, tube roofing to the cells and wood-work, and, as a whole, it does credit to prison labour.

The ventilation of these barracks cannot be tested until the blower-shed has been erected, but there is little doubt that the ventilating apparatus will work satisfactorily, as it is similar in construction to that laid down at Meerut, which answers thoroughly.

In addition to the cell corridors, fourteen second class covered latrines were built, and the foundation of the dry-earth shed laid. These buildings are of substantial character, and all that could be desired for the purpose for which they are intended.

One large well was commenced and built up to the surface as the year closed. Another has been sunk five feet below the water level and is being pushed on.

Fourteen of the sleeping barracks have been divided into two compartments by a curtain wall of fourth class masonry, and one hundred more sleeping berths have been put up. The hospital was also divided, and an operating room is being built in the corner of one of the verandahs.

The jail was surrounded by a temporary wall of ten feet in height, a work of great importance, for before the centre of the jail could be reached on all sides, but now all traffic passes through the main gate under the eye of a turnkey. This wall is 4,709 feet in length and occupied a large number of prisoners.

The result of last year's experience with flame-kilns justified the removal of the old kilns and the erection of three new ones, and these, it is hoped, will not require rebuilding before the jail is completed.

Repairs were executed in barracks, workshops, and outhouses; they were of minor importance, and call for no remark.

Conduct of Officials.—I am able to report more favorably of the conduct of officials than on any previous occasion. The European establishment, consisting of jailor, assistant jailor and four warders, have worked well, and on the whole have given me satisfaction. The jailor, Mr. McDonald, I would specially mention with approbation for his steadiness and constant application to his duties.

On the 25th December, the assistant jailor committed suicide. It is difficult to account for the rash act, especially as he had always been a sober, well-behaved man, and attentive to his duties.

Warders Reid and Kelly resigned their posts, the former to take more remunerative employment on the railway, and the latter because the confinement of the jail he found to disagree with his health.

The native officials have worked creditably, and are more contented with their lot at this excluded settlement than they were last year.

The following table gives the list of punishments of the guard during the year :—

Grade.	Fined.	Dismissed.	Reduced.	Imprisoned.	Total.
Turnkeys, ...	6	0	2	0	8
Warders, ...	17	5	2	0	24
Night Watchmen, ...	9	3	2	1	15
Total, ...	32	8	6	1	47

Management and disposal of prisoners.—Classification of the prisoners has been carried out as far as possible.

145 convicts left this for Alipore on their way to the Andamans. Of these, 117 were received from other central prisons, namely, 58 from Agra, 38 from Oude, 19 from Bareilly, 1 from Meerut, and 1 from Futtehgurh. They were forwarded in ordinary 3rd class carriages from the Nynee Railway Station, in gangs of 25 each, in charge of a Police guard. A warder, with a sweeper and bhistie, accompanied each gang. From the gang which left this on the 6th November, a convict named Faiz Buksh attempted to escape by jumping from the carriage. He was killed almost immediately.

On the 1st January, 1868, there remained 1,750 prisoners of all classes in the jail; 1,254 were admitted, 836 were released, and 36 died.

There was a daily average of 69 women: 45 were admitted, 19 transferred to the Agra Central Prison, 2 died, and 20 were released. Only 14 boys were received during the year. They were kept separate from adults by day and night. Their occupation was spinning, and time was allowed them each day for instruction. The management of the female prisoners has formed the subject of a special report, and I need not therefore dwell on it here.

No changes were made in the dietary of the prisoners in the year.

Food.—The coarser and less nutritious grains have not been given, and the diet consisted of wheat, gram, and barley. Rice was given to children and one or two old men, but has not been generally used. I think it would be a very valuable addition to the diet scale and might be given alone, cooked whole, or ground with barley or wheat and made into bread.

Clothing.—Both winter and summer suits were punctually distributed, and some improvements were made in the manufacture of the former. The woollen coat, at the request of the Inspector-General, was made without lining and issued with a *garrah* coat, so that the former could be taken off in the heat of the day. This plan has answered very well so far, and I think will prove economical; it is certainly a more cleanly arrangement.

General health of prisoners.—The sickness and mortality during the year have been lower than in any of the previous ten years. The chief sickness occurred among the old and infirm. From an average daily strength of 1,848, there were 825 admissions and 36 deaths. More information on this point will be given in the Sanitary Report.

Employment of prisoners.—The prisoners were employed in the various labours connected with the building of the jail, in the factories, and as servants, in grinding, drawing water, cooking, washing, and in the conservancy of the prison.

The following table will show the distribution and employment of prisoners and their guards on the last day of the year :—

Name of Work.	*No. of Prisoners and Guards.*			
	Warders.	Burkundâzes.	Prisoner-Burkundâzes.	Prisoners.
Dye factory,	1	...	1	3
Oil ditto,	...	...	...	11
Blacksmiths,	1	...	...	19
Carpet factory,	1	...	...	22
Tailors' shop,	...	...	...	12
Cloth factory,	1	...	...	82
Durree ditto,	1	...	...	55
Blanket ditto,	1	...	...	105
Printing shop,	...	...	...	3
Paper factory,	1	1	...	73
Tât ditto,	1	1	1	103
Grain godowns,	1	...	...	12
Store-room,	...	1	...	8
Bullocks,	...	1	...	4
Clothing godowns,	...	1	...	2
Cooks,	1	2	...	62
Grinding,	3	...	2	106
Drawing water,	...	2	...	21
Jail garden,	...	3	...	23
Superintendent's garden,	...	2	...	25
Carrying earth,	...	1	...	11
Cutting grass,	...	4	...	33
Destroying old privies,	...	4	...	33
Watering trees,	...	2	...	12
Gathering fuel,	...	1	...	6
Dhobies,	...	1	...	4
Bhungies,	2	2	...	45
Lumberdars,	...	...	...	17
Jail servants,	...	...	...	36
Barbers,	...	...	...	9
Non-labourers,	...	...	...	11
Boys,	...	...	...	46

Name of Work.	*No. of Prisoners and Guards.*			
	Warders.	Burkundâzes.	Prisoner-Burkundâzes.	Prisoners.
Females,	...	1	...	74
Hospital,	1	1	1	10
Ditto attendants,	...	...	...	10
Building godowns,	...	...	...	2
Masons,	2	17	...	131
Scaffolding,	...	1	...	10
Stone-cutters,	...	1	...	10
Tiling,	...	1	...	12
Pise wall, &c.,	2	6	1	70
Brick-moulding,	1	14	...	114
Filling ground,	2	11	5	204
Wells,	2	4	...	57
Brick-kiln,	1	3	...	37
Budhanees,	...	2	...	21
Saw yard,	1	2	...	24
Carpenters' shop,	...	1	1	23
Tile factory,	1	1	1	33
Stacking bricks,	...	2	...	14
Pounding ditto,	...	2	1	51
TOTAL,	28	99	14	1,951
Temporary barrack,	1	...	...	...
Darogah's orderly,	1	1	...	...
Superintendent's orderlies,	...	3	...	...
Tailors' orderly,	...	1	...	...
Dâk carrying,	...	1	...	...
For carrying bricks,	...	1	...	...
Cart,	...	1	...	...
Turnkeys, 6,	30	107	14	1,951

Conduct of prisoners.—The conduct of prisoners calls for no special remark, and, on the whole, was satisfactory. With the exception of one prisoner, who, in a violent temper, attempted the life of a lumberdar, there was no open and determined effort to resist the authority of the subordinate officers of the prison, and the offences punished were just such as might be expected to occur among so large a body of convicts, as the following statement will show.

The prisoners have all been regularly inspected on Sunday morning, and every opportunity was given for appeal or preferring complaints of any kind.

Description of Crimes.	Punishment.								
	Number of prisoners.	By stripes.	By solitary cell.	By decrease of food.	By dismissal from lumberdarship.	By dismissal from prisoner-burkundázship.	By confiscation of good conduct marks and gratuities.	Sentence increased.	By having irons re-imposed and grinding.
Stealing Government property, ...	35	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
Possessing prohibited articles, ...	40	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	35
Disobedience of orders, ...	40	6	2	1	8	1	4	...	18
Insubordination, ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spoiling work, ...	23	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	14
Assisting in escape of prisoners, ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Destroying clothing, ...	10	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	5
Assault among themselves, ...	17	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	8
Hiding from labour, ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Erasing, or tampering with labour tickets,	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Escaping, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Attempting to escape, ...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Refusing to work, ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Attempt to murder, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...
Total, ...	202	35	7	2	9	1	16	9	123

* For life by Sessions Judge.

Escapes.—Four prisoners effected their escape,—three from the interior of the jail, and one from a gang at out-door labour. Two of these prisoners were captured the following day, a short distance from the jail. The third made his escape from the temporary barrack. The counting over of the prisoners had been delayed from some unusual cause, and the prisoner concealed himself on the premises till darkness favoured his object, and he could get over the low temporary wall unobserved. The fourth escape took place from a gang employed at night in keeping the shaft of a well empty, while it was being sunk; although of light sentence, the temptation offered by the guard, who allowed him to go a short distance on the usual pretence, proved too great to be resisted, and the prisoner absconded.

Garden.—The garden was better attended to than it had been in the two previous years, and the supply of vegetables was constant and of fair quality.

A very large number of useful trees were reared, and are in readiness to supply the places of those destroyed by insects or accidents.

The value of vegetables supplied to prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,198-1-4, and that of ground-rent and of vegetables sold in the bazaar to Rs. 619-10-8; the gross proceeds are therefore equal to the large sum of Rs. 1,817-12-0. The expenditure for seeds, food of bullocks, repairing tools, &c., amounted to Rs. 425-12-1; the net income was therefore Rs. 1,391-15-11.

Factory.—The factory operations show a fair increase when compared with the past year, and the demand for articles of jail manufacture is steadily increasing. More orders have been received than could be executed, and every factory has had its full share of work. There is no doubt that when the jail is completed, the value of every prisoner's labour may be readily realized, in the sale of manufactured goods: at present no prisoner is employed in the factories whose labour can be made available for building; and it is on this account that no very great increase can be shown in the net profit of manufactures.

The soap factory, one of the most remunerative, was suddenly closed, as it was found impossible to compete with the railway manufacture.

Some of the factories, such as potters, book-binders, and tailors have been almost exclusively occupied on goods for consumption in the jail and building, but these will be capable of extension when the jail is further completed.

The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 38,894-13-10, and the expenditure to Rs. 26,070-9-6½; the net profit was therefore Rs. 12,824-4-4½.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the factories was 480·15, and each man earned Rs. 29-3-0.

Financial.—The expenditure of the year as compared with the last is given in a table for convenience of reference:—

1. Year.	2. Total aggregate number of prisoners.	3. Daily average number of prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent establishment.	5. Cost of Contingent guard.	6. Cost of permanent jail guard.	7. Cost of miscellaneous charges.	8. Charges for transporting convicts to Alipore.	9. Diet of State prisoners.	10. Amount of compensation in lieu of convict labour.	11. Cost of native medicine.	12. Cost of prison and hospital ration.	13. Cost of clothing and bedding.	14. Cost of addition, alteration and repairing.	15. Cost of under-trial prisoners, jail, and hospital diet, and other expenses.	16. Total jail expenditure.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. Rs. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs.	R. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1867, ...	7,13,873	1,95,581	19,681 7 8	4,486 12 9	5,850	7,954 8 6	2,861 10 3	278 7 9	800	44 3 1	37,559 0 1	4,615 2 8		21 6 2	83,252 10 11
1868, ...	6,74,510	1,84,797	22,107 6 0	3,167 4 11	5,160	6,130 15 11	3,202 0 9	...	800	49 13 7	38,489 15 11	7,214 8 8	...	...	86,322 1 9
Increase, ...	...	...	2,425 14 4	...	...	...	340 6 6	...	...	5 10 6	930 15 4	2,599 6 0	...	...	3,069 6 10
Decrease,	...	...	...	1,319 7 10	690	923 8 7	...	278 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	21 6 2	...

The increase under the head of Permanent Establishment is due to the charging of the Superintendent's District Jail allowance in the Central Jail Abstract, and to the addition to the pay of warders and native doctors. That under the head of clothing is accounted for by the issue of a large portion of the clothing of 1867-68 at the beginning of 1868. The extra cost of diet is the result of a season of greater scarcity. That for transporting convicts and native medicines calls for no special notice.

There was a saving in the cost of contingent guard by reduction in its strength, and the same in reference to the permanent guard. The state prisoners were removed to the Chunar Fort, and hence the saving under that head.

General observations.—Under the good-conduct rules and gratuity scheme, 935 prisoners received marks and 14 gratuities. The marks were given monthly, and there was an evident competition among the prisoners engaged in the factories to merit the distribution.

While the prison population is so scattered at labour, it is impossible for the Superintendent to ascertain the true deserts of each individual prisoner, and I cannot but think that the good-conduct scheme will not operate impartially until the whole of the convicts are brought within the jail walls, and their labour and conduct can be more closely checked than it now is.

In each barrack opportunities have been given for education under the superintendence of a native teacher. One of the Inspectors of Schools of this district has been directed to examine the prisoners at present under instruction, and it is hoped in the coming year that greater progress will be made in this very important aid to prison discipline and reformation.

The prisoner-burkundazes continue to give satisfaction and to justify the continuance of the indulgences to deserving men who have shown zeal in their work and have behaved well. Seven prisoners were promoted to the grade of burkundaz in the year, and all have done well.

J. G. PILCHER, M.D.,
Superintendent, Allahabad Central Prison.

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON.

Statement showing the result of Good-conduct Scheme introduced by Dr. Clark.

Name of Jail.	Number of prisoners who have become eligible for good-conduct marks and gratuities during the year 1868.	Number of prisoners who have received marks and gratuities during the year 1868.		A. Number of prisoners who have received rewards under the 1st and 4th divisions of good-conduct rules.		B. Number of convicts who have received good-conduct rewards for proficiency in education.		C. Number of convicts who have received rewards for assisting the detection of forbidden articles.		D. Number of convicts who have received rewards for assisting in preventing breaches of prison discipline.		E. Number of prisoners who have received rewards for assisting in preventing escapes.		F. Number of prisoners who have received rewards for assisting the officials in maintaining and restoring order.		Number of prisoners who have received marks over—						Number of convicts who have forfeited their good-conduct marks.		Number of prisoners who have received stipends monthly, from 1 to 8 annas				Total number of prisoners' stipend monthly.	Total number of prisoners who have received gratuities from 1 anna to 1 rupee.	Total amount spent in gratuities during the year 1868.		
		Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	50	100	150	250	300	500	Number with marks and gratuities.	Number with marks only.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	6 Annas.	8 Annas.			Rs.	As.	P.
Allahabad Central Prison, ...	935	14	921	14	909	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	1	...	251	65	41	23	5	...	...	16	1	8	4	...	1	96	14	205	3	6

ALLAHABAD, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 1st January, 1869.

J. G. PILCHER, M.D.,
Superintendent, Allahabad Central Prison.

Statement showing the number of Marks and the amount of Gratuities received by the prisoners in the Allahabad Central Prison during 1868.

Total number of prisoners who received marks.	Total number of marks.	Total number of prisoners who received marks and gratuities.	Total amount expended in gratuities and other indulgences.	Greatest number of marks assigned to one individual during the year.	Greatest total amount assigned in gratuities to one individual during the year.	Number of prisoners who have forfeited a portion or all their marks during the year.	Total number of marks forfeited during the year.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.					
873	16,465	14	205 3 6	5	1	1	15	

The following Statement shows the progress of Manufactories during the last five years in concise form.

Factories.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Paper factory, ...	...	1,608 9 9	...	894 4 8	333 3 5½	1,682 0 1
Cloth do., ...	...	1,805 6 3	3,900 2 1	5,015 2 11	5,272 6 0	5,888 6 11¼
Carpet do., ...	...	1,333 12 8	291 14 1	306 3 2	635 15 2	271 13 4½
Durree do., ...	...	2,610 8 7	690 9 2	776 9 3	914 3 7½	802 5 9½
Blanket do., ...	...	353 15 6	1,020 9 6	2,600 8 9	1,581 4 0½	1,537 0 9
Lithographic press, ...	...	554 2 2	32 9 6	39 8 4	...	17 2 10¾
Book-binding, ...	...	16 8 6	41 0 8	11 15 6	15 4 4	33 14 5½
Envelopes, ...	...	2 0 8	...	...	...	...
Tât factory, ...	...	587 5 6	1,239 14 3	2,680 4 1	617 12 11	...
Rope do., ...	...	1,318 14 11	...	...	...	...
Plate do., ...	...	76 10 4	...	...	...	...
Tailors' shop, ...	...	14 13 9	111 10 6	...	...	...
Oil factory, ...	...	141 6 11	291 0 5	392 9 8	381 0 0	247 9 0½
Pottery shop, ...	...	117 14 11	...	76 3 3	16 5 11	30 0 7
Bamboo chairs and chicks, ...	...	42 8 0	29 11 4	25 3 0	33 11 7	24 3 2½
Smiths' shop, ...	...	...	800 1 7	16 11 3	31 12 8	...
Tape factory, ...	...	64 3 6	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers' shop, ...	...	...	130 6 2	...	121 11 9	104 13 8½
Soap factory, ...	...	506 12 6	401 5 1	2,144 1 10	1,087 14 7	2,681 7 10
Goldsmiths' shop, ...	...	47 14 8	...	...	...	...
Dye factory, ...	...	...	241 0 1	79 12 3	134 4 11	487 12 5½
Tent factory, ...	...	...	...	...	...	75 5 6
Carpenters' shop, ...	...	255 0 1	...	282 1 10	122 4 1	36 14 11½
Total, Rupees, ...	...	11,458 9 2	9,228 14 5	15,341 3 9	9,821 9 0	14,010 15 6
Deduct excess charges, ...	...	1,360 13 4	712 5 3	37 14 11	2,458 1 1	593 5 7½
Net profit, ...	...	10,097 11 10	8,516 9 2	15,303 4 10	6,383 0 11	13,417 9 10¾

ALLAHABAD, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 1st January, 1869.

J. G. PILCHER, M.D.,
Superintendent, Allahabad Central Prison.

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

ALLAHABAD CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

The position of the jail with regard to the low-lying land between it and the Jumna was remarked in my last report. Skirting this low land, and separating it from the jail, a belt of land has been taken up and planted with trees.

The ventilation of dormitories I do not think can be better. Not only is there 8 feet of superficial area of opening per prisoner in each barrack, as at present populated, but the roof ventilation is excellent; so that, except in the still, hot nights, when no natural ventilation occurs, no building could be better constructed to ensure perfect interchange between its own and the external air.

The workshops are a little defective in ventilation, but care has been taken that as many prisoners as possible may labour in the barrack yards.

The average amount of area allowed to each prisoner in the dormitories was 45 square feet, and as the barracks are 19 feet in height, ample space was afforded. In the standing camp in the jail enclosure, and in the temporary barracks, somewhat less space was given; but in no case has the area of sleeping accommodation for each prisoner been below 36 square feet.

In each ward of the jail a covered latrine was built during the year, and there will, for the future, be no inconvenience in carrying out the system of dry-earth conservancy.

The authorized diet scale of the prisoners was adhered to in every respect, except that the coarser grains, as Indian corn, bajra, jowar, for these were not given. The diet was composed of wheat, barley, gram and dâl, the three first of which were given in fixed proportions on different days, and the last on every other day in lieu of vegetables. The oil or ghee and salt were mixed with the vegetables in the presence of the European officer on duty.

There was no scarcity of fresh and wholesome vegetables at all seasons, and four chittacks per man were served with the oil or ghee and salt three times a week.

The clothing was served out in proper season, and is all that could be desired in quantity and quality. It was thought advisable to allow the second blanket to remain with each prisoner during the rains; and at the issue of the summer clothing, the second blanket was not taken away as heretofore.

The health of the prisoners has been good. The daily average strength was 1847·97; the admissions into hospital, 825; and the deaths 36; the percentage of sick was therefore 44·6, and that of deaths 1·95. In no year since the mutiny, or as far as the records can show, have the sick and death-rates been so low. In 1865 the death-rate was 22 per thousand, but it had never been lower than this till the year under review.

An analysis of the deaths shows 2 from cholera; 13 from bowel complaints; 4 from remittent fever; 8 from chest affections; 9 from other causes; while 11 of those were subjects of more than 60 years of age.

The annexed table shows the comparative sickness and mortality in the Allahabad Central Prison in the last four years :—

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.	
Designation.	Daily average strength, 2,851, 1865.		Daily average strength, 2,405·6, 1866.		Daily average strength, 1,972, 1867.		Daily average strength, 1,849, 1868.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Intermittent fever, ...	858	4	647	1	431	...	262	...
Remittent fever, ...	22	6	189	34	11	...	6	4
Cholera, ...	8	2	...	...	27	14	2	2
Bowel complaint, ...	362	27	203	27	173	25	132	13
Other diseases, ...	893	14	528	16	523	16	423	17
Total, ...	2,143	53	1,567	78	1,165	55	825	36
Percentage of sick and deaths to daily average strength,...	91·1	2·2	65·	3·2	59·	2·7	44·6	1·9

No epidemic visited the jail during the year, but five cases of erysipelas occurred, and one death resulted from it. There were also two cases of cholera, both of which proved fatal.

The admissions for diseases of the lungs were 31, and the deaths 8. Five of the ten admissions from phthisis died, and two of the eight admitted with chronic bronchitis died.

There was one fatal case of pneumonia; six very severe cases of remittent fever occurred, four of which proved fatal.

The health of prisoners on admission was, on the whole, good.

Some few instances occurred of aged and infirm prisoners being sent from District Jails, but they were not numerous. Of the 1,254 prisoners admitted, 74 were in indifferent health and condition, and 48 were in bad health; of these 48, two died.

The following is a memorandum of the weight of prisoners admitted into and released from the jail during 1868 :—

Same weight as on admission.	Gained weight.	Lost weight.	Total.
188	151	116	455

Native medicines of undoubted value and quality were used, and there appeared to be little difficulty in procuring what drugs were required.

The total amount spent in native medicines was Rs. 49-13-7, which gives an average cost of 11 pies per patient treated.

The medical subordinates employed in the Central Prison Hospital were 1st Class Hospital Assistant Pyaree Lall and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Elahee Bux. The former is an intelligent, well-behaved officer, and is better acquainted with his work than the majority of his class. The latter, an older and less experienced man, conducted himself to my satisfaction.

The jail garden yielded an abundant supply of wholesome vegetables from Native and English seeds, and in no season had vegetables to be purchased from the city.

Light and healthy labour was afforded by it to many old prisoners, who could do little else than weed and keep the paths clean. A large number of fruit trees have been purchased, and a great many raised from seed, to supply the places of those which have been planted out, and that may be destroyed by insects or animals.

The water supply of the jail has been greatly improved by the construction of a large and deep well. It contains twenty-six feet of water when moderately used, but if the water is allowed to collect it will rise to thirty-two feet. It was intended to sink this well forty feet below water-level, but the sinking was arrested by the fall of a very large quantity of earth, and it was thought advisable to discontinue operations and build up the cylinder. The well is intended to supply the whole of the frontage wards, and the yield of water will be quite sufficient for this purpose as far as I am able to determine.

Quarantine was observed as far as practicable. Until the building of the jail is more advanced, it cannot strictly be enforced, because very heavily-sentenced prisoners must pass into the jail for security; but all short-termed convicts have been separated in camp for a given time.

15 prisoners were vaccinated in January, and the operation was successful in 14 cases.

No case of small-pox occurred among the prisoners during the year.

J. G. PILCHER, M.D.,
Superintendent Central Prison, Allahabad.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BENARES CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1868.

Buildings.

Considerable progress was made in the buildings during the year. One circle of barracks, workshops, and offices is now complete, except the roofing of one workshop, the centre tower, and levelling of some of the yards. A godown was erected, and at the end of the year the second circle was commenced.

All the work has been carefully performed, good tiles and bricks used, and the buildings rendered as substantial as the materials would permit. Two barracks have now stood three years, and the rest of the buildings two years, without requiring any repair save a few tiles.

A sum of Rs. 31,526-6-4 was expended on the works during the year, and no contracts given for work or material.

There is now permanent barrack room for 608 prisoners; the remainder located here being confined in temporary buildings and tents. It is anticipated that permanent barracks and offices for 304 more prisoners will be ready before the ensuing rainy season.

Establishment.

(a) European.

Several changes took place for the better in the European Establishment. Warders Brown and Macaffery were removed in August for drunkenness; and Warder Halliday was removed in January for the very serious offence of contracting intimacy with prisoners, one of whom, a notorious bad character, Halliday visited after his release, and received at his quarters in the prison. To fill up the vacancies thus caused, Warders Meehan, Pettit, and Kennealy were entertained, and have given satisfaction.

Jailor O'Brien, Assistant Jailor Campbell, and Chief Warder Bramble worked well throughout the year, and are deserving, zealous officials. Mr. O'Brien, as on former occasions, proceeded in April to Bhyram Ghât, selected and despatched 105 good logs for use in the buildings; and, as usual in all he does, showed tact and good management in this important service.

(b) Amlah.

The Darogah Hashim Ali, although well-intentioned and respectable, is naturally slow in his habits and work, and has frequently occasioned considerable loss to the factories by keeping looms without material, and the high prices he gives for it. One mohurrir died, and another resigned; their places were filled by good men. The rest of the Amlah have worked well.

The head-writer, Baboo Kedar Nath Mitter, I regret to report, died of cholera in November, after 22 years' diligent and faithful service in this office.

Guards—permanent and contingent.

The permanent guard has given satisfaction on the whole. The contingent guard, too, has somewhat improved but not to the extent which was expected from the improved pay and condition lately afforded.

Eleven members of the guard were sentenced to imprisonment.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
1. Bhugwan, Night-watchman.	Allowing 2 prisoners to escape.	6months' simple imprisonment Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence not reversed.
2 Kolasur, Head Night-watchman.	Neglect, by which a prisoner escaped.	3 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence reversed on appeal.
3. Salamut Ali, Night-watchman.	Ditto ditto, ...	1 month's simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	
4. Bachoo, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	6 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence upheld on appeal.
5. Gholam Russool, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	3 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence mitigated to 1 month.
6. Nuckoo Misi, ...	Theft of Government property.	2 years' rigorous: Section 381, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence mitigated to 6 months.
7. Bucktawur, ...	Supplying prisoners with forbidden articles.	1 years' rigorous: Section 217, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence mitigated to 1 month.
8. Ramzan, ...	Neglect by which a prisoner escaped.	6 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence reversed.
9. Goordit Chowbay, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	3 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence upheld.
10. Shunker Tewaree, Night-watchman.	Ditto ditto, three prisoners escaped.	18 months' simple: Section 223, Indian Penal Code.	Sentence mitigated to fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, 2 months' simple.
11. Bhowanee, Night-watchman.	Theft of Government property.	3 months' rigorous: Section 379, Indian Penal Code.	Appeal dismissed.

Prisoner-Warders.

In February an addition of 3 was made to the former number of 12 prisoner-warders,—making 15 in all. Seven were appointed in the room of a similar number released, the Government remitting 9 months of the sentence of one, Nagur Nund, who had obtained 503 good marks during a sentence of thirteen years. All the prisoner-warders did excellent service during the year: only 4 were punished by fine for trivial offences. A further increase in their number may now be made with advantage, a corresponding number of the contingent guard being reduced. Until the contingent guard is entirely replaced by prisoner-warders, discipline cannot be complete. As long as guards have access from without to the prisoners, traffic in forbidden articles and theft of prisoners' and Government property will be carried on, and no amount of vigilance can put a stop to this. When the buildings are complete, the permanent guard, with a slight increase to the number at present sanctioned, will be quite sufficient for night-watch, searching, counting and locking up, and the gate-guarding of the prison. Guarding during work hours and the supervision of work could efficiently be performed by prisoner-warders. The Police guard could furnish sentries around the outer wall to prevent escape and communication, instead of remaining idle in barracks as at present.

Management of prisoners.

On admission, the jail rules are read over to each prisoner, and his appeal forwarded if he wishes it. Prisoner is then classed and numbered, and sent to suitable labour. As far as practicable, the labour is apportioned in accordance with a prisoner's sentence, so that each third may be hard, middle, and light successively.

Means available for reformation of criminals.

The chief objects of imprisonment being to punish and reform the criminal, every endeavour is directed to these ends. The proper allotment, supervision, and regulation of labor have undoubtedly been better obtained by means of the European element introduced into the establishment. The Europeans check favoritism and traffic between guards and prisoners, and make each man perform his allotment of work, whilst they considerably improve and extend the manufactures. They have enforced a stricter system of discipline. All this, the extension of education and the good-conduct mark scheme have tended to secure both the punishment and reformation of the prisoner. The latter can only be obtained by breaking former habits, the removal of old associations, study of individual character, judicious treatment, education, teaching some means of livelihood to be followed after release, and the inculcation of habits of industry, respect of self and authority, and self-reliance. Segregation, education, and rewarding good conduct by

promotion to positions of responsibility will effect all this. Cells are not yet available here, but this want will gradually be supplied. Education has been extended, and a better system is now about to be introduced. A teacher will be allotted to each ward, and will conduct classes in barracks after lock-up till 8 P.M., the prisoners being allowed to sit up for the purpose, and an additional lantern kept burning in each ward till that hour.

Improved system of education needed.

The great cry amongst the prisoners has always been for more time in class. The anxiety to learn which many evince is remarkable. The teachers are selected from amongst the best educated prisoners, and, in order to show greater appreciation of proficiency, I propose to remove these men altogether from the working gangs, allow them certain indulgences according to the progress of their classes, keep them together during the day engaged under the jail Pundit in mastering thoroughly the matter upon which they will engage their classes at night, and in study of higher character, and thus securing an uniform system of teaching, greater progress and more diligence on the part of the prisoners as a body. The half-yearly examination will be conducted as heretofore by one of the Government College Staff.

At present the pay of the Jail Pundit, a zealous and efficient teacher, is but Rs. 10 per mensem, and should certainly be more in proportion to the important nature of his duty. I would recommend an increase of Rs. 10 per mensem to be defrayed from the factory proceeds.

Present small pay of jail Pundit might be increased.

The appointment of teachers, lumberdars, and prisoner-warders, in accordance with the good-conduct mark scheme, from the deserving prisoners who, having gone through their period of hard labor and strict discipline, have, by good behaviour, entitled themselves to such indulgence, certainly prepares them for a subsequent honest and respectable life, allowing them, as it does, to taste the rewards of good conduct, and encouraging habits of control, respect, and self-reliance.

Benefits of good-conduct mark scheme.

Seventeen teachers, 19 lumberdars, and 10 prisoner-warders were promoted during the year; 917 prisoners received in all 13,019 marks for good work and conduct, and 421 received 5,326 marks for education.

Progress of scheme.

Two examinations were held, and the results found as satisfactory as could be expected from the little time at the prisoners' disposal.

But one prisoner up to date has received the indulgence of a remission by Government of a portion of sentence, but another has been recommended for it, and several will soon be entitled to it.

One lumberdar was reduced, and 49 prisoners forfeited 993 marks for misconduct.

After consultation with the Police authorities, 5 prisoners, known to possess property in Benares, were removed by order to another central prison, to prevent traffic with guards.

Removal of prisoners possessing property to distant prisons.

The number of re-convictions has been large,—62 a second time; 30 a third time; 25 more than three times; 13 uncertain.

Re-convictions.

The Police surveillance of released prisoners lately ordered will doubtless have good effect, provided no obstacles are thrown in the way of their earning an honest living. Old offenders often complain that they are accused, because the Police cannot secure the real culprits, and there is probably truth in this.

Surveillance after release of old offenders not to interfere with their occupations if lawful.

District Magistrates might find employment for all released prisoners seeking it. Many, during long imprisonment, lose friends and trade connections, and, being marked men, are unable to obtain the means of honest living.

District Magistrates might employ released convicts.

Females and juveniles still confined in the District Jail.

The long-termed female and juvenile prisoners are, for want of suitable accommodation—to be hereafter provided—still confined in the Benares District Jail, and the particulars of their management are entered in the District Jail Annual Report.

The prices of food articles have been high throughout the year. Two meals have been issued daily, and care is taken that the food is well cooked, of good quality, and served hot.

Clothing.

All articles of clothing have been issued when required, and kept in repair. In lieu of two *dhotees* formerly supplied to each prisoner, one *jangeah* and one *ungocha* have been issued for the last three years. Last year a second *ungocha* was also issued to each prisoner for use as a towel, and to be worn when the other clothing is being washed. This has rendered the jail clothing complete and all that is necessary. All clothing is boiled before placed in store.

Health.

Had not two large gangs from Goruckpore containing many old and weakly men, and many prisoners unfit from old age and illhealth for transfer or travel, been transferred to this prison, it is reasonable to suppose that the mortality and sickness in this prison would have decreased in the same ratio as in the preceding four years. Out of 48 prisoners who died last year, 20 were received in and subsequent to April from Goruckpore, and 16 arrived from District Jails in bad or indifferent health. The prisoners of the District Jail remained remarkably healthy; the mortality was but 1·35 per cent., the prisoners of both jails being under almost the same conditions of climate, food, management, &c. Yet the mortality of the Central rose to 4·98 per cent. from the causes mentioned, and which will be dilated on in the Sanitary Report.

Employment.

The average number of 556 employed on the works is estimated to have earned Rs. 15,861-9-0. An average of 181½ prisoners employed in the factories and gardens earned Rs. 7,925-13-6, or Rs. 43-10-7 each.

The average number of 133½ employed in jail service is estimated to have earned Rs. 3,049-4-0, and 72¾ weakly and convalescent earned Rs. 822-4-0. The average earning of each prisoner thus amounts to Rs. 28-11-6.

Labor apportioned to health and condition.

Any prisoner who loses health at hard labor, without requiring hospital treatment, is put to lighter labor, or sent for a time to the weakly gang.

Conduct of prisoners.

The prisoners have been well behaved on the whole. The restriction of flogging to prisoners committing serious and repeated offences has been attended with good results; flogging is now looked upon as a greater disgrace than formerly. Forty-two were flogged after summary trial in 1868, and 68 received light punishments—as harder labor, forfeiture of marks, and fetters. Many who were reported for minor breaches of discipline and rules were dismissed with a caution. Nineteen were sentenced under the provisions of the Penal Code for the following offences :—

Summary trials under Penal Code and Act of

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
1. Gunput, ...	Theft of garden fruit, ...	20 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	
2. Gungee, ...	Theft of clothing, ...	24 ditto ditto.	
3. Gungee, ...	Theft of Government thread,...	30 ditto ditto.	
4. Mahabut, ...	Escape from jail in 1858, ...	1 year's rigorous imprisonment, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code.	
5. Laloo, ...	Attempting escape, ...	6 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code.	

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
6. Khoonjul, ...	Escape, ...	4 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code	
7. Jug Lall, ...	Theft of vegetables from gardens, ...	10 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	
8. Sheo Gobind,	Theft of a lota, ...	30 Ditto ditto.	
9. Doobun, ...	Escape, ...	12 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code.	
10. Indur, ...	Theft of Government thread,	15 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	
11. Nayoor, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.	
12. Gunga, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.	
13. Abdool Waheed,	Theft of thread in quantity from a locked chest in a building.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 15 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	Sentence reversed on Appeal.
14. Baluck, ...	Theft of lota, ...	30 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	
15. Poorun Mashee,	Ditto ditto, concerned with Baluck.	20 ditto ditto.	
16. Sheombhur, ...	Theft of thread, ...	10 ditto ditto.	
17. Ram Ruttun,...	Escape, ...	2 years' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code.	
18. Doorga, ...	Theft of vessel, ...	20 stripes, under Act VI. of 1864.	
19. Gunga, ...	Attempt at escape and personation of public servant.	7 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Sections 224 and 171.	

Fetters used as punishment and to guard against escape of new admissions.

As a rule, the fetters of all prisoners who have passed a third of their sentence and are well-behaved are removed. In especial cases, and old or weakly prisoners, they are removed sooner. In fact, the imposition of fetters is reserved as a punishment, and safeguard against escape, for prisoners generally take a third of their sentence to settle down to their work, and become interested in it and anxious for reward. At the end of the year 95 only out of 1,043 prisoners had fetters on; and as the buildings are completed, even this proportion may with safety be diminished. There were but three prisoners in jail sentenced to simple imprisonment, and all were voluntarily labouring to obtain full diet.

Escapes.

An increase in the number of escapes took place, and I am inclined to attribute this to the reversion or mitigation of sentence passed upon four guards for carelessly allowing prisoners to escape. Guards are now eager to claim appeal, and evidently rely on the chance of reversion of sentence when guilty of wilful neglect. Ten escapes took place, and two attempts were frustrated.

In January, two prisoners, Bhanee and Ram Dutt, sentenced to two years each for theft, escaped together at night from a barrack of which the yard walls were not complete, by bending a bar of the iron door in which the capping was defective. Their escape was either connived at by the night-watchman on duty or they cleverly eluded him. This night-watchman was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, under Section 223, Indian Penal Code. The prisoners have not been recaptured. After this escape, all the doors were examined and secured. In the same month, Sheo Tahul, who had passed half a sentence of two years for theft, escaped from a tent at night, by breaking the iron leg-ring by which he was secured to the bel-chain. The tent lantern having gone out the night-watchman, Salamut Alli, asked the head night-watchman to replenish and light it; but this, Kolasur, the head night-watchman, neglected to do. Salamut did not attempt to get a light from any other of the officials who visited his post, but remained in the dark; and discovered, when morning broke, that Sheo Tahul had escaped, and taken the vessels of four prisoners with him. Kolasur, whose duty it was to see that the lanterns were kept alight, was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and Salamut Alli to one months', under Section 223, Indian Penal Code;

but Kolasur was released on appeal to the Judge, who held that as the prisoner was not in his charge, he could not be so punished. The prisoner Sheo Tahul was not recaptured.

In March, a notorious poisoner named Ram Ruttun, *alias* Ram Deen, escaped in the day-time from a shed in which he was engaged in pounding brick-dust. The guard in charge admitted that the prisoner got away through his neglect, and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, under Section 223, Indian Penal Code. The prisoner was subsequently captured in Oudh, sent for trial to Jounpore, and sentenced to ten years for poisoning; and then returned to Benares where he was sentenced to two years for escaping. He said the guard was sleeping when he escaped.

In May, a *dome* named Khoonjul escaped from a gang which the guard in charge allowed to separate. Khoonjul stripped himself of all but a jail *ungocha*, smeared himself with mud, and feigned to be an insane *fakeer*, making his way to Goruckpore; but a sharp Police Constable, who recognized the jail *ungocha*, took him the same day, and bringing him back to jail received 5 rupees reward. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping, and the guard to three months' simple imprisonment under Section 223, Indian Penal Code.

In September, a short-termed prisoner, Sheochurn, escaped from a gang employed in brick-burning at night through the neglect of his guard, who was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The prisoner was not recaptured. Since this escape, prisoners have not been employed in kiln-firing at night.

In the same month, Bisheshur, a ten years' prisoner belonging to a gang in custody of Warder Ramzan, and ordered to work within walls, was made over without orders of Ramzan to the custody of Warder Baboola, who neglected to look after the prisoner at all. The prisoner was employed in repairs to an out-office, and when looked for at the dinner hour was missing. Duffadar Dildar Allee was reduced to Warder's grade on Rs. 7 for allowing prisoner to be brought away from the circle. Ramzan was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under Section 223, Indian Penal Code, but the sentence was reversed by the Sessions Judge on the ground that prisoner was not in his charge at the time of escape. Baboola was dismissed for receiving charge of the prisoner against a standing order. The prisoner was not recaptured.

In October three prisoners escaped at night from hospital by removing the brick-work from beneath a grating, although a lantern was burning brightly, and the guard could command a view of all the interior of the ward. This guard, Shunker Tewaree, admits that he did not patrol at the back of the ward where the prisoners dug away the wall. He could not have looked in at the front gratings without detecting the prisoners. The three prisoners Sheonarain, Boodhoo, and Dabeedeen, sentenced to two years, two years six months, and seven years respectively, got clear off and have not been retaken. Shunker Tewaree, the night-watchman, was sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment under Section 223, Indian Penal Code, but the Sessions Judge mitigated this sentence to a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, on the ground that the escape was partly due to the defective nature of the building from which prisoners escaped.

Attempts at escape.

In May a prisoner, Laloo, got away from a workshop outside the walls, and hid in an old kunkur pit behind the brick-fields on the jail grounds. He was found and brought in by a well-behaved prisoner who was made a lumberdar for this service. Laloo was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The guard in whose charge he should have been when he got away from the workshop had thoughtlessly been sent away momentarily by the European officer in charge.

In December, prisoner Gunga, after being let out of barracks in the early morning, obtained his blankets without observation, wrapped one cleverly round his legs to resemble trousers, and threw the other over his body, then boldly attempted to walk

out of the circle entrance. On being challenged by the Jemadar, he replied: "I'm a guard," and continued to walk out, thinking to escape detection in the partial darkness, but the jemadar followed and caught him. Prisoner must have deceived several guards on duty inside, as he had nearly reached the entrance when taken by the jemadar. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment under Sections 224 and '171, Indian Penal Code.

Now that the bulk of the prisoners are confined within walls, fewer escapes will be effected.

Two prisoners who escaped in previous years recaptured.

Two prisoners were recaptured who escaped in previous years. Mahabut, who escaped in 1858, was recognized in the Allahabad Jail by an old jail associate, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Doolum escaped in 1866, was recaptured at Azimgurh, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The guard from whom he escaped started off in pursuit, but no trace of him has been obtained to date.

Manufactures of castor oil, drugget, table covers, &c.

Several new manufactures were started during the year. An oil-press was worked for castor oil, and the oil met with ready sale. Strong colored drugget, and colored table-covers were made on the fly-shuttle looms, and have been sold as fast as turned out. All the weaving has been performed on fly-shuttle looms, with the exception of some imitation Kidderminster carpeting made on a loom in which the shuttle is thrown by hand, but this loom will now be fitted with a fly-shuttle sleigh. There are now thirty-one fly-shuttle looms at work: they have answered all expectations, the work turned out on them is improved and increased, and can therefore be sold at cheaper rates.

Flying-shuttle looms improve and increase work.

Manufactures cheaper.

New hands affected the average earnings.

Fifty-seven new hands were put to factory work, and, whilst learning, considerably affected the average earning. But all the weavers' assistants were made to work the looms alternately with the old skilled hands, and have become almost as expert, consequently the average out-turn per man will increase considerably this year. Assistant Jailor Campbell has worked indefatigably, and vastly improved the weaving in every branch.

Mode of daily award of gratuity.

The gratuities are awarded daily according to the out-turn of each prisoner's work. Tables in English, Persian, and Hindi are kept in the shops, giving the amount of work which entitles a workman to ½ pice, 1 pice, 2 pice, 3 pice, and 4 pice a day respectively, and this plan is found to answer better than monthly awards. It keeps the prisoner up to his work, and gives him a tangible reward after each day's labor, as he is allowed to expend his earnings up to one pice in sweetmeats, extra food, &c., anything earned above this sum going to his credit.

Boat-building improved; croquet sets; quoit and skittle or bowls sets made.

Boat-building has been commenced under the instruction of Chief Warder Bramble, a practical boat-builder and carpenter. A four-oared cutter is nearly ready for launching. Orders can be taken for outriggers and other boats. Mr. Bramble has much improved the croquet tool making, which has reached great excellence. Quoit and skittle sets are made.

20 pals were made for the use of the prisoners; tablecloths for barrack use of the pattern supplied by the Commissariat were turned out in quantity. The following statement shows the proceeds of factory work for the year:—

Cash in hand on 31st December, ...	Rs.	3,568	1	3
Value of goods in store, ...	,,	3,905	5	5
Value of material in hand, ...	,,	1,322	8	6
Debts, ...	,,	570	12	7

Expended in pay of guards, ...			Rs.	408	0 0
,, ,, of Establishment, ...				720	10 3
,, ,, in commission of 1867				348	0 8
,, in purchase of tools, ...				164	6 5
,, in rewards to prisoners and education, ...				55	13 5
Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners,... ...				1,347	3 2
Total				12,410	13 8
Deduct—					
Cash in hand on 1st January, 1868,	1,035	14 6			
Value of goods in store, debts, and material on 1st January, 1868,	3,450	1 8			
				4,485	0 2
Actual proceeds of 181 prisoners employed in garden and factory, ...				7,925	13 6
Average earning per prisoner, ...				43	10 7

A great drawback to the progress of the manufactures has been that, owing to the greater proportion of the proceeds being yearly credited to Government, a sufficiency of funds has not been retained for the purchase in bulk, in the proper seasons and markets where cheapest, of raw material for the year's consumption. This will now be guarded against, and, as desired by the Inspector-General of Prisons, sanction asked for the retention of the cash now in hand as a fund for purchase of material. Consequently, no cash was credited to Government in 1868 as proceeds of convict labor.

Funds for purchase of material in bulk required.

A sum of Rs. 310-7-9 was realized from the gardens after purchase of seed, &c. A larger sum would have been obtained had not a quantity of acclimatized seed been purchased from Lucknow which was almost worthless. It germinated, but the crops were unsaleable.

Gardens.—Uselessness of so-called acclimatized seed.

The high prices which ruled throughout the year caused an increase of Rs. 3-0-11 in the average cost of each prisoner for diet over 1867.

Expenditure.

On the separation of the Central Prison and District Jails, a large number of prisoners were left in the District Jail in November, 1866, with clothing of the Central Prison. This, and the issue of a second *ungocha*, also the high price of wool, have raised the average cost per prisoner for clothing to Rs. 5-8-3.

The expenditure of Rs. 1,400 for the purchase of 20 prisoners' pals has also increased the average cost of miscellaneous contingenceis to Rs. 5-2-4.

These causes explain the increase of the average cost per prisoner from Rs. 48-2-3 in 1867 to Rs. 53-11-4 in 1868.

The items in which a decrease of expenditure has taken place are jail guards and establishment.

BENARES, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
Dated, 20th January, 1869.

W. R. HOOPER,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Benares.

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

BENARES CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

Drainage.—The provision which was made to secure efficient drainage of the occupied premises proved sufficient. After some of the yards of the circle of barracks and offices, now near completion, have been levelled, the drainage will be excellent. The levelling will be finished before the ensuing rains set in. A gentle slope runs from the centre to the sides of the circle. Shallow drains carry off the drainage of the yards and all water from the well platforms. As each yard is levelled, a grass-plot is laid out and trees are planted.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of the barracks is excellent. That of the permanent workshops is being improved by the addition of air openings in the back walls, about nine feet from the floors. These will cause a current of air to pass immediately over the heads of the workmen. Openings for ventilation were left in the walls of the work-sheds on each side of the entrance passage of the circle. The gratings built in the outer wall of the circle will cause air currents to pass through the yards. It is remarkable that 100 prisoners confined in an exposed temporary long barrack, containing three wards, and having gratings fitted at very short intervals in the walls, have always looked in good condition and been healthy.

No Crowding.—There has been no crowding. All above the complement of the barracks were kept in tents and sheds. Each prisoner has 36 superficial square feet, and 646 cubic feet of space in the permanent barracks. Four lateral feet has been the standard space allotted in tents and temporary accommodation.

Conservancy.—The dry earth system was in force in the circle throughout the year. There can be no question of its utility and suitability. It is so natural, simple, and completely efficient, that its not having been earlier adopted is a matter of wonder. In the latrine, shallow glazed pans are placed in contiguous pairs, on loose pounded earth. Each prisoner throws a measure of earth in each pan after use, and the *mehter* in attendance then thoroughly mixes the contents of the pans. The poudrette is then placed in shallow trenches in the fields requiring manure, and covered over. There is never any perceptible smell. The prisoners who have not access to covered latrines, use shallow trenches in fallow garden land. These trenches are covered over as used, and fresh dug. Large platforms around each half of the circle wells afford space for 20 men to bathe at one time, the water used being, previous to the bathing hour, collected in a small tank at the well's mouth between the two platforms, in which prisoners dip their vessels for the bathing water. Bathing is enforced, as is the cleanliness of clothing, which prisoners themselves wash.

Diet.—Wheat, gram and meal mixed, and rice, have been the staple articles of diet. Prisoners have received dâl and ghee, alternated daily with vegetables and oil. Salt and chillies have been issued daily. A plentiful supply of good vegetables and chillies was afforded by the gardens. For many months, six chittacks of vegetables per man were served. Two cooked meals are served daily, and the food carefully cooked. Each meal is inspected by an European officer, who sees the ghee and oil duly mixed by the cooks. The water obtained from all the wells is of good quality and abundant. Wooden platforms are being fitted to the mouths of the wells to secure their cleanliness. Each platform has a trap-door for the passage of the bucket.

All water used for drinking and cooking purposes in the hospital is filtered, and it is intended to filter the drinking-water used by prisoners in barracks.

Clothing.—The clothing is sufficient and of good quality. All cotton articles are made of strong *dosooteé*. The strip of plain tât at present served out as bedding is, I think, scarcely sufficient. In large airy barracks something more is required to secure warmth at night in the cold weather. A straw-stuffed bedding of tât would answer the purpose.

General Health.—The mortality has risen, consequent on the prevalence of bowel complaint amongst the prisoners received from Goruckpore, and so many old and sickly prisoners dying, who were transferred from District Jails. Subjoined is a report on this unusual mortality and sickness, called for by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Upper Provinces.

Commenced in August.

The prisoners were, as a body, remarkably healthy until August, in which month the large number of 102 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were admitted into hospital; 95 cases were admitted in September; 45 in October; 33 in November; and 24 in December. At present there are but very few cases under treatment.

Consentaneous with similar disease outside the prison.

During the whole time that this unusual sickness lasted, the population of the district suffered considerably from cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa, yet the prisoners in the District Jail remained throughout the year remarkably healthy. The cause must therefore be looked for inside the Central Prison, or rather amongst the prisoners there, for the prisoners of both jails were under almost similar conditions throughout the year.

Cause amongst prisoners of Central Jail.

Causes.—The chief causes of so much sickness are, that the large number of 220 prisoners were transferred since April from Goruckpore to this prison, and prisoners from that district have here a remarkable tendency to bowel complaint, being very liable to rapid and extensive ulceration of intestines. The climate of Benares appears peculiarly unsuited to these prisoners. Many strong-looking men knock up under ordinary and light labor. A large number of these Goruckpore prisoners have suffered severely with fever; and bowel disease has supervened in many cases of fever. With constitution predisposed to suffer from the change of climate, these men had to march in fetters from Goruckpore during the hot months, and here encountered a season of unusual unhealthy character, the drought being extreme and continuous. The very large proportion of 20 out of a total of 48 deaths in 1868 were of prisoners sent from Goruckpore.

Predisposition of prisoners from Goruckpore to bowel complaint and fever in the Benares climate.

Unhealthy season to contend against.

The Goruckpore prisoners have, since August, composed a fifth part of the average jail population, 963, yet 121 out of a total of 299 admitted into hospital with bowel complaint, were prisoners from Goruckpore. This fact proves their peculiar tendency to contract this particular complaint. Six of the 20 Goruckpore prisoners who died were in bad or indifferent health on arrival; ten also died who were transferred from other District Jails in bad or indifferent health.

Large proportion of Goruckpore prisoners treated.

At the time of the occurrence, and during the prevalence of this unusual sickness, every possible exciting cause in the prison was carefully looked for and guarded against.

Exciting causes sought for and guarded against.

A second blanket and *ungocha* were issued to all out-door laborers; the barracks kept dry; a rice diet freely allowed to all who wished or appeared to require it, and the food carefully selected and cooked; frequent inspections of prisoners and premises being made.

Extra clothing issued, &c.,

Treatment.

The sick in hospital were liberally supplied with extra diet, as fish, milk, ghee, dhie, spirit, limes, sago, arrowroot, and sugar.

Opium, with sulphate of iron, and small doses of ipecacuanha, and in some cases quinine, appeared to have good effect in checking the tendency to ulceration. Tannic and gallic acid with laudanum were also used with success. The Goruckpore prisoners were unable to stand large doses of ipecacuanha.

Releases on account of ill-health and infirmity.

Four prisoners who had passed the greater part of their sentence, and been uniformly well-behaved, were released by Government on account of ill-health contracted in jail; and one very old prisoner, who had served upwards of 40 years in jail, and had friends to take care of him, was also released.

Causes of 48 deaths.

The 48 deaths occurred from the following causes:—32 dysentery and diarrhœa. Of this number, 2 cases were complicated with abscess of liver, and 1 with phthisis, and in 24 cases ulceration of the bowels occurred. Eight fevers; in three cases brain effusion took place; two were complicated with phthisis, one with pneumonia, and one with diarrhœa; one cholera; one old age; one phthisis; one icterus; one hepatitis; one extravasation of urine from rupture of urethra by abscess at seat of old stricture; one leprosy in a prisoner sent ill with dysentery and many open sores from Bustee.

Age of prisoners at death.

Twelve of those who died were upwards of 50 years old, and the average age of all 48 was 48 years 6 months.

Year.	Total population.	Daily average strength.	No. of deaths.	Total sick to strength.	Percentage of average sick to strength.	Percentage of deaths to population.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Percentage of deaths to sick.
1868, ...	2,110	963½	48	78·82	36·7	2·27	4·98	3·92

The following statement is in accordance with the form prescribed by the Sanitary Commission in 1865:—

Year.	Total prison population.	Average duration of sentence of all imprisoned.	Total number of deaths.	Average imprisonment of those who died.	Percentage of deaths to total prison population.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.	
		Y. M. D.		Y. M. D.			
1868, ...	2,110	3 0 27	48	1 2 5	2·27	4·98	

Diseases liable to take epidemic form.

Twenty of 48 who died were received during the year from Goruckpore, and 12 from other District Jails. Cholera and contagious fever prevailed in the neighbourhood of the prison in May and June, and towards the end of the rains. One fatal case of cholera occurred in May, and one prisoner, attacked in November, recovered. The guards were prohibited from frequenting the city and affected neighbourhoods where contagious disease was rife.

Disposal of dead.

Formerly the corpses of all Hindoo prisoners, which were not claimed by relatives, were thrown into the Ganges, and prisoners had to carry them to a ghât for the purpose. This objectionable practice has been stopped since the occupation of the new prison site. Corpses of all Hindoos are burned by prisoners of a similar caste, on the banks of the Burna, which washes the prison ground. Mussulmans are buried. The prisoners express much satisfaction at

this mode of disposing of their dead, and it must have calmed the mind of many a strict Hindoo sick in hospital. It has probably done much to abate the aversion to go into hospital which many used to exhibit.

Health on admission.

Of 864 admitted from District Jails during the year, 786 arrived in good health; 49 in indifferent health; 27 in bad health. Sixteen of those who were received in indifferent and bad health died.

Weight on release.

Of 978 released, 524 had gained weight; 425 had lost weight; 29 were the same weight as on admission.

Hospital accommodation and establishment.

A large and commodious barrack is used as an hospital. It contains three wards, has raised berths, is well ventilated, has a good verandah, a shed under which the sick feed, and latrine with covered passage attached. One end of the verandah is widened and converted into a temporary dispensary.

The hospital establishment consists of two native doctors, one compounder, prisoner dresser, and assistants, cooks, water-carrier, and sweepers.

First Class Native Doctor Mowla Bux is diligent, intelligent, and well qualified in his professional duties and English. He receives Rs. 30 per mensem, whilst his juniors in the service are in receipt of Rs. 60 in situations entailing very much less work and responsibility. It is hoped that native doctors in civil employ will be paid on a similar scale to that enjoyed by their brethren in military employ.

Vaccination.

The services of a Vaccinator were not obtained until the commencement of the present year.

Gardens.

The gardens are enlarged yearly; all the drainage of the south half of the site runs into and contributes to their irrigation. No better manure than poudrette could be obtained.

BENARES, CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
The 22nd January, 1869.

W. R. HOOPER,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Benares.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

Buildings.—The cells for European prisoners were completed in the end of May. They have been found to be deficient in light, especially in cloudy weather: this is being remedied by the insertion of a grating over each door.

Extensive repairs have been executed on the quarters of the jailor and the assistant jailor, and their outhouses have been entirely reconstructed.

In the enclosure for female prisoners, a series of four bathing platforms, with drains, and an open divisional wall have been made.

Cell corridor No. 2 has been re-roofed; its cells have been raised to 13 feet each, with vaulted roofs and new enlarged gratings. A bathing platform, drain, cook-room and latrine have been added. The outer and partition walls of these cells have been rebuilt and plastered—in all, 38,000 cubic feet of masonry. Similar improvements to cell corridor No 1 are in progress; the latrine and cook-room, are finished; the bathing platform was made in 1867.

The octagonal tower in the old jail has been plastered. The enclosure walls of both circles in the new jail have been completed; in the one, to the extent of 22,305 cubic feet of masonry, and 1,700 superficial feet of plaster; in the other, 18,894 cubic feet of masonry and 4,873 superficial feet of plaster.

Two dry-earth sheds have been added to the 1st circle, and 6,000 cubic feet of masonry. About 450,000 cubic feet of levelling has been done outside the north-east corner of the main wall, where the drainage was faulty.

The California lift pumps have failed. There is no doubt that they work efficiently up to 40 feet, but the much greater depth of the wells here causes too great strain on the bearing-rods, rendering the pumps practically useless for regular work.

Conduct of Officials.—Mr. McCall, the jailor, maintains his character as an earnest hard-working officer, and Mr. Blunt, the assistant jailor, is an efficient overseer of building works. Both are worthy of commendation for the manner in which their duty has been performed.

The senior warder, Vetriano, in charge of the press, and Fisher, the second warder, who superintends the paper factory, have also given satisfaction.

Briggs, the third warder, a weaver by trade, has his department in good working order.

McGaffie, the fourth warder, after eight months' service, was allowed to resign. He was deficient in energy; and owing, perhaps, in a great measure to his imperfect knowledge of natives, he failed to maintain such discipline as the prisoners under his care had been accustomed to. Sergeant Lynch has lately been appointed on probation in his stead.

From the peculiar construction of this jail, and the large extent of area it occupies, the European portion of its establishment is under-officered, and at least three more European warders are urgently required, for the proper maintenance of discipline during working hours and effective supervision of work. It is absolutely necessary that one warder should be present in each set of workshops throughout the day. This at

present is impossible, and prisoners naturally take advantage of their absence at meals to neglect their work. The extra expense which such an increase involves would soon be met by a proportionate out-turn of work; at the same time, the gain, as regards discipline, would be immense. This matter will be made the subject of a separate communication for submission to Government for consideration.

The darogah is attentive, and appears to do his duty to the best of his ability; he is a decided improvement on his immediate predecessor. His deputy, after many warnings, was suspended in December, and his dismissal recommended.

No changes have been made in the rest of the Persian office; Chundee Pershad, the oldest, and Rungee Lall, the youngest members, are perhaps the only ones who deserve especial notice and commendation.

The three English writers have performed their duties satisfactorily, and have their office records in good order.

Punishment Roll of Jail Officials.

One Warder imprisoned.	One turnkey reduced.	Three turnkeys fined once.
Two night watchmen do.	Two warders do.	Two do. do. twice.
Three burkundazes do.	Three prisoner burkundazes do.	Sixteen warders do. once.
One European warder dismissed.	One European warder fined once.	Six do. do. twice.
Two mohurrirs do.	Naib darogah do. do.	Fifteen night watchmen do. once.
Two warders do.	Two English writers do. do.	Three night watchmen do. twice.
One Hindee teacher do.	One do. do. twice.	Twenty-six burkundazes do. once.
Three night watchmen do.	Four mohurrirs do. once.	Seven do. do. twice.
Eleven burkundazes do.	One mohurrir do. twice.	One do. do. 4 times.
Naib darogah suspended.	One do. do. thrice.	One prisoner burkundaz do. once.

There are at present 26 prisoner burkundazes.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been well conducted, and, in consequence, a much smaller number than usual have required punishment, as a comparison between this and former statements will show:—

Punishment Roll of Prisoners.

Prison Offence.	Dismissed from Burkundazship.	Dismissed from Lumberdarship.	By stripes.	By solitary confinement.	By confiscating reward.	By hard labour.	Heavy irons.	Food lessened.	Sentence increased.	Total.	Remarks.
Doing short work,	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	
Hiding from work,	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	
Refusing to work,	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	11	
Having prohibited articles,	...	...	1	31	1	15	10	...	...	...	58	
Assaulting official,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Ditto prisoner,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Wrangling,	...	1	1	10	2	2	2	...	...	...	18	
Destroying Government property,	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	
Stealing do. do.,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Pilfering grain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Mixing earth with flour,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Disobedience of orders,	...	...	6	6	2	1	5	3	...	...	23	
Committing nuisance,	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Bad character,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1*	* This man had been previously flogged four times.
False complaint,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Not reporting an offence,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Losing labour ticket,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Attempt at escape,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Attempt at suicide,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total,	...	1	8	76	7	20	35	6	4	1	158	

1,931 prisoners received good conduct marks or gratuities;—1,408 of these both; 523 marks only for improving in work; 540 got both marks and gratuities for keeping their clothing in good order; and 772 got both marks and gratuities for good conduct; 439 have marks only; and 91 have both marks and gratuities. For assisting in the detection of forbidden articles, 22 got marks only; and for education, 1,572 marks were awarded, and to 5 prisoners gratuities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The amount spent in gratuities is	440	1	6
Of this were given *to* prisoners on release, ...	280	15	0
To prisoners' friends at their request, ...	67	8	0
Expended in the purchase of brass vessels, shoes, &c., for their own use,	94	6	0
Sent to other jails with transferred prisoners, ...	55	7	9
Confiscated for prison offences, ...	71	4	3
And on 31st December remained in deposit, including the accumulations of former years, ...	1,167	1	7

436 prisoners can read and write; 934 can read only; 1,572 marks have been awarded for education.

From former experience it does not appear that much is to be expected as a result of education of adult prisoners, as a reformatory measure, except in the furtherance of discipline; but thus regarded it has a good effect. The largest number of marks assigned to any one prisoner during the year was 180, and of gratuities Rs. 12. This is perhaps the first year on record in which no prisoner of this jail escaped.

Escapes.—Only two attempts were made: one by a boy in separate confinement, for which he was flogged; the other by an adult, who nearly effected his escape from the garden at Secundra; his sentence was increased by six months. Of former escapes, 20 have been recovered; 17 who got away in 1857, and 3 subsequently: of these two were women, and two were life prisoners (men).

Employment of Prisoners.—The employment of prisoners and a statement of their earnings are submitted in detail:—

The average number of Prisoners for the year was 1,802·5.

Building Gang.

Masons, ...	42·	
Stone-cutters, ...	2·3	
Carpenters, ...	16·6	
Collecting and conveying materials from outside,	67·9	
Labourers, ...	226·9	355·7

Jail Service.

Cooks, ...	39·2	
Sweepers, ...	35·3	
Bhistees, ...	18·6	
Drawing water, ...	78·0	
Cleaning barracks, ...	13·0	
Barbers, ...	7·7	
Blacksmiths, ...	3·3	
Carpenters, ...	3·3	
Tailors, ...	12·4	
Grinding wheat, ...	110·5	
Hospital attendants, ...	9·0	
Boys weaving prisoners' clothing. ...	42·3	
Grain godown, ...	7·2	379·8
Carried forward,		379·8

Brought over,		379·8
Jail garden, ...		86·8
Secundra garden, ...		77·0
In punishment cells, ...		·6
Sick and infirm, ...		46·6
Exempted from labour for Sundays, &c.,		334·1
Under trial, ...		14·9

Factory.

Blacksmiths, ...	4·2	
Carpenters, ...	3·4	
Tailors, ...	7·0	
Weavers, ...	70·3	
Printers, ...	57·4	
Dyers, ...	3·7	
Spinners, ...	6·7	
Pottery, ...	46·3	
Gunny and matting, ...	92·8	
Making durrees, ...	59·5	
,, blankets, ...	47·7	
,, baskets, ...	·9	
,, paper, ...	66·8	
,, saddlery, ...	4·4	
,, carpets and rugs, ...	16·1	
,, oil, ...	19·8	507·0
Total,	1802·5	

The average number of European prisoners was 4·8.

In the middle of the hot weather they were transferred from the temporarily enlarged cells to the permanent building.

Their general health and conduct have been good; not one had to go to hospital.

5 remained on 31st December, 1867.
11 were admitted during 1868.
10 were released.
6 remained on 31st December, 1868.

Some have been employed at press work and machinery, and one as an English teacher.

Another has been usefully engaged in setting up the treadmill, and in keeping it in working order; he has also repaired a cotton cleaning machine and a sewing machine, and is now making a force-pump.

Boys.—78 boys were admitted during 1868—an increase of 21 over last year. Of these 42 had sentences under 3 months; 17 above 3 and under 6 months; 19 above 6 months. Their average number was 71·2 against 60·1 in 1867; and 82 remained in confinement on 31st December. They are kept apart from the adult prisoners at all times, and each is in separate confinement at night. During the day they are arranged in classes, each of which has about two hours tuition. When not at school, they are trained to weave, and all the prison clothing is made by them.

In the more advanced class, which is taught by an European prisoner—

8 boys can read and write English fairly.
6 ditto ditto Hindee well.
2 ditto ditto indifferently.
2 have advanced in arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions.
1 ditto ditto compound division.
4 have acquired some useful general information, and answer questions intelligently.

The others are learning the multiplication table.

The other four classes, consisting of 64 boys, know the English and Hindee alphabets, and words of two letters in both, which they can also write.

The native teacher, appointed last, year was irregular in his attendance, and generally inefficient, so his services were dispensed with. For some months a suitable successor could not be got; but their education in Hindee was carried on by the jail pundit, who was relieved from teaching the adult prisoners, so that he might attend to this more important work. In November, a new teacher, Ruttun Lall, was appointed. He is rather young, but is industrious, and seems to take an interest in his school, and to keep the boys in good order.

Statement of work done by boy prisoners in 1868.

Dosootee pieces of 12 yards each, ...	10
Do. for prisoners' shirts, ...	3,869
Dhoties, ...	463
Ungochas, ...	1,310
Petticoats for female prisoners, ...	149
Sheets for do. do., ...	334
Blankets, ...	66
Blanket shirts, ...	42
Average number of boys employed, ...	42·3
Women.—The total number of women admitted was ...	109
Remained on 31st December, 1867, ...	87
Total, ...	196
Released during 1868, ...	59
Transported, ...	5
Died, ...	4
Remained on 31st December, 1868, ...	128
Total, ...	196

Their average throughout the year was 107·1, while in 1867 it was 102·6.

Two gangs of the worst class do hard labor; they relieve each other in drawing bathing and drinking water for their own and the other three barracks for women. Others spin, knit, and sew, reel thread, and do other suitable light work, while the remainder attend to necessary jail service within the limits of their enclosure.

No suitable female warder could be got till 1st December, when the wife of the jailor was appointed on probation. They are now in much better order, and the younger ones have made some progress in English and Hindee; one of them, who can write, assists Mrs. McCall in teaching the others. Four who could read and write Hindee were released during the year. There has been but little sickness among them, but four of their number died.

Statement showing the employment of 128 *female prisoners on* 31*st December*, 1868.

Drawing water, ...	27
Knitting socks, ...	20
Making cotton shirts, ...	10
Winding wool for rug shop, ...	4
Do. thread for weavers, ...	4
Do. thread for durree makers, ...	45
Making lamp-black for lithographic ink, ...	1
Cooks, ...	8
Sweepers, ...	6
In hospital, ...	3
Total, ...	128

Secundra Garden.—The average number of men employed at Secundra in the cultivation of the garden was 77. Of this number, an average of 7 must be deducted, along with the cost of maintenance of one pair of bullocks for the cultivation of vegetables for the prisoners there.

		Rs.	A.	P.
The actual receipts were,	...	2,576	3	7
*Total expenditure,	...	1,898	8	10
Which leaves to credit,	... Rs.	677	10	9

On account of the insufficient rain-fall and protracted dry weather, the out-turn of the garden fell much below the average, but it is in good order, and present crops are promising. Doubtless there is marked improvement both in supervision and discipline, but, on the whole, the result does not come up to what was expected.

Diet.—A fair idea of the adequacy of the diet scale to maintain laboring prisoners in good health may be gathered from the following statement:—

The average weight of 1,807 prisoners on 31st December, 1867, was 106¾ lbs.
Do. 1,697 do. do. do. 1868, was 107⅝ lbs.

In this latter there is an average increase of boys and of women over the former, and of 759 of all classes released in 1868, whose weight on admission was registered, 74 were same weight; 448 gained weight,—3,020 lbs; 237 lost weight—1,519½ lbs; actual gain, 1,500½ lbs., or nearly 2 lbs., per prisoner.

Total gain in weight by all classes, ...	1,500½ lbs.
Deduct weight gained by 75 boys released, ...	484½ lbs.
Actual weight gained by 684 adults released, ...	1,015 lbs.

which gives an average gain of nearly 1½ lb. by each adult, and of nearly 6½ lbs. by each boy.

* This includes a sum of Rs. 600, the pay of the European Warder in charge at Rs. 50 per month, and Rs. 134 expended in the purchase of four well-bullocks required to replace casualties. If to these items be added Rs. 220, realized during the first ten days of January, 1869, by the sale of fruit and grass unsold in 1868, the actual receipts would be Rs. 1,631-10-9, or an average earning per prisoner of Rs. 23-4-9, =one anna.

General Health.—The general health of the prisoners has continued good.

State, of health of 757 prisoners on admission during 1868.

Good.	*Indifferent.*	*Bad.*	*Total.*
477	275	5	757

Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1802·5
Daily average number of sick, ...	30·8
Daily average number of sick to strength per cent., ...	31·4
Number of deaths, ...	34
Number to sick per cent., ...	6
Number to strength per cent, ...	1·88

Of these, 10 were life prisoners, 8 of whom had passed on an average 19 years in confinement, and of term prisoners over 55 years of age 6 died. There is now a very large number of old prisoners in this jail, no fewer than 271 (18 women and 253 men) over 50 years of age.

There were, besides, two accidental deaths. One man was murdered by a fellow prisoner, and one was killed by falling down a well.

The murderer was hanged, and the burkundaz in charge of the gang employed at the well where the accident happened, and through whose negligence it took place, was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months. One of the 34 deaths in hospital was also the result of accident,—a severe burn—so the percentage of deaths to strength (1·88) bears favorable comparison with the mortality of any former year, as well as with that of the free population. 66 men and 5 women were transported during the year.

Clothing.—The clothing is in good order and adapted to the seasons. That, for the cold weather was issued between the 1st and 15th October, and that for the hot weather between the middle and end of March.

Garden.—On account of the unfavorable season, the jail garden fell short of its requirements. It supplied vegetables to the value of Rs. 1,460-2-7, but chillies and other vegetables, costing Rs. 894-8-8, had to be purchased, with other expenses, = Rs. 447-10-6. This leaves the very small profit of Rs. 117-15-5.

In 1867, the profits of the garden were swelled by the sale of a quantity of fallen timber sold as firewood, and this year the balance to credit was somewhat diminished by the purchase of young trees to replace those destroyed.

Factories.—Although the average daily number employed in the factories was less by 242 than in 1867, they were able to pay to credit of Government Rs. 30,000, and as commission to the establishment on the profits of the former year Rs. 4,318-13-4. Besides this sum, cash payments from the proceeds of convict labour were made for—

Factory Establishment, ...	Rs.	2,123	14 4
For a numbering machine, ...	,,	650	0 0
,, Tread and flour mill, ...	,,	979	4 3
,, Education, ...	,,	55	7 4
making in all as net profits from the labour of manufacturing prisoners the sum of	,,	38,127	7 3

realized in the year under review, which is equivalent to the large average of Rs. 66-1-3 as the *actual* earning of each factory prisoner.

Average number of prisoners and actual cash payments to Government from proceeds of convict labour since 1859.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Net cash remitted to treasury to credit of Government.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1859, ...	1953·6	...	
1860, ...	2278·1	...	
1861, ...	2688·0	4,000	
1862, ...	2541·0	13,000	
1863, ...	2409 0	9,000	
1864, ...	2250·4	20,000	
1865, ...	1918·7	30,000	
1866, ...	1873·0	30,000	
1867, ...	1838·4	40,000	
1868, ...	1802·5	30,000	

The large sum credited in 1867 is accounted for by increased sales caused by the large influx of visitors to the Durbar and North-Western Provinces' Exhibition, and extra work connected with the latter; also by the recovery of many outstanding debts. This item alone at the end of the year 1864 reached the large sum of Rs. 35,862-14-2; of this, much has been recovered. Bad, doubtful, or disputed debts of which there is little or no hope, amount to Rs. 6,432-2-0, and may safely be written off (see detail in Statement No. 19), leaving on 31st December, 1868, as good debts likely to be recovered the sum of Rs. 7,992-1-2, and doubtful, Rs. 792-1-3.

The printing department is the most remunerative, and application has been made for sanction to the purchase of another type-press and of type to the value of Rs. 2,000 to replace what is nearly worn out.

The out-turn of carpets and blankets has been diminished by the unprecedented scarcity and increase in the price of wool.

In the new looms as many as *fourteen* blankets for prisoners each 7' × 4' 6" have been made in one day by one man=49 square yards.

The grass matting continues in demand and affords suitable light labour for the large number of feeble and old prisoners now congregated in this jail.

The tread and flour mill combined can, with 12 men, at an ordinary walking pace, grind at the rate of a maund an hour, or in 9 working hours, with necessary stoppages for rest, six maunds=20 seers by each man. To do this, each must cover ground equivalent to 18 miles, which is a pretty fair day's work.

This mill, as originally sent from Roorkee, had no check by which it might be stopped at pleasure, and was otherwise faulty in construction, producing much unnecessary strain on the platform, and consequent wear and tear. It has been modified by the addition of a drag and by the insertion at the lower end of the platform of a large wheel like that over which the smaller wheels at the upper end revolve. This obviates the sudden jerk when the smaller wheels, without this to guide them, fell from the upper to the lower platform in progression, and which every now and again threw the whole thing out of gear.

A considerable saving to the pottery shop in the way of fuel has been effected by adding to each burning of lime and tiles an upper layer, set on edge, of unbaked small, flat, thin bricks like those in use here. This serves to keep in the heat better; in other words, to make it go further, and so to prepare both lime and tiles more per-

fectly because more slowly while at the same time a considerable proportion of the bricks are well burnt; those imperfectly fired are replaced on the next kiln, and in this way, about a lac of good bricks have been made for almost nothing.

The average strength of the building gang was 355·7, and the estimated value of their labor is, ...	Rs.	12,136	15	2
The average number employed on jail service was 473·6, and the estimated value of their labor is, ...	,,	18,052	14	4
The average number of manufacturing prisoners was 577, and the actual value of their labor is (as represented by sales), ...	,,	32,247	5	6
Thus the value of prison labor is represented by ...	,,	62,437	3	0
This gives as the average earning per prisoner (of all classes)	,,	34	9	1
Of each prisoner employed exclusively in factory work, ...	,,	55	14	2
Actual cost per prisoner including all charges, ..	,,	50	1	0
Actual cost, exclusive of building charges, ...	,,	43	9	10
* Actual cost, exclusive of contingencies, ...	,,	43	7	3
For building, was expended the sum of	,,	11,621	2	9
viz: For repairs, ...	,,	3,329	8	9
And for additions and alterations, ...	,,	8,291	10	0
The total expenditure in 1867 was	,,	78,525	9	0
,, ,, in 1868 was	,,	90,240	0	5
Excess expenditure in 1868, ..	,,	11,714	7	5

The items are given below :—

Description.	Expenditure of 1867.	Expenditure of 1868.	Excess of Charges.	Less Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Permanent establishment,	21,883 8 2	22,892 9 9	1,009 1 7	...	A teacher at Rs. 40 a month added; an extraNativeDoctor, and no wardership vacant.
Permanent Constabulary Guard, ...	5,280 0 0	5,280 0 0	... ...	...	
Contingent establishment	3,242 10 2	3,498 10 10	256 0 8	...	Increased pay to night watch.
Miscellaneous and rewards for recapturing escaped convicts, ...	5,144 4 4	4,719 2 0	... ...	425 2 4	
Native Medicines, ...	61 9 4	102 9 0	40 15 8	...	
Dieting prisoners and sick prisoners, ...	36,610 7 3	37,880 9 7	1,270 2 4	...	Increased cost of provisions.
Clothing and bedding, ...	3,888 10 6	4,245 4 6	356 10 0	...	
Repairs, ...	2,414 7 3	3,329 8 9	915 1 6	...	
Additions and alterations,	... ...	8,291 10 0	8,291 10 0	...	New cells for European prisoners, and vaulted roofs; new gratings and increased height of cells for native prisoners.
Total, Rs. ...	78,525 9 0	90,240 0 5	12,139 9 9	425 2 4	

The causes of this increased expenditure will be found in the column of remarks in the above table.

* This item, Rs. 291-15-3, was the cost of the maintenance for three months of approvers in the employ of the Police Department, and being a Police charge, was discontinued from 1st April last, the beginning of the financial year.

The following additions, alterations, and improvements will shortly be submitted for sanction, *viz*:—

1,—Gratings for the old hospital, which has hitherto had none. Two of its wards are required for the reception of convalescents; the third for serious cases; and, when necessary, for the complete separation of contagious diseases.

2,—The office at the main gate to be enlarged.

3,—A pair of ordinary pumps are required to raise water from the tank outside, so as to increase that portion of the jail garden which is outside the main wall; and

4,—Two sentry-boxes, and a platform with flat roof, supported by pillars, are suggested in place of the nearly worn-out tents at present used by the Police Guard.

Statement showing the number of marks and the amount of gratuities received by the prisoners in the Central Prison at Agra during 1868.

Total number of prisoners who received marks.	Total number of marks.	Total number of prisoners who received marks and gratuities.	Total amount expended in gratuities and other indulgences.	Greatest number of marks assigned to one individual during the year.	Greatest total amount assigned in gratuities to one individual during the year.	Number of prisoners who have forfeited a portion or all their marks during the year.	Total number of marks forfeited during the year.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
523	12,984	1,931	440 1 6	180	12 0 0	170	3,149	

R. MOIR,
Superintendent.

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

Average Population and Mortality from 1858 *to* 1868, *inclusive.*

Year.	Average population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
1858, ...	988·9	140	14·15
1859, ...	1953·6	120	6·16
1860, ...	2278·1	654	28·78
1861, ...	2688·0	199	7·40
1862, ...	2541·0	133	5·23
1863, ...	2409·0	257	10·66
1864, ...	2250·4	432	19·31
1865, ...	1918·7	68	3·54
1866, ...	1873·0	34	1·8
1867, ...	1838·4	33	1·79
1868, ...	1802·5	34	1·88

There were, besides, two deaths out of hospital,—one by accident, the other by design.

The first case was occasioned by a fall down a well; the second, while at work, was killed by a fellow-prisoner.

The average period in confinement of the 34 who died was 6 years, 6 months, and 25 days. Of these, 10 were life prisoners, one of whom passed 24½ years in this jail; the average age of 9 of them was 61 years; and the average period in confinement of 8 of them was 17 years; the other 2 were temporary transfers from the Allahabad Central Prison; one reached this in indifferent health, the other in a dying state.

Post-mortem examination was made in 33 of the 34.

Disease of the brain was found in			1
Ditto	lungs	ditto	12
Ditto	heart	ditto	1
Ditto	liver	ditto	2
Ditto	spleen	ditto	6
Ditto	kidneys	ditto	11
Ditto	intestines	ditto	11

There are still 101 life prisoners here (77 men, and 24 women). As shown by the distinguishing brands on their foreheads, 54 of these (35 men, and 19 women) must have been convicted previous to 1847, the year in which this practice was abolished.

The majority, as might be expected, are now feeble, decrepit, almost beyond even the lightest forms of labor, and many are nearly blind.

This is the first year without a case of cholera.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

In September and October, a few (9) showed decided symptoms of scurvy, which carried off one female prisoner.

The exceptionally protracted dry weather caused a shortcoming in the regular supply of vegetables, which, doubtless to a certain extent, accounts for this; at the same time, however, it was remarked that many of the recently admitted short-term prisoners at the District Jail here had scorbutic symptoms, as had also a few subsequent arrivals from Ajmere and Allyghur. These were treated in the temporary quarantine barrack; after careful examination of the prisoners generally, and the free distribution of lime juice, ghee, and vegetables to all who appeared to require them, all scorbutic symptoms quickly disappeared.

The deaths ranged between 21 and 81 years of age.

The greatest number (6) occurred between the ages of 26 and 30.

The European and Eurasian prisoners were, on the whole, healthy; average strength during the year, 4·8. The permanent accommodation for them in separate cells was ready in the month of May.

These cells have been objected to as deficient in light: this is being remedied by the insertion of an additional grating over each door.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Remittent Fever, ...	2	Phthisis, ...	1
Continued Fever, ...	1	Bronchitis, ...	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas, ...	1	Hydrothorax, ...	1
Carbuncle, ...	1	Inflammation of Lungs,	8
Dysentery, ...	7	Ditto, Peritoneum, ...	1
Diarrhœa, ...	2	Ditto, Spleen, ...	1
Scurvy, ...	1	Ditto, Kidneys, ...	4
Gangrene (*cancrum oris*,)	1	Effects of a severe burn,*	1
			34

Last year the mortality was greater during the six colder months: this year, curiously enough, it was just the reverse, and very nearly in the same proportion.

	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.
January, ...	4	0	April, ...	0	3
February, ...	2	2	May, ...	1	1
March, ...	1	2	June, ...	3	2
October, ...	6	4	July, ...	3	4
November, ...	3	1	August, ...	2	6
December, ...	4	2	September,	4	7
	20	11		13	23

* This last was accidental, and should properly be returned as such, but has been included, because the man lingered for some time in hospital.

Thirteen deaths occurred in prisoners over 55 years of age; of these 7 were sentenced for life.

The average daily strength of prisoners during the year was	1,802·5
The average daily number of sick do. do., ...	30·8
The average number of sick to strength per cent., ...	1·70
Total number of sick treated in hospital, ...	567
Discharged, ...	518
Died, ...	34
In Hospital on 31st December, ...	15
Total, ...	567
Number of deaths to sick per cent., ...	6·00
Ditto strength, ...	1·88
The average strength of female prisoners was, ...	115·5

Of these 4 died. { Remittent fever, ... 1 | Scurvy, ... 1 ; Dysentery, ... 1 | Spleen disease, ... 1

An additional barrack was set apart for them, which, with the three in use last year, gives ample accommodation for 124 women. Each of these barracks is provided with a separate bathing platform.

The average strength of boy prisoners was 71·2: of these none died.

STATE OF HEALTH OF 757 PRISONERS ADMITTED IN 1868.

Good.	*Indifferent.*	*Bad.*	*Total.*
477	275	5	757

The food was carefully selected and of good quality.

That the quantity is sufficient seems to be fully borne out by the subjoined table of weight, and the general appearance of the prisoners.

Of 759 prisoners released in 1868, whose weight on admission was registered,—

Same weight as on admission.	*Gained weight.*	*Lost weight.*	*Total released.*	*Actual gain in weight.*
74	448	237	759	...
...	3,020lbs.;	1,519½lbs.	...	1,500½lbs.

Total weight, 1,807, prisoners on 31st December, 1867, 192,899 lbs.; average weight of each prisoner, 106¾ lbs.

Ditto 1,697 ditto ditto 1868, 182,548¾ lbs.; average weight of each prisoner, 107⅝ lbs.

In these, of course, men, women and boys are included; so, on the whole, although there are more women and boys and fewer men in 1868 than in 1867, there is an increase in the absolute average weight of each prisoner.

The clothing was good and sufficient; woollen coats (*koortas*) have been added to the list of clothing for female prisoners; and the substitution throughout the jail of under-shirts of cotton for a lining in the woollen shirts used in the cold weather is a great improvement.

Dry-earth conservancy was efficiently maintained.—Depositing the *solid* ordure, duly mixed with dry earth previously, in proper trenches in the jail garden, as was done in 1867, does not appear to have been in any way objectionable or prejudicial to the health of the inmates of the jail, nor does there appear to be any sound reason why it should prove so, if properly done, and the ground thus trenched is immediately put under crops.

The more difficult question of the disposal of the urine is also practically simple enough. The admixture with it of a sufficiency of dry earth to admit of its being carried about in ordinary wicker baskets, insures temporary deodorization even in the hottest weather; while it at the same time, after being trenched in, prevents injury to the soil and crops by over-saturation, as would happen without this precaution. However, that the plan adopted here, as to the disposal of all ordure, whether solid or liquid, might be open to no objection, neither were this year deposited *within* the walls, but were conveyed in ordinary tilt-carts to trenches *outside*. When, however, the soil of the inside garden is in need of manure, there is no good reason why the night soil should not again be so utilized, so far at least as can be ascertained from its previous use here.

The drainage is all that can be desired; there is now not a single underground exit, and the levels have been so adjusted that no water can lodge within the enclosure.

The number of prisoners during the year has been below the complement. Overcrowding was impossible, as much more than the regulation space for each was available. An ample supply of water for purposes of ablution was provided.

Bathing, at least once daily, of every prisoner was insisted on before the forenoon meal; and all employed in the workshops, if so inclined, have the opportunity of again bathing or washing before the evening meal.

Of the native doctors, Ameer Ally (1st class) is the youngest and most promising. Ram Sahoy (3rd class) is not very efficient or intelligent, but appears to be willing and attentive enough. Both Furhut Ally (2nd class) and Emam-ood-deen (3rd class), who are with the gang at Secundra, are rather old; they do their work, which, fortunately for them, is light, to the best of their power.

R. MOIR, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
In Medical Charge.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FUTTEHGURH CENTRAL PRISON,

For the year 1868.

Present state of Jail buildings.

THE temporary buildings having been completed, all hands were employed on the permanent barracks. Of the eight constituting one block, five have been completed, two are in an advanced state, and the remaining one is two feet above the ground. Five latrines are also almost completed. Each of the barracks mentioned is built for 96 prisoners. The enclosing and divisional walls are also in an advanced state. All the buildings are in good repair.

Conduct of Jail officials, including Permanent and Contingent Guard.

Of the Jailor, Mr. Bentley, I have the same report to make as last year. He has conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction. The Darogah gave me little cause for complaint. He was transferred to Jounpore, on the 8th December. There can be no doubt of his qualifications, but he requires being kept up to his work. His successor, a young man, Dwarka Pershad, is an excellent officer in every way. The other officials have generally given satisfaction; the Contingent Guard is still far from perfection. Six men have been imprisoned during the year, and others dismissed or fined.

General management of the prisoners.

This has been very good, in spite of the inefficiency of many individuals of the Contingent Guard. Few cases of insubordination have occurred, and these have been made prompt examples of. Fifteen prisoners have been punished by stripes. Others (15) have had extra labour allotted to them, or have had their fetters reimposed (21). Although strict discipline has been enforced, nothing like undue severity or harshness has been permitted.

Food.

Throughout the year this has been of excellent quality, and except in a few instances, amply sufficient. The exceptions consisted of a few men (at present 7) who are mostly of a huge gaunt frame and have an abnormally voracious appetite. Without a slight addition (two chittacks of roast gram have been allowed) to the ordinary ration, these men slowly fall off. The prisoners look robust and well fed, and no alteration in their rations appears to be required.

Clothing.

Of the usual kind. Formerly only one good blanket was issued in the cold season; but the prisoners are now supplied with two. One, as stated in last year's report, was insufficient.

Health.

This has been excellent. The average daily strength being 499·74, the average daily sick was only 7·79, or 1·55 per cent. The deaths numbered 4 or ·80. Of these, two resulted from phthisis pulmonis, one from pneumonia, and one from diarrhœa.

Employment of prisoners.

The prisoners, except those employed in the garden and usual menial jail duties, have been engaged upon the buildings of the new prison. Average employed in building, 332·25; garden, 13·90; menial duties of jail, 74·13; sick in hospital, 7·79; blind, old, and unable to work, 7·91; convalescents, ·57, inefficient through Sundays, 63·19. Average earnings of those employed in garden, Rs. 33-2-8; or one anna and a little more than five pies per diem.

Conduct of prisoners.

This has been very good. Fifteen have been punished by stripes; one man has received two years' imprisonment for attempting to escape. Many have been punished by transfer from lighter to heavier labour, and some by re-imposition of their fetters.

Escapes.

Two men made good their escape, and have not been re-captured. Both occurred entirely through the carelessness of the guards, both of whom have been imprisoned for six months each. Until the enclosing walls have been finished, it is not improbable that further escapes may take place. One man, by pretending to have been taken suddenly ill at midnight, during a storm, attempted to make a bolt whilst being taken to hospital; but was cleverly hunted down by the night watch before he cleared the jail grounds.

Jail garden and supply of vegetables—as to quantity and quality.

During this second year the garden has made great progress. The prisoners have been supplied thrice weekly with vegetables of good quality from it. The estimated value of these vegetables was Rs. 478-1-0. In addition to this, Rs. 313-9-0 have been realized (including balance of Rs. 16-3-5 from last year) from sale of vegetables, &c., but have been entirely expended in feeding two pairs of bullocks, purchasing fruit trees, seeds, &c.

Progress of manufactures.

Excepting those employed in cultivating garden, &c., every available prisoner has been engaged on the works connected with the construction of the prison.

Expenditure, with some account of any decrease or increase that may have taken place.

Total expenditure chargeable to the jail, exclusive of Police, was Rs. 49,240-4-6, including cost of buildings begun and in progress; or excluding these, Rs. 27,412-5-9: consequently, the daily average number of prisoners having been 499·74, the gross cost per prisoner amounted to Rs. 76-13-1, including expenditure in construction of new prison; or exclusive of this and Police, Rs. 41-12-11. Compared with last year, there is a decrease per prisoner in the former instance of the difference between Rs. 111-0-6 and Rs. 76-13-1; and in the latter, of the difference between Rs. 43-7-2 and Rs. 41-12-11.

General observations.

The works have progressed rapidly during the past year; which however unfavourable in other respects, from the almost total absence of the periodical rains, permitted of building operations being carried on from beginning to end without interruption. What has been done has been by the hands of the prisoners only, directed by a few skilled guards. Material of the best description having been supplied them, the resulting work will stand comparison with any of a similar character performed by free labour. Several of the prisoners have attained a high degree of skill as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, tilers, &c. It may, however, be stated, that so far as the works have yet gone, they have been of the simplest kind. Such skilled guards as we have obtained, although competent workmen, have not been remarkable for their zeal. As a rule, they have been lazy, and without interest either in their work or the workmen placed under them. Altogether, the Contingent Guard, although better than last year, is far from efficient. Scarcely a month has passed without several of them having been fined for absence or neglect of duty. The mohurrirs and English writer have given great satisfaction. The returns have been sent in punctually and correctly. Of this the Inspector-General has the means of satisfying himself.

FUTTEHGURH:
Dated 10th January, 1869.

J. RICHARDSON, ASST. SURGEON,
Magistrate and Superintendent in Charge.

SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

FUTTEHGURH CENTRAL PRISON

For the year 1868.

Position and drainage of the Jail.

The new prison is being built on a site upwards of a mile from the city of Furruckabad. The ground has been under cultivation: the soil is alluvial, with good drainage towards the Ganges. The exposure is free to south and west, and in no direction are the grounds too much shut in. The site appears the best which could have been selected near Futtehgurh.

Ventilation of barracks.

These are rather over than under ventilated. Each ward has ten side iron gratings, 7′ heighth by 4″ in width, besides free ridge ventilation. The draughts of air thus produced render the contained atmosphere less stagnant than out on the open plain. In addition, a system of blowers has been designed for pumping air into the wards. Perhaps their construction might be delayed, until the existing ventilation has been shown to be inadequate.

Over-crowding.

No inconvenience has arisen from this cause. The prisoners, when too numerous to be accommodated in barracks, have been placed in tents. The necessity for employing the latter is now, however, as the buildings are finished, disappearing.

Conservancy.

An adequate number of permanent latrines on the dry-earth principle have been built during the year. The efficacy of dry-earth is now so well known, that it is unnecessary to state that last year's use of it in the latrines only tended to confirm its merits.

Diet; noticing particularly quantity and quality of vegetables supplied throughout the year.

Of good quality, and in every way sufficient. Two chittacks of ghee amongst every 25 men is allowed over the standard amount for Zillah Jails. The prisoners' robust, healthy appearance, is the best proof of the sufficiency and quality of their dietary. Half a pound of good vegetables has been supplied thrice weekly throughout the year to each man.

Clothing.

This has been of the usual kind. Last year it was found that one blanket per prisoner during the cold weather was insufficient. Every man is now in possession of two.

General health of the prisoners.

Excellent throughout the year. Average daily strength having been 499·74, the daily average number of sick was only 7·79, or 1·55 per cent. There were four deaths, or at the rate of ·80 per cent. Two of these resulted from phthisis pulmonis, one from diarrhœa (subject of it an old broken-down man of 70), and one from pneumonia.

Epidemics and other unusual sickness.

None.

Prevalence or otherwise of pulmonary affections.

Although three of the four deaths arose from this cause, only one of them can be said to have originated within the jail. Otherwise there was no unusual prevalence of pulmonary affections.

Health of the prisoners at the time of admission into Jail.

Of 681 prisoners admitted into jail, 647 were in "good health" at the time of admission, 19 in "indifferent," and 15 in "bad" health. Of the first one died, and of the last three.

Those considered to be most decided in their effects have been used freely, although not to the exclusion of European medicines, which were always administered in preference to those of the country when their use appeared likely to be attended with more beneficial results.

Extent of the use of native medicines in the Jail hospital.

The whole of the duties have been performed by Native Doctor Mahmood Shah, assisted by a prisoner as dresser. As stated in last year's report, the Native Doctor is one of the most intelligent of his class; he has been endeavouring to obtain charge of a Dispensary, but no vacancy has been available. Since last report he has passed the usual test in English.

Conduct of Native Doctors and Hospital establishment generally.

During this, the second year of its existence, the garden has made rapid progress. It has supplied to the prisoners 478 maunds and 2½ seers of good vegetables, whilst nearly Rs. 300 have been realized from bazar sales. The whole of this sum has been expended in maintaining, improving, and extending the garden.

Jail garden—its usefulness, &c.

The foregoing remarks render further observation unnecessary. The season just concluded is remarkable in no way except in having been an unusually healthy one.

General observations.

FUTTEHGURH: *Dated 10th January*, 1869.

J. RICHARDSON, ASST. SURGEON, *Superintendent and in Medical Charge.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS, N.-W. PROVINCES, FOR 1868.

No. 353A. of 1869.

FROM

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces,

TO

S. CLARK, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Prisons, of the N.-W. Provinces.

DATED NYNEE TAL, THE 20TH AUGUST, 1869.

SIR,

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1C., dated 17th June last, with which you submit your Annual Report on the Administration of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces, for 1868.

2. In reply I am to communicate the following instructions:—

3. It is observed that your Report is dated the 14th April last, but that it was not submitted to Government until the 17th June. It is presumed that the former date represents the one on which the first sheets of the Report were sent to the Government Press at Allahabad; but, if so, this should have been stated.

4. There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners during the past year, the aggregate being nearly the same as in 1866.

5. Under the head of Expenditure, also, there has been an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,42,296-3-5 during the year. A portion of this is, of course, attributable to the increased number of prisoners; but there is also an additional expenditure of Rs. 7-4-0 on the gross cost of each prisoner. On a careful analysis this large increase appears to have been unavoidable, the high prices of food and clothing alone having absorbed nearly Rs. 40,000. Moreover, nearly Rs. 66,000 have been spent on building new Jails and repairing the old ones; and upwards of Rs. 37,000 of the increase were disbursed on account of establishment—partly required for the new District Jails, and partly for payment of the augmented salaries sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

6. It is observed that the highest rate of expenditure was reached in the Dehra Jail, where it amounted to Rs. 148-13-6½, and the lowest in the Meerut District Jail, where the cost was Rs. 31-7-2 per prisoner. I am to remark that, for a small Jail like that at Dehra, the comparative cost of establishment is necessarily much higher than the average.

7. It may be remarked that the cost of each prisoner has, during the year under report, exceeded that of any previous year, since 1844, by nearly Rs. 4-8-0 per man; but the disbursements made on account of buildings, and the high prices of food and clothing, appear sufficiently to account for this fact.

8. In reference to the financial results of convict labour exhibited in your Report, I am to state that there is no doubt that the construction of their own habitations is a very suitable and economical kind of labour for prisoners as a body. The construction of Jail buildings would probably have cost a much greater amount had free labour been made use of in their erection.

9. It is observed that the net value of convict labour for the past year has increased by Rs. 32,561. The large number of prisoners employed on Jail buildings accounts for the decrease in manufactures.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with approval the result of the system pursued in respect to the suitable employment of female convicts in these Provinces. So far as His Honor has personally noticed its operation, the plan works beneficially.

11. It is to be regretted that the number of juvenile prisoners has increased from 333 to 475. Reiterated instructions have been issued to all the District Officers of these Provinces, with the view of reducing the number of juveniles sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. To imprison a boy for a few weeks in a Jail, where he must of necessity become the associate of thieves and other offenders, is an almost certain means of ruining his moral character. In the absence of reformatories,—the construction of which in these Provinces has been negatived by the Government of India,—the best course to adopt with boys convicted of any of the lighter offences is to whip and release them. Those officers who, during the past year, have shown disregard to the repeated orders of Government on this subject will be again addressed.

12. The Casualty Returns show very gratifying results. The mortality during the period under review is barely over 2 per cent. There has been no epidemic or contagious fever; and only twelve deaths from cholera. The immunity from this disease is a very remarkable feature in the history of the year.

13. It is observed that out of 130 prisoners who died 79 were admitted into Jail during the year in a bad state of health. The highest percentage of deaths was in the Jounpore Jail, where it amounted to 8·61, and the next highest was in the Bustee Jail, where it reached 6·89. In no other Jail was it as much as 5 per cent.

14. The result shown in paragraph 38, namely, that 68·36 per cent. of the convicts released during 1868 had at least not fallen off in condition during confinement, is a satisfactory indication that the discipline and dietary of the Jails in these Provinces cannot be considered as unfavorable to health.

15. I am to add that, although the year under review was notably free from epidemic disease, still the remarkable healthiness of the Jail population affords a gratifying proof of the adequacy of the sanitary results attained by the Jail Department.

16. It is observed that one-third of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners occurred within the first six months of imprisonment; but the fact noticed in your 37th paragraph, that 79 of the prisoners who died during the year were in an unsatisfactory state of health at the time of their admission into Jail, probably accounts for more than one-half of the deaths which occurred during the first six months of incarceration (III). Moreover, the percentage being on the aggregate number, and the proportion of prisoners varying inversely as the length of sentence, it is presumed that the percentage of deaths on total numbers would be greatest for the earlier periods.

17. It was remarked last year that the proportion of second convictions was so small as to throw doubts on the exhaustiveness of the Return, which you now give in your 45th paragraph. The observation is equally applicable to the statistics submitted with your present Report.

18. In no Jail do the punishments inflicted on prisoners appear to have been excessive. It is observed that out of 1,459 convicts punished, in 314 cases the punishment was for refusal to work or for backwardness in the performance of the prescribed tasks. Although the proportion of offenders flogged, namely, 897, is not so great as in 1867, still the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, so many of the offences committed having been trivial, recourse has too frequently been had to whipping when milder punishment might have been equally effectual.

19. The statement showing the conduct of a portion of the released convicts, whose manner of life had come under observation during the year, is satisfactory so far as it goes.

20. The statement showing the degree and extent of education amongst prisoners indicates a considerable improvement on the results attained last year. It is observed that 7,542 prisoners have learned to read or write whilst in Jail, against 3,643 in 1867, and that there are very few Jails in which some progress in this respect has not been made.

21. In only 13 Jails during 1867 were there any attempts made at education. This year, however, 32 out of 40 Jails contain prisoners who have learnt either to read or write during imprisonment. This is a satisfactory improvement. It is to be hoped that there will shortly be no Jail in which these opportunities will not be afforded to the prisoners.

22. With reference to your 53rd paragraph, I am to remark that the results shown in the Mortality Returns are a sufficient proof that the food and clothing supplied to prisoners have been generally both good and sufficient.

23. It is satisfactory to learn that the European officials employed at Central Prisons have, as a body, been found steady and trustworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor has occasion to notice the good service attributed to this class on the occasion of his visit to the Central Prisons at Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Furruckabad.

24. Referring to your 57th paragraph, I am to observe that prisoner-warders are limited to a certain proportion of the whole body of prison servants, and the Lieutenant-Governor regards this precaution as very proper. If you consider that the present proportion is too small, you are at liberty to submit a separate reference on the subject for the consideration of Government. It is apprehended, however, that the opinion given in the 57th paragraph of your report is that of the Superintendents of Central Prisons rather than your own.

25. I am to request that the Superintendents of those Jails who sent in their Annual Reports and Returns on and after the 1st February, namely, those numbered from 32 to 40 in the table given in your 61st paragraph, may be reminded of the necessity of submitting these Reports, &c., with greater punctuality in future.

26. In conclusion, I am to state that your Report is, as a whole, very satisfactory; and the thanks of Government are due to yourself for the very efficient control of the Jail Department, and to the officers by whom you have been so ably supported, especially the Superintendents of the Central Prisons.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

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